"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, colder Thursday, with diminishing northwest winds; Friday fair.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,074 NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

RENEWED FEARS FOR THE MISSING PANTHER

Navy Department Fails to Obtain News of Navy Repair Ship and Her Consort.

DISBELIEVE REPORT OF LOSS

Wireless Rumors Indicating That She May Have Sunk Off Charleston Untraceable to Reliable Source.

Fears for the safety of the navy repair ship Panther, of which no news has been received since the great hurricane of last week, were renewed last night when the Navy Department had still failed to obtain word from her, and rumors, untraceable to any trustworthy source, began to circulate to the effect that wireless operators were hearing that she had gone down.

The rumors were to the effect that commercial wireless messages had been picked up in this city which seemed to indicate that the Panther, on her way to Guantanamo, had gone down off Charleston, S. C. One message was either to or from New York and the other from Philadelphia. All the operators could make out, according to these rumors, was that "Panther had gone down off Charleston, S. C." At the Navy Yard in Brooklyn an official said that the battleship Wyoming was off Charleston looking for the missing ship, and that the cruiser Dixie was off Watling Island on the same errand.

On orders from the Navy Department at Washington, wireless operators at the Brooklyn Navy Yard sent calls at frequent intervals yesterday to the Panther. She sailed from New York last Thursday, and she was due at Guantanamo to-night or to-morrow.

The officials of the Navy Yard here believe that the fact that no news has been received from the ship is due to a breakdown in her wireless apparatus, and not to any more serious accident.

Commander Louis Rudolph de Steiguer was in command of the Panther, and he was assigned to her on July 11, 1912. He was appointed to the Naval Academy on March 17, 1885, and had more than fifteen years of active sea service.

The Panther at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war was a coasting ship, and the Government purchased her for $375,000. She was converted into an auxiliary cruiser. After the war she was equipped as a repair ship, with forges and other appliances for repairing ships at sea, and accompanied the fleet on its trip around the world. She went through a typhoon off the coast of Formosa with the rest of the ships in the fleet, and won high praise at that time for her seaworthiness. Her displacement was 4,260 tons, and she had a maximum speed of thirteen knots an hour.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—While naval officials admitted at midnight that no word had come from the United States Naval Repair Ship Panther, or her consort, the the sea-going naval tug Sonoma, they said there was no reason to believe that she was not safe.

An official of the department said that it was possible that a misinterpreted wireless inquiry regarding the Panther was responsible for the report in New York that wireless messages had been received telling of her loss.

The naval radio stations at New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, and Charleston have been sending out calls for the ship ever since the gale of last Saturday. The Panther and the Sonoma were then off Cape Hatteras.

Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, said at midnight that he did not believe that the Panther had foundered, and that he believed just as he had for the last four days that the Panther and the Sonoma had not encountered any weather that they could not stand up against. He expected to hear to-morrow or Friday, he said, that the two vessels had reached Guantanamo safely.

Lieut. Commander William Watts, who is in charge of the navy dispatch room and who has been directing the wireless dispatches of the last few days inquiring for the Panther, said after midnight that the department had no word or information whatever in regard to her. The Navy Department's wireless stations were not making further efforts to-night to find the two vessels, he said.

Commander Louis de Steiguer of the Panther is noted throughout the service for his skill as a navigator. While he was a watch and division officer on the battleship Illinois the late Rear Admiral George H. Converse, then commanding that vessel, showed frequently the high regard he felt for De Steiguer's judgment. De Steiguer went around the world with the battleship fleet on the Illinois, to which he had been reassigned.

The Sonoma is one of the largest seagoing tugs in the navy. She is a new vessel, having recently been built at a cost of $200,000. Naval officers say that she should be able to ride out a storm of much greater severity than that of last week.

No Word of the Panther in Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 8.—No word of the Panther has been received in this city.

Charleston Without News.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 8.—Nothing is known here of the Panther. The wireless station reports that it is without news of her.

MISS GOULD NAMES THE DAY.

Will Wed Finley J. Shepard at Lyndhurst About Jan. 15.

Miss Helen M. Gould has fixed the date of her wedding to Finley J. Shepard, the railroad official, and the invitations are to be issued within a few days. No public announcement of the date has yet been made by Miss Gould, and the few of her relatives and friends who do know have complied strictly with her wishes not to divulge the day until the invitations have been sent out.

It was learned yesterday, however, that the wedding will be celebrated around the 15th of this month at Lyndhurst, Miss Gould's magnificent country place at Irvington-on-Hudson, and only the immediate relatives and intimate friends will be invited.

Owing to the publicity following the announcement of her engagement, Miss Gould decided to forego the ordeal of a large church wedding in town, or at her Fifth Avenue residence, and decided to have the wedding as private as possible. This will now be possible under the present plans, for Miss Gould's country house stands in the midst of a large estate at Irvington.

CONNAUGHT'S WIFE STRICKEN

Duchess Hurried to Montreal Hospital with Another Peritonitis Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 8.—The Duchess of Connaught has been suddenly stricken with another attack of peritonitis and was taken to Montreal to-night to be attended at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, where she was treated during her last illness. Accompanying her were the Duke of Connaught, Princess Patricia, Major Worthington, physician at Government House, and Dr. A. E. Garrow, a Montreal doctor, who has been here two or three days, and who attended the Duchess when previously ill at Montreal.

The greatest regret is expressed at the Duchess's break-down, and there were scores of inquirers at Government House and in other official quarters to-night as to her condition. While the best is hoped for, the fact that the Duchess had to be taken to Montreal so hurriedly caused a certain amount of anxiety.

Lieut. Col. Lowther, Military Secretary to the Duke, who accompanied the Connaught party, with Princess Patricia, on their visit to New York, was to have given a ball to-night at the Château Laurier, the capital's largest hotel. This afternoon it was announced that the Duke and Duchess and Princess would not attend. Later on it was decided to cancel the ball.

This bulletin was issued this afternoon:

"Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught is suffering from another attack of peritonitis, and it has been deemed advisable to move her to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal."

The Duchess's illness will mean the absence of the Vice Regal party from several important functions they were to attend the next two weeks.

MONTREAL, Jan. 8.—The Duchess of Connaught arrived here from Ottawa to-night and was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital. The following bulletin was issued from the hospital at 11:30 o'clock.

"Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Connaught, has stood the journey from Ottawa pretty well, and is now resting as comfortably as could be expected.

"E. L. WORTHINGTON."

TISZA WINS SECOND DUEL.

Ex-Premier of Hungary Fought After a Wedding—More Duels Ahead.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 8.—Count Stephan Tisza, President of the lower house of the Hungarian Parliament, fought this evening his second successful duel within a week. His opponent this time was Count Aladar Széchényi, an Opposition Deputy, and the cause of the affray was an incident that happened on New Year's Day. Count Tisza went to the National Club, and seeing Count Széchényi and some other noblemen he shook hands with them. On the following day Count Széchényi wrote to Count Tisza stating that because he did not recognize him in the twilight he had shaken hands by mistake. He had no intention of doing so, and would not shake hands with him in the future. Owing to the nature of the legislation favored by Tisza he wished to have nothing to do with him.

Thereupon Count Tisza challenged Széchényi. The duel took place at the same fencing school as the last, and the conditions were the same, except that heavy cavalry sabres were used.

Count Tisza, who came straight from a wedding where he acted as best man, inflicted on his opponent in the first bout so serious a slash on the head that the latter was disabled and could not continue the duel, while Tisza escaped uninjured.

Tisza will fight again to-morrow, his third opponent being Count Aladar Zichy.

Still another Opposition Deputy, Count Polonyi, whom Count Tisza said he would not recognize in the street, sent Tisza a challenge to-day.

The members of the Opposition have apparently planned not only to boycott Count Tisza but also to remove him from the Presidential chair for some time, at least, by repeated duels.

Count Stephan Tisza, who is being made a target by Opposition duellists and is proving such a doughty antagonist, is 51 years old. He has been Premier, but was temporarily out of politics following the fall of the Ministry in 1906. He is accounted one of the ablest men in Hungary.

Count Tisza and Count Michael Karolyi, a prominent member of the Opposition, fought a duel last Thursday with sabres, the latter being severely wounded.

Count Aladar Szechényi is a member of the famous Hungarian family and a relative of Count Laszlo Széchényi, who married Miss Gladys Vanderbilt.

WIRELESS TO HIGH BALLOON.

Signals are Sent 4½ Miles in Air from German Station.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—Wireless communication was established yesterday by engineers of the University of Halle between a land station and a balloon, soaring to an altitude of four and one-half miles. This is said to be the first time on record that audible signals have been transmitted to such a height.

The signals were flashed from the station at Norddeich, near the North Sea.

$50,000 SUIT OVER LETTER.

Demarest Accuses Woman of Writing for Purpose of "Creating Scandal."

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 8.—Warren G. Demarest, a carriage and automobile manufacturer of New York, has begun action to obtain $50,000 damages from Elizabeth B. Colt of Ridgefield, Conn., according to papers filed in the Superior Court here to-day. The action at law is based upon a letter which it is alleged was written by the defendant to Mrs. A. Atwater, Jr., at the Hotel Plaza, New York. It is charged that the letter was addressed in such a way that Mrs. Atwater's husband was likely to open it. The letter, the plaintiff alleges, was written for the purpose of "creating a scandal, holding him up to derision and injuring him in business." Property of the defendant has been attached to cover the damages demanded.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED, 10:30 A. M. from N. Y., ar. Palm Beach 9:15 P. M., Savannah 7:35 A. M., Jacksonville 11:05 A. M., Tampa 6:00 P. M. Three other steel trains for Pinehurst, Camden, Southern Pines, Atlanta, Birmingham, Havana, Panama Canal. Ins. 1184 Broadway. —Adv.

DIX WHITEWASH FOR THREE CONVICTS

Restored Malpractitioners to Citizenship Without Consulting Prosecutors.

IGNORED WHITMAN PROTEST

Two of the Men Now Seek to Practice Medicine Again—Third Practising in Jersey.

Further examples of the slight grounds upon which former Gov. Dix pardoned convicts and restored them to citizenship were discovered yesterday. It was learned from the Medical Society of the County of New York that he had restored to citizenship three former physicians accused of malpractice, after they had been deprived of their licenses to practice and had served prison sentences. In two of the cases, it was said, the convicted men had taken steps to annul the revocation of their licenses. The third, according to an advertisement appearing in a morning newspaper yesterday, has an office in Newark.

In none of the cases was the Medical Society of the County of New York notified by the Governor of the application that had been made in behalf of the convicted men, although the society had spent large sums and much time in convicting them. In only one case of the three did Gov. Dix notify the District Attorney's office of the application before him, and in that case the application was opposed by the District Attorney, but was granted by Gov. Dix.

At the office of Almuth C. Vandiver, counsel for the County Medical Society, this history of the three cases was given:

"Dr. George J. Gladman, who was graduated from McGill University in 1886, was kept long under surveillance by the medical society as a result of complaints that reached it concerning operations said to have been performed by him on women patients.

"Counsel for the society learned that Gladman had been convicted on Dec. 22, 1903, in Syracuse of performing an illegal operation, and that on pleading guilty to the charge, he had been sentenced to serve six months in the county penitentiary. He served his sentence. His license was then revoked by the State Board of Medical Examiners. Inasmuch as the statute makes it a misdemeanor for any man convicted of a felony and so deprived of his lincense to practice medicine, Gladman was arrested on evidence obtained by Mrs. Frances Benzecry, an investigator for the medical society, and was fined $500 in Special Sessions in Dec. 14, 1911, on a charge of practicing medicine without being lawfully authorized to do so. He paid the fine."

The second case cited by Mr. Vandiver was that of Dr. Edward E. Conrad, whom the society had tracked before obtaining his conviction. Conrad had a license to practice in New York State granted in 1889 at the Bellevue Medical College. On April 8, 1904, he was convicted before Recorder John W. Goff of an attempt to perform an illegal operation and was sentenced to serve not less than one year nor more than two years in prison.

Conrad, according to the complaint against him at that time, had a "sanitarium" at 127 West Forty-seventh Street. The County Medical Society incurred an expense of some $600 to fasten the necessary evidence upon him.

Conrad served sixteen and one-half months of his sentence. The County Medical Society meanwhile had his license revoked by the State Board of Medical Examiners and the State Board of Regents on April 18, 1900.

On March 31, 1911, Gov. Dix granted Conrad a full restoration of citizenship. Gov. Hughes had refused to do so on an earlier application in 1907. It was said at the time that Gov. Dix had acted on the petition of Asa Bird Gardiner, without observing the customary procedure of giving notice of the application to the District Attorney's office. No such notification could be recalled at that office or at the office of the County Medical Society yesterday.

Soon after his citizenship was restored to him by Gov. Dix, Conrad served on the Clerk of the County of New York an order from Supreme Court Justice Gerard to compel the Clerk to remove from his books the record of the annulment of Conrad's license, on the ground that the action of Gov. Dix had restored him, with his citizenship, ipso facto, the right to practice medicine. The Educational Department of the State of New York promptly retained Mr. Vandiver, counsel for the Medical Society of the County of New York, to contest the order. The matter is pending in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. It is said to be the first time the issue has been created in this State whether a restoration of citizenship automatically restores to a convicted malpractitioner of medicine his revoked license to practice.

The decision in Conrad's case is being awaited with interest by the County Medical Society and a host of other ex-doctors whose licenses have been revoked because of criminal convictions and who, if Conrad's contention is upheld in the courts, would only have to await the coming into office of some person with Gov. Dix's easy methods to have their right to practice restored, together with their citizenship.

The third man pardoned by the Governor was Dr. Francis Grey Blinn. He was convicted of an attempt to perform an illegal operation, and was sentenced by Judge Malone in General Sessions on April 23, 1908, to serve from one year and six months to two years in prison. Blinn at the time of his arrest was said to have a "sanitarium" next door to Dr. Conrad's resort. He, too, served his sentence, and it was not till thereafter that the clemency of Gov. Dix was enlisted to restore citizenship to him. Blinn's case was the only one of the three in which Gov. Dix notified the District Attorney of the application for restoration of citizenship. The District Attorney in a letter of March 30, 1911, vigorously opposed such a step, whereupon the Governor granted Blinn's request and made him once more a citizen.

Gustavus A. Rogers, the lawyer who was mentioned in an Albany dispatch yesterday as having sent a man named Beardmore to Albany on Nov. 22 to enlist the sympathy of Gov. Dix for Louis J. Abrams, the convicted mock auctioneer, whose pardon by Gov. Dix has just been brought to light by Gov. Sulzer, denied yesterday that Beardmore's mission to Albany had any connection with the Abrams case or that he had taken any steps in Abrams' behalf with the Governor before Abrams pleaded guilty.

"I never heard of the Abrams case until the night of Dec. 4, 1912," he said, "hours after Mr. Abrams had been sentenced. His counsel at the time was Leo Harburger, who had no connection with my office. I never sent a messenger to Commander de Kay concerning the Abrams case, and had no communication with him about it until after the commutation. Commander de Kay happened to be present, however, when I brought the matter before the Governor for the first time on Dec. 10, 1912. I never made any application to Gov. Dix for either pardon or commutation of sentence, except in the case of Abrams."

Mr. Rogers said that he had known Abrams and his family for many years. He refused to divulge the nature of Beardmore's mission to Albany.

ONLY 52 HOURS TO HAVANA.

Atlantic Coast Line. "N.Y. & Florida Special." All "East Coast" points reached. All Steel Electric Lighted Pullmans. 4 trains daily. 1218 B'way. —Adv.

"JIM."
The Vindication of a Misunderstood Microbe.
By H. Beerbohm Tree.

An amazing, imaginative story written by the noted English actor for

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

SULLIVAN CONVICTED OF USING BANK FUNDS

Former President of Mechanics and Traders, in Brooklyn, to Be Sentenced Monday.

JURY OUT ONLY HALF HOUR

Found He Had Used $20,000 of the Bank's Assets as Security for a Personal Loan.

At the end of a trial lasting three days, David A. Sullivan, lawyer and banker, former President of the old Mechanics and Traders' Bank of Brooklyn, was convicted last night of grand larceny in the first degree by a jury before Justice Frederick E. Crane in Part V. of the Supreme Court in that borough. The trial was remarkable for the speed with which it was conducted. It took the jury only about thirty minutes to agree on a verdict. They filed out of court at 7 o'clock, and after taking an hour for supper, began their deliberations.

This is the first of the so-called Union Bank cases to be brought to trial, and it is the first conviction obtained in Kings County growing out of the conditions that existed in the management of financial institutions wrecked in the panic of 1907.

Sullivan was indicted five times. He was tried on an indictment found against him by the Grand Jury in September, 1911. This, as well as the other four indictments, followed an investigation of the Union Bank, which closed its doors in 1910 owing 23,000 depositors $4,000,000. Two of the untried indictments charge him with grand larceny and the other two with forgery.

The indictment on which he was tried charged him with appropriating to his own use a note for $20,000 made out by the Ashford Company, which had its office in the Merchants' Branch of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank in Williamsburg, but kept its deposits in the Union Branch of the institution at 44 Court Street.

The Ashford note was the property of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank and did not belong to Sullivan at all. It was sent down to the bank after the Ashford Company had arranged to loan money to Mrs. Gazella Maske, mother-in-law of Otto Singer, a Brooklyn builder. Mrs. Maske owed the People's Branch of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank $10,000. Her note for this amount was unsecured, and when she applied to Otto E. Reimer, then President of the Aehford Company, who organized the company at the request of David A. Sullivan for the purpose of lending out the bank's money, Mr. Reimer succeeded in having Mrs. Maske give her note for $20,000, with four second mortgages as security, the note and the security, it was understood, covering her other indebtedness of $10,000 as well as a similar amount which she wanted to borrow.

Reimer testified that Sullivan objected to a six months' note of Mrs. Maske's because the money market was tight, and asked that a demand note be made out. Reimer said he sent the Ashford Company note down to Sullivan's bank. It was for $20,000 and dated October, 1907.

The District Attorney brought out that between Oct. 15 and Nov. 1 Sullivan became hard pressed for money to pay part of $100,000 he owed the Hamilton Bank of Manhattan.

William C. Damron, one time President of the Home Bank, testified that he had authorized his bank to loan Sullivan $25,000 on Nov. 1, 1911, to help him raise money to pay the Hamilton Bank. Sullivan had a note for $25,000 made out by the Joralemon Security Company, which was part of Sullivan's bank, and this note with two other notes as collateral were offered to the Home Bank to cover the loan of $25,000 obtained there.

One of the notes which Mr. Damron testified was offered by Sullivan as collateral was the Ashford note for $20,000, and the other note was for $10,000, made out by the Joralemon Security Company. The use of the Ashford note for this purpose by Sullivan formed the basis of the charge against him.

Reimer said he understood the note belonged to the bank, and when he found out that Sullivan had used it he told him that he had done wrong. Sullivan asked him about this time to send him a postdated letter authorizing him to use the note for his own purpose, which he declined to do.

Mrs. Sullivan, wife of the defendant, was in court when the verdict was rendered. Husband and wife talked together for a few moments after the jury was discharged, and then Sullivan was taken to the Raymond Street Jail. He will be sentenced on Monday. The penalty for grand larceny in the first degree is a maximum of ten years, with a minimum term at the discretion of the court.

ARCTIC EXPLORERS IN PERIL.

Three Who Left German Vessel in August Missing—Captain Left Ship.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of The London Times telegraphs:

"Capt. Berg, who is destined to command the main German arctic expedition, received a telegram to-day from Capt. Ritschel, which says that the Herzog Ernest is frozen in at Treurenburg Bay and that no news has been received from Lieut. Schröder Stranz and his companions, who left the ship in August on a sledging expedition.

"The ship's crew left the Herzog Ernest on Sept. 9. The oceanographer, Dr. Rudiger, was left behind at the Wijde Bay station with a frozen foot. He had provisions 'until January.'

"Capt. Ritschel and three companions went on southward. They were detained at Cape Petermann by bad weather and darkness. On Dec. 10 Capt. Ritschel went on alone to Advent Bay, where he arrived Dec. 27, while his three companions returned to the ship. Capt. Ritschel says he will probably lose some toes. He adds that the Herzog Ernest is safe and can be fetched off next Summer.

"Capt. Ritschel refuses to be pessimistic about the news, but, as will be seen, there is no real explanation of what happened, and, above all, it is not understood why Capt. Ritschel left his ship. As regards the sledging expedition, it is hoped that it may reach the station at Cross Bay."

Take Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam—A day is long enough to be troubled with a cough.—Adv.

WAITERS IN A RIOT AROUND HOTEL ASTOR

Strikers Attack with Bricks Men Who Refused to Quit—Windows Smashed.

POLICE TAKE SEVENTEEN

Leaders Gain Entrance by a Ruse and Fight with Detectives—Disorder at Martinique.

Following simultaneous attempts on the part of the International Hotel Workers' Union to call out waiters at the Hotel Astor and the Martinique by a spectacular appeal to waiters and diners at the dinner hour, a mob of several hundred striking waiters gathered in the shadow of the Hotel Astor shortly before midnight last night and met with a volley of bricks and blows from the waiters of the hotel who had remained loyal to the management and were leaving the place for the night. Before the police reserves and a score of private detectives of the hotel could restore order a pitched battle had raged on Forty-fourth Street, Forty-fifth Street, and Broadway for nearly half an hour, in the course of which several of the hotel windows were smashed by the strikers and several heads of strikers and defenders of the hotel laid open. Seventeen of the strikers were gathered in by th police and taken to the West Forty-second Street Station.

The trouble at the Astor started at 7:15 o'clock. Just before that time three well-dressed men and two women entered the orangerie of the hotel where scores of men and women were at dinner. The party selected a table in the far corner of the room and gave a large order. Just as the waiter was beginning to serve them one of the men leaped to his feet and, drawing from his vest a small whistle, sent three sharp blasts ringing through the dining room. At the same moment a second man of the party jumped up and, drawing from his coat a large, folded document, apparently his credentials, with a conspicuous red seal, waved it violently over his head, while the third man of the party shouted:

"A general strike is on! Everybody quit!"

Scores of guests looked up in amazement, and many hurriedly left the tables, fearing momentarily an outbreak of violence. The hotel waiters looked on for a few moments with puzzled expressions. Then some ten or a dozen of them calmly laid down their trays and walked out.

These walked quickly downstairs to the servants quarters in the basement. A moment later the three men who had started the disturbance rushed out of the room, shouting to the women that they were going to meet "the crowd" of waiters whom they expected shortly to see surging out of the hotel. They darted through the halls and into the basement to the help's rooms.

At the doorway, however, they were blocked by a timekeeper, who, failing to recognize them as help of the hotel, refused to let them pass. In reply the three fell upon him with smashing blows of their fists. They, in turn, were set upon by two of the hotel detectives, Lorenzo Averitt of 4,616 Fort Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, and Fred Winkelman of 169 Green Avenue, Brooklyn, and mauled even more severely than they had mauled the timekeeper.

The three managed to fight their way through a rain of blows, however, and to gain the street, where they called in a policeman and demanded the arrest of the two detectives on charges of assault and battery. They were in turn arrested on similar charges and taken to the West Forty-second Street Station. Later the two dectectives were discharged in the Night Court and the three strikers were held in $500 bail.

Meanwhile a similar attempt to call out a strike had been made at the Hotel Martinique. There, when the Dutch Room was thronged with guests, a man suddenly entered the room and blew a whistle. The diners jumped to their feet and waiters gathered in groups while the whistle blower ran into the lobby and thence through the barber shop, where he was pursued and captured by George Waddy, a house detective. At the West Thirtieth Street Police Station he said he was Alexander Lupo, a waiter. He was charged with disorderly conduct.

Three hundred diners were in the Bohemian restaurant of Dominick Colaizzi, at 37 West Twenty-fourth Street, when three men entered, and one of them after a talk with the proprietor blew a whistle. One kitchen man went out. There was a little scrimmage among the diners when the whistle blew.

News of the fight at the Astor was soon borne to a meeting of several hundred striking waiters held at Bryant Hall, on Sixth Avenue near Forty-second Street. The union leaders reported that fully forty men had been induced to leave the Astor, although the hotel management late last night insisted that only about ten of the 225 waiters had left the hotel on strike. The announcement that blood had been shed aroused the strikers at Bryant Hall, and it was decided to march around to the hotel in a body at midnight and meet such of the waiters as had remained loyal, on their way home from work.

To the number of three or four hundred, most of them cooks and 'bus boys, the strikers marched to the Astor and clustered in angry groups in the shadow of a building in course of construction nearby. Here they armed themselves with bricks and pieces of stone, and waited.

The theatre crowds poured out and drifted to various hotels. Presently, toward midnight, the rioters began. At the first show of disturbance, some ten policemen from the West Forty-seventh Street sctation, who had been called by the hotel management after the earlier fight, elbowed their way into the crowd and tried to restore order. They were met with shouts of "Down with the cops!" and in a moment, outnumbered by the mob, the police were in the centre of a shower of bricks and blows.

A call was sent to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, bringing the reserves under Capt. Walsh. A score of private detectives joined in the melée. Revolvers were drawn in some instances only to be wrenched out of the hands of the policemen, but no shots were fired. Instead, bricks flew right and left, several of them crashing through the windows on the Forty-fourth Street side of the hotel. When the reserves arrived, they came just in time to scatter the mob and save Policeman Leo Lowenthal, who had been felled by several of the strikers and beaten about the head and kicked in the stomach. He was removed to the Polyclinic Hospital in a serious condition.

Many of the police and detectives of the hotel emerged from the midnight onslaught with bruised faces and bodies, and there was a general black and blue appearance of faces among the arrested disturbants.

Two of the three signal men who had started the earlier disturbance in the dining room of the hotel were among these. They said they were Rodney Lackey, Secretary of the Brotherhood of Machinists, of 34 Park Row, and Harry Kentor, a labor organizer, of West 108th Street, Hoboken.

The hotel management at the Astor declared last night that the attempt to call a strike there had failed. At the Martinique only seven were accredited to the strikers.

JUSTICE HOLMES NOT TO QUIT

Denies a Report That He Intends to Resign from U. S. Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the United States Supreme Court, when asked to-night about a report that he intended to resign soon after March 4, made the following statement:

"I have made no statement of any such intention to any one. I have not entertained the idea, nor troubled myself on the subject."

Justice Holmes will be 72 years old on March 8, and has already served a little over ten years. He is, therefore, entitled to retirement with full pay whenever he desires. The Justice is in good health and is often seen walking with one of his associates the long distance from the courtroom in the Capitol to his home in the northwestern section of the city.

Justice Holmes's denial was made in response to a report that he had informed President-elect Wilson that he would resign as Justice of the United States Supreme Court soon after the beginning of the New Administration on March 4.

The report of the Justice's intended resignation led to several suggestions as to his successor.

One of the suggestions was that President Taft be appointed. This idea has been broached before in anticipation of a vacancy on the bench, and yesterday it was renewed. It was urged that it would be a gracious act on the part of the new President, and a fitting culmination of Mr. Taft's career.

More attention has been given to the names of Senator O'Gorman of New York and Senator Culberson of Texas. Senator O'Gorman was one of the handful of New York delegates to the Baltimore Convention who worked for the nomination of Wilson while Charles F. Murphy was steadfastly casting the ninety votes of the State, first for Harmon, and during the rest of the long-drawn-out balloting for Speaker Clark.

Senator Culberson occupied much the same position in the pre-convention fight in Texas that O'Gorman did later in this State. The regular organization in Texas, including the victorious anti-Prohibition element, supported Harmon, and to him the Clark people left a free field, but Wilson won in the primaries and the forty votes of the State were cast enthusiastically for him on every ballot at Baltimore.

It may or may not be significant that both Culberson and O'Gorman have appointments to see Gov. Wilson to-morrow.

C. L. SWORDS FOUND DEAD.

House Employe Found in Strange Lodgings—Police Suspicious.

Detectives from the West Thirtieth Street Police Station were investigating early this morning the death of C. L. Swords, clerk of the folding room of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., who was found dead in a squalid room on the third floor of a lodging house at 479 Seventh Avenue late last night.

According to George C. Smith, the proprietor of the lodging house, Mr. Swords registered there on Monday night and had no baggage. He was dressed in clothing of good texture and fashionable cut and his appearance was such as to attract comment among those who frequented the place as transient lodgers.

According to the police the death was first reported to Patrolman George McDonald of the West Thirtieth Street Station, by John Ritter, an employe in the lodging house, who said he found the roomer seated in the chair at the foot of the small iron bed cold in death shortly before 11 o'clock. His overcoat and coat were thrown carelessly across the bed and he was in his shirt sleeves when found. On a small table beside him was a half-eaten orange.

The body was that of a man, under 40, of slender build and medium height, with thick black hair and smooth shaven face. On the third finger of the left hand was a heavy gold Masonic ring, and Masonic papers bearing the name C. L. Swords of Washington, D. C., were found in the inner breast pocket of the coat. Other official papers indicated that the dead man had been attached to the House of Representatives. Several letters bearing the address C. L. Swords, 225 A Street N. E., Washington, were also found in his pockets. Only a small amount of money in change was found in his trousers. A check, showing that he had left an overcoat and suitcase in the checkroom of the new Hotel McAlpin, was also discovered in one of the vest pockets.

Dr. Wildman of the New York Hospital was summoned and said that Mr. Swords had probably been dead about two hours. He assigned the cause of death as "probably heart failure," but this finding was not satisfactory to the police in view of the apparent refinement of the man in contrast with his surroundings. The lodging house is upstairs over a saloon.

At the Hotel McAlpin it was said by Assistant Manager Simpson that Swords had not registered there, but that he had visited the hotel six days ago and before leaving had checked his fur-lined overcoat and suitcase.

The police notified Coroner Feinberg and it is probable that an autopsy to determine whether or not Swords met with foul play will be ordered to-day.

McCALL LEADS FOR SENATE.

Weeks a Close Second in Bay State Republican Caucus Balloting.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—After six fruitless ballots for Senator, with Congressman Samuel W. McCall always slightly in advance of Congressman John W. Weeks in the voting, the Republican Senatorial caucus adjourned late to-day to meet again to-morrow afternoon. On the last ballot Mr. McCall had 72 and Mr. Weeks 68, and there were votes for former Govs. Guild and Draper and others.

The Republican membership in the Senate and House is 164, and it was agreed that 94 votes would be necessary to nominate a caucus candidate for the Senatorial election of Jan. 14.

The names of former Gov. Eben S. Draper of Hopedale, Congressman Samuel W. McCall of Winchester, Congressman John W. Weeks of Newton, Curtis Guild of Boston, Ambassador to Russia, and William B. Plunkett of Adams, a cotton manufacturer, were placed before the caucus.

Arthur D. Hill, one of the Progressive leaders in the Fall campaign, filed a petition for a Statewide preference primary on Feb. 6. Gov. Foss suggested similar action in his inaugural message last week.

NAME HOLLIS FOR SENATOR.

New Hampshire Democrats Chose Concord Man—Deadlock in Sight.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 8.—Henry F. Hollis of Concord was nominated for United States Senator at a caucus of Democratic members of the Legislature to-night. He received 144 votes to 3 for Clarence E. Carr of Andover, and 1 for Linville F. Langmaid of Dover. Sixty-two Democratic legislators were absent.

The Republicans voted in caucus late to-day to make no nomination for United States Senator, leaving each member free to act as he chooses. Former Gov. Henry B. Quinby and Rosecrans W. Pillsbury, both Republicans, are candidates.

As the Progressives, holding the balance of power in the Legislature, voted yesterday to support former Gov. Robert P. Bass for Senator, a deadlock appears certain. The House and Senate will vote separately for Senator on Tuesday next, and a joint ballot will be taken the following day.

GO SOUTH.

Travel via SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Quickest time, luxurious trains, finest scenery, excellent hotels. Write for booklet—"Winter Homes of the South." N. Y. Office, 264 5th Av., cor. 29th. —Adv.

$45,000 VERBECK DEAL ATTACKED

Sulzer's Board Learns Adjutant General Bought Land for Arsenal Over Carmody's Protest.

DIX BANK WAS THE SELLER

Armory Commission Disapproved Purchase, Though Minutes Purport to Show Approval.

LAND BELOW HIGH WATER

Attorney General Will Demand Money's Return—Pay for Work on Military Journal Withheld.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The administration of Gen. William Verbeck, Adjutant General of the State under Govs. Hughes, White, and Dix, was the subject of attack to-day by Gov. Sulzer's graft investigating commission. At the close of the day's proceedings testimony had been received in support of a contention that the purchase of a tract of land in Albany for $45,000, to be used for a National Guard State arsenal in place of the arsenal in New York City, was illegal, was contrary to two opinions by the Attorney General, and was without the approval of the State Armory Commission. Another act of Adjutant Gen. Verbeck's that was assailed as contrary to law was the publication of The Militia Journal in the Adjutant General's office with the State's funds.

As a result of to-day's inquiry, Attorney General Carmody will take steps to procure a return of the State's funds paid for the property bought for an arsenal. The property was acquired from the First National Bank, of which ex-Gov. Dix is a stockholder.

Gen. Verbeck was appointed Major General, in command of the National Guard, by Gov. Dix in the closing days of his Administration, filling a vacancy caused by Gov. Dix's action in relieving Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan from that position. Since the retirement of Gen. Charles F. Roe as commander of the Guard and the appointment of Gen. O'Ryan as his successor last year there has been friction between Gens. O'Ryan and Verbeck. Gen. Verbeck was sustained by Gov. Dix, but as soon as Mr. Dix's term ended Gov. Sulzer restored Gen. O'Ryan to his position at the head of the Guard and Gen. Verbeck was retired from active service.

Purchase Hinged on Another Sale.

In 1911 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the State Armory Commission to sell the State arsenal in New York City, and with the proceeds to buy another site and build a new arsenal. At that time it was said the value of the New York property had risen so high that it could be sold to advantage by the State, and that a cheaper building would answer the purpose of the National Guard. Although the State has received offers for its New York building, there has been no sale nor contract to sell.

When Gen. Hamilton took possession of the Adjutant General's office on Jan. 1 he gathered the records bearing on the purchase of property in this city for a new arsenal, and turned them over to John N. Carlisle, John H. Delaney, and H. Gordon Lynn, the Governor's investigating Commissioners. Those papers were placed in the record to-day, and Gen. Hamilton and Gen. James W. Lester of Saratoga, commander of the Third Brigade and a member of the Armory Commission, were called as witnesses.

The property bought for an arsenal, which was selected by Gen. Verbeck, is at Broadway and Pruyn and Church Streets. There are several old buildings on the land, which is below the high water line. The property was owned by the First National Bank of Albany, of which Gov. Dix was Vice President until he took office as Governor.

When Gen. Hamilton was called to-day John T. Norton, counsel to the investigating commission, read into the record two deeds and appraisals of the property, with a contract of sale signed by Gen. Verbeck as representing the Armory Commission. The selling contract was executed Dec. 18, 1911. It provided that the State would pay $45,000 for the bank's property and would pay interest on that amount from June 1, 1912, until the money was paid.

Mortgage Placed on Property.

The deed transferring title from the bank to the State was dated June 1, 1911. The second deed conveyed the property from Gen. Verbeck to the "Adjutant General of the State of New York." It was dated Dec. 27, 1912, four days before Gen. Verbeck's retirement. The various appraisals estimated the value of the property at from $41,000 to $49,000. Receipts placed in the record showed that on Oct. 16, 1911, Gen. Verbeck gave his check for $38,145 and the remainder of the purchase price, with interest from June to October, 1911, was made up by a mortgage on the property of $6,992.38, and rental of the property amounting to $875. The total transaction involved $46,012.50.

The testimony of Gen. Hamilton was that the money paid by Gen. Verbeck came from the contingent fund of the National Guard, in the office of the Adjutant General. Mr. Norton read the special act to show that the purchase of any land for an arsenal was contingent on the sale of the old arsenal in New York.

"The land purchased has some advantages," Gen. Hamilton said, "but it is not suitable for an arsenal or a storehouse. It is too near high-water mark, and as the bulk of articles stored are manufactured in New York and the greater part of them is needed by the National Guard organizations of New York and its vicinity, it would be necessary to ship goods to Albany and then ship them back again. The property is wedge-shaped, and much space would be lost. It would not be an economical site."

When Gen. Lester took the stand the minute book of the Armory Commission

was produced. The General said loose sheets containing the minutes of a meeting of the commission held on Dec. 19, 1911, had been inserted in the minute book. Those minutes purported to show that the Armory Commission had inspected and approved the site.

"These minutes are not correct," Gen. Lester testified. "Gen. Verbeck, Col. Dunspaugh, and I were present. Gen. Verbeck said Gov. Dix desired that the Arsenal be moved from New York to Albany. He presented a tentative agreement to purchase the Broadway property. I told him I would not be willing to buy any property unless an appraisal had been made. I also advised him to consult the Attorney General, as, in my opinion, the purchase could not be made at that time."

Mr. Norton read two opinions from Attorney-General Carmody, both taking the ground that until the New York property was disposed of no other Arsenal property could be bought by the State. One of the opinions held that no fund was available. On Feb. 7, 1912, the Armory Commission met again and adopted a resolution disapproving the purchase of the Albany property. That was voted for by Gens. Roe and Lester, Gen. Verbeck not voting. Gen. Lester said that in his opinion the property was not desirable for an arsenal.

Gen. Hamilton told Gov. Sulzer's Commissioners he had stopped payment on an order for supplies for The Military Journal, which was being issued from the Adjutant General's office. He said he did not regard such supplies as a proper charge against the State. A circular issued from the Adjutant General's office asked all officers of the Guard to subscribe for the magazine. Gen. Hamilton said he himself was a subscriber, paying $2 for the year. He said there were about fifty subscriptions and there were two advertisements in the magazine, one of which was in the interest of Gen. Verbeck's school at Manlius.

Successor Couldn't Trace Funds.

When Gen. Hamilton took office, he said, he could find no trace of the subscription funds or any other returns from the magazine. Only one issue had been circulated, but the second number had been ordered.

No money had been paid, but a large amount had been pledged, as the work was ordered on regular requisition blanks of the department. Col. Charles A. Simmons of Rochester was editor of the magazine, but the publisher's name was not on the cover. The magazine was "published in the interests of the organized militia of the United States." The stubs of the requisition book were identified by Col. E. V. Howard of the Adjutant General's office.

The commission informed Gov. Sulzer by letter of the disclosures of the day, and suggested that the proper authorities be required to tender the Albany Arsenal property deed to those who gave it and "require restitution of the money with interest." Attorney General Carmody said he would make a demand on the bank for the money paid for the bank's property.

It is expected the commission will inquire to-morrow into the Repair and Maintenance Bureau of the State Highway Department, the head of which, Charles F. Foley, resigned recently.

Gov. Sulzer said to-day that the investigation commission would not lack funds if the Legislature should refuse to pass the bill appropriating $50,000 for the inquiry. He gave out a letter from Herbert H. Lehman of the banking firm of Lehman Brothers, New York, in which an offer of $2,000 toward the expenses of the inquiry was made, to be available if the appropriation bill were not passed.

"I consider the work you have undertaken of the utmost importance, and it should enlist the support of all who have the interests of the State at heart," Mr. Lehman wrote.

QUICK ACTION ON SUFFRAGE.

Women on Both Sides Glad Bills Are Out of Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Legislative leaders have decided to get the woman suffrage question out of the way early in the session. The bill providing for an amendment to the State constitution permitting women to vote has been reported favorably to both houses. In the Senate it will be a special order on Jan. 15, and it is expected to pass the Assembly before that date. Quick action is also expected on the resolution providing for the approval of the amendment to the Federal Constitution for the direct election of United States Senators. That resolution was reported to the Senate to-day

The anti-Suffragists are as glad as the Suffragists that the Woman Suffrage bill has been voted out of committee in both houses in Albany. Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, said yesterday:

"We were not at all surprised to hear that the bill had been voted out of committee, as we had been informed that it would be done early in the session. I of course keep in touch with the political leaders in Albany, and I heard through them that it was to be done. It has been stated erroneously that Senator Wagner was not now opposed to woman suffrage. If his remarks had been read more carefully it would have been seen that he stated decidedly that was not the case. The legislator felt that as the presenting of the question of votes for women to the people in 1915 was a part of the party platform it was best to get the bill out of committee immediately and avoid confusion in the Capitol.

"I decided immediately after the two conventions that it would be agreeable to us to have the question presented to the people in 1915."

Zborowski Estate Pays $450,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars was paid to the State Controller to-day on account of the transfer tax on the estate of Countess Margaret Laura Zborowski, who died July 9, 1911. The value of the estate will not be known until the final payment on the tax is made.

GAYNOR'S NEW COMMISSION.

It Is to Report on Value of Private Plants Which Supply Water.

Mayor Gaynor appointed yesterday a commission to inquire into the value of the different private water companies which are supplying water in several parts of the city. The Mayor appointed Lawrence Godkin, Eugene N. Outerbridge, and Nelson P. Lewis a committee to investigate the proposition. This is the letter the Mayor sent to the Commissioners:

City of New York—Office of the Mayor.
Jan. 2, 1913.

Sirs: I hereby appoint you a commission to inquire into the value of the different private water companies which are supplying water in several sections of the city, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of estimate some weeks ago. What we particularly wish your judgment upon is the method of valuing such companies for the purpose of taking them over by the city. The basis of such valuation needs to be considered and stated. For instance, it is easy to say that these companies are supplying water in sections of the city which are rapidly growing in population, and that therefore their net income will grow with the growth of population. But on the other hand we have to consider that all public service corporations are subject to the State Legislature, and that it will be presumed that the Legislature would see that the rates were so regulated that not more than a proper return for the capital invested would be allowed. A variety of suggestions like this will occur to you as readily as to me.

I have considerable anxiety about this matter, and I shall be glad that you all serve on this commission, even at some inconvenience to yourselves. Sincerely yours,
W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

The Commissioners are expected to take up the subject at once and report to the Mayor as soon as possible.

GAYNOR TO GREET AMUNDSEN

2,000 Public School Boys Will Hear Mayor Hail Explorer.

President Finley of the College of the City of New York announced last evening that Capt. Roald Amundsen would be the guest of honor at a reception to be held on Friday night in the Great Hall of the college. This will be his first welcome in this country in recognition of his discovery of the south pole on Dec. 14, 1911. The formal recognition will be made in Washington, where he will go to receive the medal of the Geographical Society. The original plan was to hold the reception to-night, but the St. Paul, on which Amundsen is traveling, will not get in until Friday morning.

Mayor Gaynor will make the speech of welcome and other city officials will speak. There will be singing by the Scandinavian societies, and the audience will include the Principals of the public schools, 2,000 schoolboys, and boys from the college.

ALL MORGAN PAPERS NOT MADE PUBLIC

Pujo Committee Withholds Some to Use Them in Examination of Baker and Others.

POWER OF BANKERS SHOWN

Northern Pacific Agreement Gave Them Complete Authority—Corporations That Deposit with Morgan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Some of the papers sent to the Pujo Money Trust Committee by J. P. Morgan yesterday are being kept in the secret files of that body to be used in the examination of George F. Baker and others who are to appear as witnesses. It was possible today, however, to obtain part of the data for publication.

The papers of chief interest, aside from those given yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES, related to the corporations in which members of the Morgan firm were Directors, and to the series of agreements under which Mr. Morgan reorganized the Northern Pacific Railway. The vast power exercised by the bankers in this deal is shown in the chief agreement.

Following are the names of all interState corporations having deposits with J. P. Morgan & Co. upon whose boards the firm is represented:

Alaska Development and Mineral Company.
Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.
American Telephone and Telegraph Company.
Central New England Railway Company.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Chicago Great Western Railroad Company.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad Company.
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company.
Erie & Jersey Railroad Company.
Erie Railroad Company.
General Electric Company.
International Harvester Company.
International Mercantile Marine Company.
J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company.
Kennecott Mines Company.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company.
Michigan Central Railway Company.
New England Navigation Company.
New York Central & Hudson River Railway Company.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company.
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.
Niagara Development Company.
Northwestern Commercial Company.
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company.
Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Pullman Palace Car Company.
Pere Marquette Railroad Company.
Southern Railway Company.
United States Steel Corporation.
Western Union Telegraph Company.

Following are the names of the interState corporations not having deposits with J. P. Morgan & Co. on whose boards the firm is represented:

Adams Express Company.
Boston & Maine Railroad Company.
Columbus, Hope & Greensburg Railroad Company.
Central and South American Telegraph Company.
Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Chicago & Erie Railroad.
Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburgh Railroad Company.
Ellensville & Kingston Railroad Company.
Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company.
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Company.
Hartford & Connecticut Western Railroad Company.
International Agricultural Corporation.
J. G. White & Co., Incorporated.
Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company.
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.
Lamont, Corlies & Co.
Maine Central Railroad Company.
Mexican Telegraph Company.
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.
New England Railway Company.
New Jersey Junction Railway Company.
New York & Ottawa Railway Company.
New York, Ontario & Western Railroad Company.
New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad Company.
Niagara Falls Branch Railway Company.
Niagara Falls Power Company.
Northwestern Fisheries Company.
National Tube Company.
New Jersey & New York Railway Company.
Ontario, Carbondale & Scranton Railway Company.
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company.
Port Jervis, Monticello & Summitville Railroad Company.
Rutland Railroad Company.
Reading Company.
Syracuse, Geneva & Corning Railroad Company.
Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railroad Company.
Union Typewriter Company.
Utah Copper Company.
Wallkill Valley Railroad Company.
West Shore Railroad Company.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

Agreement of Bankers.

With the other exhibits was the memorandum of the agreement covering a period of ten years, between J. P. Morgan & Co. and the Deutsche Bank, on the one hand, and the Northern Pacific Reorganization Committee on the other, whereby the bankers were to act as fiscal agents in marketing the securities of the new company, and the letter of acceptance, in the name of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, signed by Edward D. Adams, the President of the Morgan firm, as fiscal agents, with which letter the company delivered to the firm preferred stock to the aggregate amount of $75,000,000 and common stock to the aggregate amount of $79,995,700, the remaining $4,300 of common stock having been issued to the Directors of the company as qualifying shares.

The N. P. Reorganization.

Following is the text of the agreement of the Northern Pacific Railway Company with J. P. Morgan & Co., as reorganization managers, bearing date of July 13, 1896.

This agreement, made this 13th day of July, 1896, by and between the Northern Pacific Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Wisconsin, (hereinafter called "the Company,") party of the first part, and J. P. Morgan & Co., a copartnership of the City of New York, (hereinafter called the "reorganization managers,") party of the second part, witnesseth as follows:

Whereas, the reorganization managers have been engaged and are now engaged in carrying out a plan of reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad system, pursuant to a certain plan and agreement dated March 16, 1896, of which a copy is hereto annexed, marked "Schedule A," reference being made as though the same were herein fully set forth; and

Whereas, the company, composed exclusively of citizens of and residents in the United States of America, has been duly organized and is in existence by and under the laws of the State of Wisconsin, and has complied with all the provisions of law so as to enable it to transact business as a railroad company in the several States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon; and it is intended that, as such railroad corporation, it shall acquire the railroad, property, and franchises, including the land grant of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in each and all of the said several States by becoming the purchaser thereof at the foreclosure sales to be had in pursuance of the several decrees of foreclosure and sale entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin on April 27 and April 28, 1896, in a certain consolidated cause in equity pending in said court, wherein the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is complainant and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and others are defendants, and certain decrees and orders ancillary thereto entered in causes pending between said parties in the circuit courts of the United States for the several other districts of the States above mentioned; and

Whereas, in pursuance of the provisions of said plan and agreement, dated March 16, 1896, the reorganization managers have acquired and expect from time to time hereafter to acquire the title to the property, franchises, stocks, or bonds of all or most of the several coroporations mentioned in said plan and agreement, and desire to vest the ownership thereof in the company for and as the new railroad company, successor to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, contemplated in the said plan and agreement; and,

Classification of Securities.

Whereas, the right, title, and interest in the bonds, stocks, property, or franchises of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and the several subordinate corporations mentioned in said plan and agreement, heretofore vested in the reorganization managers or to be vested in the said reorganization managers, are by the mutual agreement of the parties hereto of the full value of $345,000,000, payable in the fully paid and non-assessable stock, and of the prior lien and general lien bonds of the company to be executed as hereinafter provided, to wit:

(A) Preferred stock..... $75,000,000
(B) Common stock..... 80,000,000
(C) Prior lien bonds..... 130,000,000
(D) General lien bonds..... 60,000,000

The amount of such bonds (either prior lien or general lien) to be received hereunder being subject to reservation and diminution as from time to time hereafter shall be determined by mutual agreement of the parties to be necessary to provide for the acquisition of retirement of outstanding bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or of any division thereof, or of any subordinate or constituent company, or for provision for betterments, or for any other object within the scope and purpose of the said plan and agreement as finally carried out.

Terms of the Transfer.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such plan and agreement hereunto annexed, and in consideration of the premises and of the mutual promises and agreements hereinafter contained the said parties do hereby promise and agree as follows, to-wit:

First—The company will forthwith issue and deliver to the reorganization managers, or upon their order, certificates for 750,000 shares of its fully paid and non-assessable preferred stock, and 800,000 shares of its fully paid and non-assessable common stock of the character described in such plan of reorganization.

Second—The company will forthwith make and execute and cause to be recorded its mortgage securing an issue of $130,000,000 of its prior lien bonds, and $190,000,000 of its general lien bonds; and will make and execute and cause to be certified and delivered to the reorganization managers such prior lien bonds and such general lien bonds, subject to diminution or reservation as hereinbefore stated, all of the character described in such plan of reorganization.

The Company's Engagements.

Third—The company from time to time hereafter will make and perform any agreements which the reorganization managers may require, and will adopt and will perform any and all agreements which may have been made by the reorganization managers with respect to the issue of the securities of the company, as provided in said plan and agreement. The company, upon demand of the reorganization managers, will assume and satisfy all obligations and liabilities of the reorganization managers in connection with such sale and purchase of the property of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or with the reorganization under said plan and agreement, or any modification thereof, or what acquisition of stocks or bonds necessary or desirable to acquire in connection with, or as a part of, such reorganization.

Fourth—The company, upon the request of the reorganization managers, will at all times and in all ways do and perform any and all acts and execute and deliver any and all writings suitable to carry fully into effect the said plan and agreement according to the terms and intention thereof, subject to all such modifications as from time to time may be made in pursuance of the terms thereof, including in this covenant all such purchases, consolidations, leases, contracts, or other acquisitions of rights in or in the operation of any railroad or transportation company as from time to time may become necessary or proper in the full performance of the said plan and agreement.

Fifth—The company from time to time, on demand of the reorganization managers, will pay to the order of the reorganization managers all such sums as they or any of the members hereof shall have incurred or may hereafter incur for expenses in and about the performance of such agreement and plan of reorganization, and will indemnify and hold harmless the reorganization managers and each member thereof from and against all costs, expenses, liabilities, and charges whatsoever incurred, or which may be incurred, by the reorganization managers or the members thereof in carrying out such plan and agreement of reorganization, or by reason of any acts done or suffered to be done thereunder.

New Ownership to be Vested in Company.

Sixth—The reorganization managers from time to time will vest or cause to be vested in the company the ownership of the stocks, bonds, or other property representing the system formerly of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, so far as the same shall have been acquired by the reorganization managers in the performance of said plan and agreement of reorganization, and also any balance of cash received by the reorganization managers for the purpose of carrying out such plan and agreement, except so far as such stocks, bonds, and other property may be converted or otherwise dealt with, and said cash be expended by the reorganization managers in effecting any of the purposes of said plan and agreement, it being the intention of this agreement and of the parties hereto that the company shall become and be the suitable agency contemplated in said plan and agreement for the ownership and operation of the properties acquired and to be acquired pursuant to said plan and agreement, and that on the one hand all of the stock of the company and also its bonds, to the extent above set out, shall be fully and effectually vested in the same reorganization managers, and on the other hand the securities and properties heretofore or hereafter received under the said agrement by the reorganization managers shall be vested in the said company as contemplated in said plan and agreement.

Seventh—From time to time the company and the reorganization manager will, in all particulars, co-operate with each other, and will assist each other in carrying this agreement into effect, and in accomplishing the purposes of the said plan and agreement of reorganization as now existing or as from time to time modified, in pursuance of the provisions thereof; and if for any reason it shall, at any time, become impracticable for the company to execute or to perform any part or provision of such plan or agreement of reorganization, then and in that case the reorganization managers may select any other suitable agency or method for such performance, and, upon the happening of any such contingency, the securities or property received or created by the reorganization managers under such modification shall be accepted by the company in lieu and substitution for any existing securities or property embraced within the purview of this agreement, at the value of the property represented by such new securities.

Powers Reserved to Reorganizers.

Eighth—This agreement is made upon the condition that the reorganization managers reserve unimpaired all rights and powers under said plan and agreement; that the reorganization managers may construe said plan, and that their construction thereof shall be conclusive, and that it may supply any defect or omission. It is further agreed that the reorganization managers may from time to time in their discretion alter or modify said plan and agreement within the limits therein authorized, and that in case of any such alteration or modification this agreement shall apply to the altered or modified plan and agreement in all respects, as though the same were in force at the present time.

Ninth—This agreement, and each and every provision thereof, may, at any and all times, be modified, extended, or enlarged by the agreement of the reorganization managers, on the one side, and the President or First Vice President of the company on the other.

In witness whereof, the company, by the authority of its Board of Directors, each and every one of its stockholders consenting thereto, has caused these presents to be executed and delivered by its President under its corporate seal, attested by its Secretary, and the reorganization managers have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above mentioned.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By EDWARD D. ADAMS, President.
[Seal.]
Attest: GEORGE H. GARDINER, Secretary.

In presence of:
[Signed] J. P. Morgan & Co.,
Reorganization Managers.

The undersigned, stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, hereby assent to and approve of the foregoing agreement.

C. H. COSTER,
FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON,
W. PAXTON LITTLE,
MORTIMER F. SMITH,
A. H. GILLARD,
EDWARD D. ADAMS,
CHARLES F. COANEY,
(By Edward D. Adams, Attorney,)
VICTOR MORAWETZ,
GEORGE H. GARDINER,
J. W. ALMY, JR.

The formal resolutions passed by the Directors of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, appointing the Morgan firm its fiscal agents in New York, and the resolutions of the same board appointing the same firm transfer agents, both sets of resolutions being certified by George H. Earl, Assistant Secretary of the railway company, were presented to the committee. So was the letter of Daniel S. Lamont, Vice President of the railway company, appointing the Morgan firm transfer agents of the prior lien, general lien, and general first mortgage bonds of the company.

The committee also has in its possession the memorandum of agreement between the fiscal agents (the Morgan firm and the Deutsche Bank) and the railway company for the payment of interest and dividends in which it is provided that the European fiscal and transfer agent shall act in Berlin as the fiscal and transfer agent of the Northern Pacific Railway Company for the transfer and registration of its shares and the voting trust certificates.

It was agreed that two-thirds of the compensation for joint services—one-fourth of 1 per cent.—should be paid to the Morgan firm.

MUNSEY'S PLAN FALLS FLAT.

Washington Politicians Little Impressed by Hie Coalition Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The full-page editorial of Frank A. Munsey published to-day in his newspapers, in which he suggests a plan for bringing together the Progressives and the regular Republicans, made little impression here on men of either faction. Mr. Munsey's proposal, they said, contained nothing not already advanced by Gov. Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri, except the single suggestion that both factions surrender their names and adopt in common some title such as the "Liberal Party."

Senators disliked speaking for quotation, but in conversation one of them, recognized as a leader of the advanced wing of the old party, said that it would be a physical impossibility to assemble a gigantic convention of the kind proposed by Mr. Munsey and Mr. Hadley. It was hard enough, he said, to get the voters to turn out in the primaries for delegates to a National convention that would choose a Presidential candidate. As a result of this apathy, he said, the convention proposed would be merely a gathering of interested persons who would represent nobody.

Controller William H. Prendergast said yesterday, regarding the proposal advanced by Mr. Munsey, that he would be willing to do everything in his power to further it. He continued:

"The place to commence this good work is in the City of New York, and lead off with a victory for good government next Fall. I can conceive no situation which will be more dangerous to Gov. Wilson when he becomes President than the assurance on the part of the practical politicians of this country that the Progressives and the Republicans could not be brought together, or, to express it in another way, that the Democratic Party had nothing against it but a split opposition."

The Controller added that he was in favor of the plan advanced by the Republicans to have a better basis of representation being adopted by the Republicans in conventions.

'BAIGNEUSE' SOLD FOR $3,100.

Brings Highest Price of Pictures of the Late Tadasmara Hayashi.

There was a good attendance at the first night's sale of the pictures of the late Tadasmasa Hayashi, Japanese connoisseur and collector, who had spent the greater part of his life in France and had formed this collection of pictures to take back to his own country to show his people the value and beauty of European art. Mr. Hayashi was on terms of intimacy with many of the best of modern painters, and made his collection under favorable conditions. There were a number of Japanese among the buyers last evening.

The Degas brought the best prices and the most spirited bidding, eleven of them ranging from $160 to $3,100, the highest price of the evening. This was given for "Baigneuse," a young woman entering a bath in a room with walls of yellowish tones. "Femme sur Lit," by the same artist, brought $2,125. This shows a young woman partially dressed braiding her yellowish-brown hair as she stands before a blue bowl and pitcher. "Toilette Matinale" brought $1,450.

The "Femme Demi-Nue," by Renoir, a young woman in a single gossamer undergarment, brought $1,675. Two pictures by Mary Cassatt, of which there are three in the collection, brought good prices. "Deux Tetes de Femme," a picture showing the head and shoulders of two young women engaged in earnest conversation, brought $1,050, and "Jeune Fille Lisant" brought $1,025—a flaxen-haired young girl leaning one elbow upon a table as she reads from a book open before her.

These pictures were all pastels. The oils of the collection will be sold this evening in the ballroom of the Plaza Hotel.

GOFF WON'T DISCUSS AGE.

Only Says He Was Not 45 Years Old In 1894.

Supreme Court Justice Goff was seen by the reporters yesterday as he was leaving the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, where he has been trying a murder case, and a story saying that an investigation was being made as to his correct age was shown to him.

"Really," said the Justice, "I have no comment to make, but you may say that this paragraph [pointing to an interview purporting to have been given by Mrs. Goff in 1894, when she said her husband was 45 years old] is incorrect."

Justice Goff then disappeared inside his chambers.

No Claim Against Moore.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 8.—James Racice wants the Republican County Committee to pay him $200 for money expended and work at the last election. It was reported erroneously that Radice's claim was against Assemblyman-elect Harvey S. Moore.

G. F. BAKER TO FACE PUJO INQUIRY TO-DAY

Morgan's Closest Financial Ally Will Be Asked About First National Bank's Connections.

CHASE CONTROL A FEATURE

Controller of the Currency Calls National Banking Laws Archaic, and Suggests Many Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—George Fisher Baker, Chairman of the board of the First National Bank and the closest personal financial ally of J. Pierpont Morgan, will be the star witness before the Pujo Money Trust Investigating Committee to-morrow. Responding to the subpoena served on him weeks ago, Mr. Baker is expected to take the witness stand at 11 o'clock in the morning. He will be questioned all day, and it is known that Samuel Untermyer, counsel to the committee, hopes to be able to obtain more valuable testimony from Mr. Baker than he got from Mr. Morgan.

It is understood that Mr. Baker, who will be examined exhaustively as to the association of himself personally and of the First National Bank interests, with the interests of J. P. Morgan & Co., and with J. P. Morgan's individual investments, will be asked to tell about the break in the control of the Chase National Bank by First National Bank interests just announced through the sale of 15,000 shares of the stock of the Chase National Bank for $11,750,000 to Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase Bank. Mr. Baker will be asked about the agreement between himself and Mr. Morgan, first divulged by Mr. Morgan, by which Mr. Baker stands ready at any time to take off Mr. Morgan's hands a fourth of the stock holdings of Mr. Morgan in the Equitable Life Assurance Society which Mr. Morgan owns.

According to the graphic charts prepared for the Pujo Committee by its experts, the First National Bank, with fourteen Directors, has various of its Directors holding 103 directorships in forty-nine corporations, having total assets of capitalizaiton of $11,542,000,000, besides having one of the five voting Trustees of the International Agricultural Corporation, one of the five vot trustees of the International Mercantile Marine, two of the three voting Trustees of the Chicago & Great Western Railroad, two of the three voting Trustees of the Southern Railway, one of the three voting Trustees of the Bankers' Trust Company, two of the three voting Trustees of the Guaranty Trust Company and voting Trustees in the expired voting trusts of stock of four railroads—the Erie, the Reading, the Northern Pacific, and the St. Louis & San Francisco.

The charts show that George F. Baker himself, besides being a Director and Chairman of the board of the First National, is a Director in twenty great corporations.

Lawrence O. Murray, Controller of the Currency, the only witness examined by the Pujo Committee to-day, occupied the stand throughout the session. He gave illuminating testimony regarding the supervision of the Federal Government over National banks, reforms in the National Banking act, and the relations of the Federal National Bank Examiners in New York City to the bank examiners of the New York Clearing House Association. Controller Murray refused to give the committee detailed data regarding loans made by the largest National banks in New York and other central reserve cities, and withheld similar data, explaining that he had been instructed by President Taft not to disclose those transactions.

Mr. Murray occupied the rôle of a reformer on the stand. He said the fundamentals of the National Banking act had not been changed a hair's breadth in half a century and did not fit changed financial conditions; that the National banking laws were archaic; National bank examinations were superficial in some respects, and not as thorough as they should be, and many reforms were necessary. In response to direct questions Mr. Murray went on record in favor of amendments of the National banking law to provide changes as follows:

Law Changes Murray Suggests.

First—Publication of the assets of National banks other than the names of the borrowers.

Second—Publication and posting of the names of stockholders in National banks.

Third—Regulations to require the actual ownership of National bank stock to be disclosed instead of being concealed through dummy holders.

Fourth—Prohibition of Directors' escaping stock liability by transferring their stock to escape loss in prospective bank failures.

Fifth—The prohibition of Directors' dealing with the funds of their own banks.

Sixth—National Bank Examiners should be required by law to serve under oath, and also under bond, this not now being required by law.

Seventh—A remodeling of the whole system of bank examination, which is now illogical and unscientific.

Eighth—Cumulative voting, is that is necessary, to protect minority stockholders.

Mr. Untermyer asked the witness to explain why the assets of a National bank without the names of borrowers should not be public property, available to every depositor in the National bank, every would-be depositor, and stockholder.

"If I were managing a National bank," said Mr. Murray, "I should make the assets public to every one who wanted to know them, and publish them in every paper I could reach."

"Then why does not the Controller publish it?"

"The law gives me no direction in that regard."

"Don't you think," Mr. Untermyer asked, "it would safeguard the public and add to the security of the banks if the Controller were required, as is the Superintendent of Insurance of New York, to publish a list of the assets of every bank, though without the names of the borrowers?"

"I think," said Mr. Murray, "it would be a wise provision. I think it would be wholesome if done."

"Would it deter banks from carrying vast quantities of a single security in which they or their officers might be interested—make them more careful in their investments?"

"I don't know what the effect would be," said Mr. Murray, "but I think it would be wholesome. If the securities of a bank were made public property as they are in the savings banks of New York and in the life insurance companies of that State, it would focus the attention of investors on the question whether the bank was distributing its investments on a fair and wise basis, and call attention to whether the bank was investing in securities regarded by the banking world as sound, liquid and good, and keep out of all banking institutions securities not regarded by the banking and investing public as good."

Only Fair to Publish Assets.

Mr. Murray said that, looking at it from the point of justice to stockholders and depositors, it was fair to let them know the assets of the bank, because it was the money of the depositors as well as of the stockholders that was invested in those securities. He said that, as the law now stands, he knew no way in which depositors and stockholders could get acess to that information except through the courtesy of National bank officers. He did not know whether such courtesy ever had been extended.

"Do you know," asked Mr. Untermyer, "why the lists of stockholders in National banks should be guarded or kept secret?"

"I do not. I think the list of stockholders in every National bank should be as public as the morning newspaper. The law now says that banks shall keep in public view a complete list of stockholders. It is now available to stockholders and assessing officers."

"But is it available to a depositor who wishes to know who really owns and controls the bank with which he is doing business?"

"No," replied Mr. Murray, "not unless the bank cares to give it to him; it is not legally available. My view is that lists of stockholders of National banks should be posted publicly in the lobby of the bank."

"Should there be restrictions or regulations to require the actual owners of stock to be developed, rather than a mere formal or dummy holder? Do you think this should be done on account of stock liability?"

"I certainly do. The double liability of stock is an asset for the protection of depositors, and if the real owner is not revealed the double liability cannot be depended upon."

Mr. Murray said that since he had been Controller his office had experienced much difficulty on that score in failed banks, finding that the stock had been transferred to the names of irresponsible persons. That question arose in the case of almost every bank that failed.

"Is it a fact that the men who learn soonest whether a bank is going to fail are insiders—officers and Directors?" Mr. Untermyer inquired.

"It depends," responded Mr. Murray, "on the Directors. They certainly are in a position to know."

Heard of "Getting from Under."

"As stockholders are they in positions soonest to get from under by transferring stock out of their names to other names?"

"I have known that to be done in some instances."

"Should the law be changed to prevent a Director or officer escaping that stock liability by transferring his stock in a given time—say six months or a year—before the bank failed, to relieve him of liability?"

"I would go even further than that," said Mr. Murray. "I would hold him, no matter how many years elapsed, but responsibility would be a matter hard to prove. We have sued stockholders of National banks who transferred stock on the ground that they had knowledge of the failing condition of the bank."

"In the absence of such proof as that, is this double liability on the stock a liability that does not always materialize and is capable of evasion?"

"That," said the Controller, "is a weakness in the double liability. I believe that as the double liability is an asset for the protection of depositors, the stock ought to be held at all times by the persons who can respond to the double assessment."

"Do you see great peril in permitting Directors to borrow from their own banking corporations?"

"The records of my office," said the witness, "show that we have had many failed banks that have been ruined by Directors borrowing undue amounts and lending the money to their own concerns, which afterward failed and dragged the banks down with them. I think there ought to be a pretty drastic law on that subject, but as to whether it should absolutely prohibit a man of excellent credit from borrowing from a bank in which he is a Director, I am in doubt. However, it is difficult to draw the line."

Secret Rewards May Be Bribes.

Mr. Untermyer read an extract from Mr. Murray's annual report, in which he urged a change in the law to forbid officers of National banks from receiving money from borrowers as an inducement for obtaining loans from the bank. Mr. Murray thought a secret reward to officers sometimes was a deliberate bribe for obtaining loans on insufficient security.

Mr. Murray explained that all National banks now were examined twice a year. A force of 105 examiners had to examine 7,500 National banks, he said, an examiner for every seventy-five banks. There were two examiners in New York for about twenty-five National banks. Three months ago all examiners were required to make their reports on a new form. Until he became Controller, National bank examiners never were under oath, and did not give bonds, although in charge of the examination of institutions with more than $10,000,000,000 assets. He required them to take oath and give bonds of at least $20,000 each.

"The whole question of our method of National bank examination," Mr. Murray asserted, "is illogical, unscientific, and simply impossible under the present laws."

"Is it not also superficial under the present law?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"Yes," said Mr. Murray. "No one has denounced it any harder than I have."

Controller Murray said orders had been issued to National bank examiners to examine National banks when the State examiners made their examinations in the same locality, and he explained the State and National bank examiners exchanged notes

Private Workkers have advantage.

"The Clearing House Association examiners have an advantage over my National bank examiners," said Mr. Murray. "They have sources of information my examiners lack. We get it if the Clearing House examiners are willing to give it to us. The information gathered by my examiners is confidential."

"What is there in the position of the Clearing House examiners that is so much more sacred that your official examiners should be permitted to expose to them the affairs of your office, regarded as confidential even against the courts of the land?"

"I think the co-operation between the Clearing House examiners and National bank examiners is just a question of credits, of which they both have full information."

Mr. Untermyer took up the question of fixing the value of Stock Exchange securities.

Fixing Security Values.

"How are you guided in this examination of a bank," he asked, "in fixing the values of its securities that are listed on the New York Stock Exchange?"

"Usually," replied Mr. Murray, "on the day of examination the National bank examiners check them with the market operations of the day."

"If the quotation of a listed security does not represent the open market in the security, but represents the result of manipulation of that security, the department would be deceived to that extent?"

"It would," Mr. Murray admitted, "if the examiners took the published quotations, as I believe they do."

Major Wilson Returning to England.

Major Harry Wilson, who has been at the Ritz-Carlton for several weeks, will sail on the Carmania on Saturday. Major Wilson, although a nephew by marriage of Premier Asquith, is a candidate for member of Parliament in the Conservative interest, and will make several speeches this month before his constituents. The Major was Military Secretary in India at the time of the Durbar. Accompanied by Henry C. Frick, he visited the Widener art collection in Philadelphia yesterday.

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Says a real estate man.
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This gentleman had his reasons.
Let us tell you what they are.
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MEN who have smoked the MILO for years have come to look for unvarying perfection as a matter of course. This confidence is the result of experience beginning with first use of Turkish tobacco in this country. The first MILO is always a revelation of exquisite perfection. MILO smokers never "change brands."
Price in the U. S., 25 cts. At all Dealers.
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$2.50 Shirts	now	$1.65
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ROCKEFELLER MUST RETURN TO COUNTRY

Pujo Committee Will Insist That He Be Examined by Its Physicians.

CONTEMPT IF HE STAYS AWAY

If Second Diagnosis Shows Him Dangerously Ill, He Will Be Excused.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The status of William Rockefeller, in the event of his failure to appear before the Money Trust Committee next Monday, in response to the subpoena accepted for him by his lawyers, has been definitely settled in informal conferences of Chairman Pujo and his colleagues. The affidavits by Dr. Samuel Waldron Lambert and Dr. Walter F. Chappell, which stated that it would imperil Mr. Rockefeller's life to have him appear before the committee, will not be accepted as final by the committee, which insists upon an independent examination into the condition of Mr. Rockefeller's health by its own expert representatives.

Physicians representing the committee will not be sent to Nassau or elsewhere beyond the limits of the United States to make this examination. Unless Mr. Rockefeller returns to American soil to submit to a diagnosis of his physical condition by the committee's own physicians, the committee will certify the name of Mr. Rockefeller to Speaker Clark of the House of Representatives, with a recommendation that contempt proceedings be instituted.

The members of the Pujo Committee hold that since Mr. Rockefeller was on American soil when acceptance of the service was arranged for him by his counsel and was reported as having set sail thereafter for Nassau, he has willfully evaded service by escape from the country. They hold that it would be beneath the dignity of the House of Representatives, as part of one of the coordinate branches of the Government of the United States, to send its physicians outside the country in order to ascertain the physical or mental condition of a man who should have remained here.

It is insisted by members of the committee that it is in reality the duty of Mr. Rockefeller to submit himself in New York City for independent examination into his physical condition. However, the committee has concluded to go as far as it is reasonably possible to do without accentuating the danger to Mr. Rockefeller's health, to have him examined by an expert of the committee's own selection, so that there may be no question raised anywhere as to the failure of Mr. Rockefeller to appear before it.

Should Mr. Rockefeller fail to appear on Monday, but indicate through his lawyers that he is willing to return to the United States for an independent inquiry into his health, the committee will be willing to withhold contempt proceedings until such an examination can be made. Should it then appear from the committee's own examination of Mr. Rockefeller's condition through its own agencies that it would imperil his health to appear, he would not, of course, be cited for contempt, and would be excused from testifying.

SAY NO TRUSTS EXIST IN GLASSWARE TRADE

But Witnesses at Tariff Hearing Tell House Committee They Fear Foreign Monopolies.

CRAZE FOR IMPORTED WARE

Women Prefer It to Domestic, Says One—Pottery Duty to Stand, Owing to Competition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Talk of trusts of domestic and foreign varieties, of low wages, and women toilers in industries abroad that enabled strong foreign competition with American enterprises, and of capital's great stake in tariff tinkering varied the hearing on the earthenware and glassware schedule of the Payne-Aldrich law before the House Committee on Ways and Means to-day.

It was the first of the two days of arguments on the second schedule of the existing law. A statement of Chairman Underwood of the committee, the Democratic leader of the House, that he was satisfied with the showing made of the keenly competitive conditions in the pottery industry was accepted as an assurance of an undisturbed pottery tariff.

William Burgess of Trenton, N. J., said the average profit in the pottery industry, because of a principal labor cost, was less than 6 per cent. and that labor in American pottery plants cost 246 per cent. more than in Austria.

All the representatives of the different the plate glass interests denied the existence of any trust in their particular business. But running through most of the testimony were references to trusts abroad in various lines, a constant spectre window glass, stained glass window, and that stalked on the customs border lines threatening to invade this country if the tariff bars were let down.

William Doerflinger of New York told of the high cost of labor and materials, and low prices for the products of cut glass factories.

"The women want imported glass," said he. "The word 'imported' charms them, and it covers a multitude of defects." He told of a talk with a merchant friend, who said, "'You don't know about these imported latest things,' which appeal to women. What do you suppose that Mrs. A. buys in this country? Only milk and the morning paper."

Former Gov. William A. Stone of Pennsylvania insisted that the National Window Glass Association depended in its price making solely upon the law of supply and demand, and that if the tariff on window glass was reduced the loss to the association would be met either by reduction of the workmen's wages or by suspension of factories.

He said there were ninety-two window glass factories, constituting a distinctive class, that did not have enough profit to justify a single sale at less than the current prices.

"Isn't there any arrangement among the window glass companies about fixing prices?" queried Chairman Underwood.

"No, Sir."

"It has been represented to me by purchasers that, no matter what window glass factories they send to, the quotations are always the same."

"That's true of every product, including wheat," replied Mr. Stone.

Joseph S. Auerbach, speaking for plate glass and other manufacturers, suggested that "the tariff way should be a toll road and not a highway where highwaymen may ply their trade." He charged that the counterpart abroad of more than one American industry was controlled in manufacture, output, management, and distribution by a dictatorial legalized combination or trust, whose unlawful existence here would be enjoined and its promoters indicted and convicted.

Joseph S. Auerbach of New York said the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company controlled 40 per cent. of the plate glass output of this country, and netted a 7 per cent. income, mostly distributed from among its branch houses, on its output. Take down the protection, said the witness, and the company would remain in business, not as a manufacturing company, but as a trading company to distribute foreign product. He said the difference in labor cost was that they paid $2 a day here and 60 cents a day abroad.

Other witnesses from New York, Cleveland, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and other cities will be heard to-morrow.

CALLS ARCHBALD UNWORTHY.

Sterling, for House, Says Accused Judge Is Unfit for Bench.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Judge Robert W. Archbald of the United States Commerce Court, at the bar of the Senate to-day, heard his conduct and integrity as a Judge arraigned in bitter terms in the arguments that will terminate the impeachment case brought against him by the House of Representatives for alleged misconduct in office. Representative John A. Sterling of Illinois said the case against Judge Archbald showed him to be unworthy of public office.

"The evil of the course of conduct that has been pursued by Judge Archbald is the effect it has upon the public mind," asserted Representative Sterling. "The times are now pregnant with the sentiment that there is corruption in high places, justified in some instances, and not justified in others. But in the case of Judge Archbald, from the conduct which we have proved against him, it seems to me that it puts on trial that part of the Constitution relating to impeachments.

"If Judge Archbald is not convicted of these offenses and removed from office the verdict will be that the Constitution is a failure, and that when a man commits offenses of the character he has committed the people have no redress."

It will probably be late to-morrow before his attorneys answer the charges, and sum up the defense. Two days more of argument remain, the closing speeches to be made by the House managers.

DENIES BISHOP SUIT.

John R. Dos Passos for Mrs. Bishop Repudiates Interview.

It was denied yesterday that Mrs. James C. Bishop had begun an action for divorce against the banker, in which two well-known society women were mentioned, one of them residing in Fifth Avenue. In denying that such a suit was contemplated John R. Dos Passos, attorney for Mrs. Bishop, wrote out this statement last night:

Mr. Dos Passos absolutely denied that he had admitted that papers had been drawn up for his client wherein two prominent women are named. Mr. Dos Passos has had no interview with any reporter, and as his connection with the Bishop imbroglio is purely professional his lips were sealed as to any aspect of the matter.

Mr. Bishop made no explanation of this advertisement he caused to be published:

Please note that I shall not be responsible for any indebtedness incurred by an one except myself. JAMES C. BISHOP.

While no mention therein was made of his wife, Mrs. Bishop accepted it as directed at herself and characterized it as "seemingly petty revenge." Mrs. Bishop declared she had not been extravagant, and offered no further explanation. She had been interested in many business matters, but whether the notice to the public had any reference to them was not made known. Mr. Bishop, who is a graduate of Harvard in the class of '91, is a member of the banking firm of Redmond & Co., at 33 Pine Street. He and his wife, who was Miss Abigail A. Hancock, niece of the late Gen. Hancock, are prominent in social life here and in Newport, and their city home, at Sixty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, is one of the finest private residences in the city. Their youngest daughter is with her mother.

COULD SAVE $250,000.

President's Commission Reports That Adjt. General's Office Is Extravagant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—President Taft's commission on efficiency and economy in the Government departments furnished a sensation to-day in a report condemning the business methods of the office of the Adjutant General of the army, which was made public by President Taft. This office has been regarded as the Government model for efficiency, system, and everything else in the line of administrative work ever since it came under the control of Major Gen. Fred A. Ainsworth, now on the retired list.

Since the day that Gen. Ainsworth was relieved from duty the commission has been probing into its methods. That was seven months ago.

President Taft in transmitting the report asks Congress to appropriate $250,000 for continuing the investigation into the executive departments of the Government.

"It is to be noted," says the President, "that the offices which have been reported on are those which have been frequently under scrutiny. From what is known of the offices outside of Washington it is thought that it is in this field that the largest opportunities for economy will be found—partly due to the fact that these offices have not been brought under scrutiny, and partly due to the fact that a large number of them are dominated by political appointees.

"As illustrating the relative importance of service outside of Washington, it is of interest to note that the cost of clerk hire at the New York Post Office alone is more than that incurred in the Departments of War, Navy, State, Justice, and Commerce and Labor at Washington; that in the Custom House at New York the cost of clerk hire is greater than in any one department at Washington."

ATTACKS CURRENCY PLAN.

Ex-Secretary Shaw Gives His Views to House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—"What most of the big banks want is the Aldrich plan, which fastens Wall Street control upon the country for fifty years," said Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury, to-day before the sub-committee of the House Banking and Currency Committee, which has undertaken to draft a currency system scheme.

"It is true," said Mr. Shaw, "that the author of the plan claims to have devised a scheme by which the financial control of the country can be wrested from Wall Street. He and all of those associated with him in his so-called educational campaign conceded that this control now exists. The fact of control being admitted, I am a little surprised that all the banks owned by the Standard Oil people and all the banks owned or controlled by the Standard Oil and United States Steel people, and the entire group and all groups, who, the author of the bill admits, now dominate our financial affairs, should unite in support of the measure if, as its author claims, it is going to take that control away."

As a remedy for existing conditions, Mr. Shaw proposed that the Government authorize National banks to issue unsecured currency, to be guaranteed by the Government to the extent of 25 per cent. of their capital stock, not including surplus, in times of emergency. To force contraction after the emergency ceased to exist, he suggested that a tax of 5 per cent. be imposed upon all such supplementary currency until canceled after a certain date. In addition to emergency currency, Mr. Shaw said he favored negotiable books of acceptances. These changes he regarded as the only necessities of banking reform.

Lane Heads Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Commissioner Franklin K. Lane of California was elected to-day by the Inter-State Commerce Commission to serve as its Chairman for the year beginning Jan. 13, succeeding Charles A. Prouty of Vermont.

MAYOR CHIDES A MINISTER.

Gently Calls Him a Traducer of Water Commissioner Thompson.

The Rev. Frederick J. Keech of 449 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, wrote to Mayor Gaynor yesterday regarding a leak in the plumbing in his residence. The Mayor sent this letter in reply:

New York City, Office of the Mayor, Jan. 8, 1913.

Reverend Sir: Your letter complaining that the Water Department is annoying you by examining the plumbing of your house and requiring a leak to be repaired was duly received. You say that this course on the part of the Water Commissioner is (I quot you) "so positively annoying that no decent, intelligent citizen desires to own a piece of tenement property." You also say as follows: "I ask you in all fairness and justice, are you going to allow this sort of mismanagement to continue? Can't you find an intelligent man with common sense to put at the head of the Water Department?" Your letter is uncharitable from beginning to end. And without hurting your feelings may I add it is what is usually called mean? I receive such letters now and then, but this is the first one that has come from a clergyman. Do you know Mr. Thompson, the head of the Water Department? Do you not know that he is conceded to be a first-class men, and probably the best Water Commissioner the city ever had? Why do you try to strike him behind his back by writing such a letter to me? Why did you not go to him and be fair and square with him?

But I overlooked the uncharitable tone of your letter and had a careful examination made into your case. I am able to report to you that a leaking faucet was found in your house, that you repaired it, and that your plumbing is now in good condition. May I also inform you that Mr. Thompson instituted an examination of the plumbing throughout the city to prevent waste of water by leaks? The result has been a vast saving to the city. By this system of inspection Mr. Thompson has saved in Brooklyn alone 19,000,000 gallons daily since last August, which, at meter rates, is a saving of $922,355. And allow me to add that this was done at a cost to the city of less than $25,000. In the Borough of Manhattan over 60,000,000 gallons a day is being saved in the same way at a like cost.

Now, do you not think you owe Mr. Thompson an apology? Do you not think you ought to go to him as one man goes to another and say a word of commendation to him instead of abusing him? Very truly yours, W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

The Mayor said that he was waiting to hear again from the Rev. Mr. Keech.

EXPECT ROBIN TO BE FREE.

This Is the Report Before Bank Wrecker Comes Up for Sentence.

Joseph G. Robin, the confessed bank wrecker, who pleaded guilty to the theft of $27,000 from the Washington Savings Bank, will be arraigned before Justice Seabury in the Supreme Court for sentence on Friday, and it is reported about the Criminal Court Building that his sentence will be suspended.

Robin has been confined in the Tombs for two years and has assisted District Attorney Whitman in numerous details relating to the prosecution of William J. Cummins of the Carnegie Trust Company and ex-City Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde. Recently a committee of the depositors of the Washington Savings Bank communicated with Mr. Whitman urging that either a suspended sentence be given to Robin or that he be allowed to change his plea of guilty to not guilty. Mr. Whitman has repeatedly said that he would not ask for a suspended sentence for Robin, and would leave the final disposition of the case to Justice Seabury.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus to Sail.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus will sail on Saturday, Jan. 18, for Palestine. They will be accompanied by Henry Green, who aided in organizing the movement to protest against the course of Russia in discriminating as to the acceptance of passports issued by the United States Government. Mr. Green is the General Director of the National Citizens Committee and the American Distribution League. At the instance of Mr. Straus, he will also visit Rumania, Italy, France, and Germany, where he will make a study of the immigration question. In England he will start a movement for action by the British Government against the restriction of passports issued to British citizens of Jewish faith.

FOREIGN CONTROL OF OCEAN TRADE

House Committee Hears That Men in London Raise and Lower Rates at Pleasure.

TALE OF A FIGHTING BOAT

Seager Says It Was to Drive Rivals Out—Remedies for Shipping Evils Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Some striking testimony was given to-day before the House Merchant Marine Committee, which is conducting an inquiry into the business methods of the so-called shipping combination or trust. Allerton D. Hitch, Secretary and Treasurer of the Hagenmeyer Trading Company of New York, trading with Brazil, testified that the only independent line to South America was the Lloyd Brazileiro Line, and that while his firm used it to some extent, the company's steamships were slow and its officers, Governmental appointees, were not conversant with the needs of the trade.

John C. Seager, called as a witness, said that for several years he was agent for the Prince Line at New York. This line, the present Hamburg-South Amerika Line, and the Lamport & Holt Line were in a combination, he testified.

"When did the combination start?" inquired Representative Alexander, Chairman of the committee.

"About 1895 or 1896," was the reply.

Mr. Seager said that the combination had a system of deferred rebates and pooled the freight and commissions.

"Do you mean that it pooled the profits?" asked Representative Humphreys.

"Yes, Sir," Mr. Seager replied.

Tells of Fighting Boat.

"We frequently got instructions to put on a 'fighting boat,'" Mr. Seager further testified. "That meant to put in the trade a boat with rates so low as to drive a competitor out of business. The loss was divided pro rata among the lines."

Mr. Seager said that a gentlemen's agreement existed by which the Booth Line controlled the trade in the territory between Pernambuco and the Amazon, and the other lines in the conference had the territory south of Pernambuco.

"The policy was this. You must not play in my yard and I won't in yours, but if you do I will bring down my family and break up your yard," said Mr. Seager.

Mr. Seager testified that his relations with the Prince Line ended in 1906, when the District Attorney in New York began investigating the business methods of the steamship lines. He testified that many attorneys had said that the methods in vogue were in violation of the law. Senator Root and Secretary of State Knox, both then in private practice, gave such advice, he said.

William H. Douglass of Arkell & Douglass of New York, exporters to South America and Europe, was another witness before the committee.

"The idea that the ocean is free is about as pig a fallacy as exists in America," he said. "The seamship lines, German and British, were in combination, having the ocean under stricter control than any combination ever had trade between the States," he added, with the statement that his firm was supposed to give its business to the Houston Line.

Men in London Control.

"The men who sit in London controlling these lines can throw contracts for goods to any country they please simply by lowering or raising rates," Mr. Douglass testified in response to other questions. "We are at their mercy unless we go into the steamship business ourselves without knowing the vicissitudes of trade, as our New Orleans friends did to their sorrow."

Mr. Douglass said he believed that the German, English and other foreign companies had international agreements by which they parcelled out ocean ports of the world without particular regard to the nationality of the operating company. The African and Australian trade was, he said, on the same basis as the South American trade. He was interested in the United States and Australasian Steamship Company, but did not ship his goods by that line. Business was divided among various lines by a "gentlemen's agreement," he said. There were no rebates in the Australian trade.

"Is there any competition in the India or Asiatic or South African trade?" Mr. Douglass was asked.

"No, not that I know of," he replied, adding that some lines occasionally made special rates for big shipments of certain kinds.

Some Special Rates.

"Don't they make special rates to the harvester combine and the Steel Trust?" asked Representative Humphrey.

"Yes, I think so, and to the Standard Oil Company," answered Mr. Douglass.

"Do you favor bringing all shipping lines under a tribunal similar to the Inter-State Commerce Commission?" asked Chairman Alexander of Mr. Douglass.

"I do," said Mr. Douglass. "One commission or body should have control over rates and shipping arrangements, and the lines operating through American ports should be compelled to publish their rates with that commission. I would go further and provide that shippers should have their own choice of ocean routes, and that in the case of through bills of lading the railroad freight rate to seaboard as well as the ocean freight rate should be plainly indicated."

FIGHT FOR A THAW FEE.

Counsel for Mrs. Thaw Argues She Didn't Assume Son's Debts.

Abram J. Rose, counsel for Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, argued yesterday before Judge Mayer, in the Federal District Court, a motion to dismiss the suit brought by John B. Gleason against her for $53,000, the unpaid balance of the $80,000 fee he asks for defending Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White. The motion was made after the jury box had been filled for the trial, which will be resumed at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the jury being excused while it was argued.

Thaw was brought to court from Matteawan in charge of one of the doctors of that institution and sat beside his mother as the lawyers argued. He followed the lawyers closely, and afterward asked one of the reporters whether the address of Mr. Gleason did not remind him of the opening he made at the first murder trial.

Mr. Rose moved for the dismissal of the suit on the ground that it could not be shown that Mrs. Thaw yas responsible for her son's debts. Thaw himself had engaged Mr. Gleason, and was at that time and for a year afterward solvent. Mrs. Thaw had, indeed, told Mr. Gleason to go ahead with her son's defense, but had never promised to pay the bill.

Mr. Gleason, who appeared for himself, contended that Mrs. Thaw had assumed responsibility for Thaw's debts. She had never, he admitted, made an out-and-out contract with him, but she had promised not to take any notes from her son for the money she spent in his behalf.

As a matter of fact, Mrs. Thaw, said Mr. Gleason, did take these notes, and the payment of them had wiped out Thaw's fortune of $80,000, with which he should have been able to pay his lawyer's bill.

Judge Mayer reserved decision on the motion, and also on Mr. Gleason's request for permission, if necessary, to amend his complaint.

J. B. REYNOLDS OPERATED ON.

Man Who Conducted White Slave Inquiry Ill at St. Luke's.

Assistant District Attorney Reynolds, who conducted the white slave investigation before the Rockefeller Grand Jury, was operated on at St. Luke's Hospital a few days ago. The nature of the operation could not be learned last night, but it was admitted by the hospital authorities that Mr. Reynolds was a patient, and it was stated that his condition was improving.

The fact that the Assistant District Attorney had been taken ill was not known to even his most intimate friends until yesterday, when one of his colleagues in the Criminal Court Building explained the absence of Mr. Reynolds from his desk to inquiring friends.

The Times Acknowledges Receipt.

THE TIMES acknowledges receipt of $2 sent by Mrs. G. H. V. deW. to aid "New York's 100 Neediest."

LAKEWOOD, N.J.
AN ATTRACTIVE FALL, WINTER and SPRING RESORT AMONG THE PINES, offering dry, healthful climate, social advantages and every opportunity for out-door recreation.
LAUREL IN THE PINES
New Open FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.
LAUREL HOUSE
New Open A. J. MURPHY, Mgr.
Chas. Vincent Murphy, Asst. Mgr.
Booklets and information on request.
Reached from New York City via
CENTRAL R. R. OF N.J.

Velvet

An agreeable tobacco that suits them all!
10¢ TINS
The Smoothest Tobacco
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Weber and Heilbroner

Are Conducting

Their Half-Yearly Sale of Clothing

Consisting of

Their Full Regular Line of Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats

At the Following Reductions:

$20 and $22.50 Suits,	$15.50
$25 Suits and Overcoats,	$19.50
$30 and $32.50 Suits and Overcoats,	$23.50
$35 and $37.50 Suits and Overcoats,	$26.50
$40 and $45 Suits and Overcoats,	$32.50
$50, $55 and $60 Overcoats,	$42.50

No Charge for Alterations

At no other time have you the opportunity to buy Weber and Heilbroner clothes at reduced prices.

This is the once-a-season clearance, including the entire stock, except evening clothes, with nothing added and nothing taken away because of the sale.

Six Clothing Stores

44th and Broadway 28th and Broadway 42nd and Fifth Avenue
242 Broadway, Opp. City Hall New and Exchange Place
Nassau and Spruce

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *23rd Street*

Have in preparation

For Friday and Saturday,

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale of

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

34th Street *23rd Street*

J. M. Gidding & Co.

Clearing Sale of Millinery at $5, $7.50 & $12.50

FORMERLY $15, $25, $35 TO $55

Including many Fur, Fur-trimmed and Plume Hats.

ALSO CONTINUING THE

Clearing Sales of Gowns, Dresses, Suits, Coats, Millinery and Furs

At Reductions Averaging Half Former Prices

No sale goods sent on approval, reserved or exchanged.

Fifth Avenue, 46th & 47th Streets

MEN'S FUR COATS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

Established 1820

391 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK.

Alexander's Shoe Sale

An annual Mid-Winter Clearance Sale of the largest business in fine shoes in America, offering fresh, seasonable shoes of guaranteed quality at reductions ranging from 20% to 40%.

Men's Hand Made $8 Shoes at $5.75

These shoes are rarely sold under the regular price of $8. In Tan Russia Calf, lace—Tan Russia Calf, button, with whipcord top—French Calf, light weight, button—French Calf, College Blucher, Kid lined.

ANDREW ALEXANDER
Sixth Avenue at Nineteenth Street

CELESTINS VICHY

(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)

Natural Alkaline Water

Not Genuine without the word

CELESTINS

Unexcelled for table use.
Standard remedy for Dyspepsia, Stomach Troubles and Gout.

Ask your Physician

VICHY CELESTINS

CUSENIER'S

the Original
CRÈME DE MENTHE
Imported from France
FREEZOMINT

THE TIMES'S WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

POWERS WILL FORCE TURKEY'S SURRENDER

Cession of Adrianople Is Already Settled Upon, According to Paris Report.

PORTE FOR MORE DISCUSSION

Servia Makes Important Move for Peace by Agreeing to Withdraw from the Adriatic.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 9.—The Ambassadors of the powers will meet at the British Foreign Office again today, when it will be known whether their Governments have agreed upon the joint representations to be made to the Constantinople Government.

There is hardly any doubt of the replies being in accord, as the discussions in London have shown the unanimous determination of the powers to prevent any renewal of hostilities.

The formula of the joint representations is still undecided, but unless Turkey abandons her present attitude it may be regarded as certain that the Ambassadors in Constantinople will take joint action before the end of the week, and it is understood that they will put before the Turkish Government imperative reasons for accepting the allies' terms.

There is a probability, however, of Turkey anticipating the powers by reopening the Peace Conference here. The Times's correspondent in Constantinople says:

"The Council of Ministers has decided to instruct the Plenipotentiaries to continue the negotiations. It appears that the Porte intends to submit to the allies a new proposal for delimitation, which has been approved by the military authorities. There is no sign, however, of any weakening on the subject of Adrianople.

"The Ambassadors continue mildly to urge the Porte to surrender Adrianople, but it does not appear probable that the military party will abandon its opposition, as long as the town remains uncaptured, if not longer."

The Daily Chronicle's Constantinople correspondent has had an interview with the Grand Vizier Kiamil Pasha. The latter said:

"It is impossible for us to cede Adrianople and the Aegean Islands without a struggle, but I am now looking for intervention by the powers."

When asked if he thought that this could result in Turkey's retention of Adrianople and the islands, Kiamil is quoted as saying:

"I cannot say. It looks very favorable for us. The instructions which have been sent to our delegates in London cannot, of course, be divulged, but I hope by to-morrow, if not by Friday, that our representatives will again be discussing with the allies."

The Times correspondent in Sofia holds out the hope of an early conclusion of peace. He telegraphs:

"At a meeting which Gen. Savoff had yesterday afternoon with Nazim Pasha and Nuradunghian Effendi at Baktchekeui on the Bulgarian side of the Tchatalja lines, the possibilities of peace were discussed. Gen. Savoff insisted that Bulgaria could, under no circumstances, be satisfied unless Adrianople was delivered into her hands.

"The Turkish Foreign Minister replied that he hoped that peace would be signed within one week. The initiative of this conversation came from Turkey."

With regard to the condition of affairs in Adrianople, the correspondent adds:

"According to letters from the Bulgarian lines before Adrianople, Turkish deserters, who are coming in every day, declare that sickness and disease are making havoc in the ranks of the surviving troops and citizens. There is reason to think that the food supply is by no means exhausted, but it is believed here that the Turkish heir apparent is in the beleaguered city."

Expect Capitulation of City.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The capitulation of Adrianople will, in the opinion of the Balkan plenipotentiaries, take place within a few days, either directly to the besieging forces or through European pressure.

One suggestion is that failing a better solution Adrianople might be ceded to the powers, who could transfer it to the allies after permitting the Turkish garrison to depart with the honors of war, and guaranteeing other conditions, as the reservation of religious and property rights to the Turks and the creation of special courts for the trial of civil disputes arising between the Mussulmans.

The Servian Government to-day reached the important decision to withdraw from the Adriatic Sea, and its action is regarded in all quarters as a notable step in the direction of peace.

The powers were officially informed of this decision this morning. Servia announcing as proof of her willingness to make sacrifices in the interest of the general peace that she had decided to remove her troops from the Adriatic Coast immediately after peace had been concluded.

The Servian Government hopes that Europe will take this evidence of its moderation into account and will not ask other sacrifices which might be beyond the power of Servia to make.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 8.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, has submitted to the powers a proposal preserving Adrianople to Turkey, according to a statement made here. The retention of the city will be subject to the dismantling of the fortifications and sundry economic restrictions.

MUST GIVE UP ADRIANOPLE.

Turkey to be Forced to Yield, According to Paris Report.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—It is learned here that the powers have practically reached an agreement to advise Turkey to yield on the question of Adrianople, but the powers are not in harmony concerning the disposition of the Aegean Islands.

The Triple Entente are inclined to back the desire of the allies for the cession of the islands to Greece, but the Triple Alliance favor leaving to Turkey those islands near the Turkish coast, particularly those close to the Dardanelles.

Difficulty is being experienced in the settlement of the question of Albania, as Austria shows no disposition to modify her attitude. Austria is especially anxious to include Scutari within the limits of the new Albania.

The impression prevails in France that Austria will not demobilize until all the delicate Balkan questions have been definitely settled.

RED CROSS + COUGH DROPS
Make the throat feel glad. 5c. per box.—Adv.

STEAMER ROUTES CHANGED.

Transatlantic Liners to Run a Degree South of Last Year's Course.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The White Star line announces that it has been decided by all the British and Continental steamship lines which are parties to the North Atlantic track agreement of November, 1898, to adopt the following tracks on and after Jan. 15:

Westbound—Steer from Fastnet or Bishop Rock on a great circle course to cross the meridian 47 degrees west longitude in latitude 41 degrees north, thence to the port of destination.

Eastbound—Steer as per regulation from port of departure, but to cross longitude 47 degrees west in latitude 40 degrees north, thence by a great circle course to Fastnet or Bishop Rock.

These tracks will be adhered to until such time as it is thought that conditions warrant consideration of further change.

The effect of this decision, which was reached after consultation between the British and Continental lines, and conference with the Hydrographic Office, will be for both westbound and eastbound vessels to cross longitude 47 degrees west one degree, or about 60 miles further south than in the early months last year before the loss of the Titanic.

The distance to be covered, which, between Land's End and New York, is roughly 3,000 miles, is thus very slightly increased.

BIDDEN FOR IMPERATOR'S TRIP

Many Notable Men Invited to Sail on the Liner's Maiden Voyage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—In connection with the maiden trip of the Hamburg-American Line steamship Imperator, which will leave Hamburg for New York on May 7, Herr Ballin, Managing Director of the company, has invited scores of notable men of Great Britain and Continental countries to cross and recross the ocean on the big new liner

If all who have been invited accept the United States will be invaded by a group of men distinguished in finance, trade, manufacture, and shipping. They will enjoy the hospitality of the line from the time the ship leaves Europe until it returns.

The manager of the Ritz-Carlton restaurant aboard the vessel will stock the larder with choice delicacies, drawing upon Russia for caviare, Austria for pastry, Germany for Rhine and Moselle wines, France for entremets and champagne, and Italy for fruit.

SEPARATION ENDS LIABILITY.

Paris Judge Decides Husband Need Not Pay Wife's Bills for Dress.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—A dressmaker's establishment in the Boulevard Haussman yesterday sued M. and Mme. Goloubeff, members of the Russian colony here, for $4,600 for dresses and mantles, supplied to the wife.

The husband asked that his name be struck out of the case, as he was separated from his wife. The court held that in certain cases, when the husband's estate was distinct from that of the wife, he might still be called upon to pay her bills, but in the present instance, where the husband was actually living apart from his wife and had no means of checking any extravagant expenditure on her part, and did not profit by the elegance of her attire, he could not be held responsible.

BECOMES AMERICAN'S BRIDE.

Miss Noble of Wokingham, England, Marries Clemens Jones of Richmond.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, this afternoon Clemens Catesby Jones of Richmond, Va., son of the late Gen. Jones of the Confederate Army, was married to Marian Murray Noble, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Noble of Wokingham.

Those invited to the wedding included the Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire, Earl Brassey, Lord and Lady Haversham, Viscount and Viscountess Maitland, and Lord and Lady Teynham.

RIFLED INSPECTOR'S POCKET.

Thief Makes Police Official the Laughing Stock of Paris.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—A police inspector was robbed yesterday of $120, the wages of the men under his charge, which he had placed in the tail pocket of his uniform. The thief was a man who was sitting next to him in a Metropolitan Railway car.

The inspector, who will have to make the money good, is now the laughing stock of Paris.

Czarina and Dowager Empress Ill.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 8.—The New Year's reception at the Winter Palace on Jan. 14 has been canceled, owing, it is understood, to the illness of the Czarina and the Dowager Empress.

TO TRY 21 AUTO BANDITS.

Great Preparations Made for the Bonnot Gang in Paris Court.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The trial of the Bonnot-Garnier gang has been fixed for Feb. 3. There are twenty-one prisoners, and as the dock is not large enough to accommodate them all special arrangements will be made in the assize court.

There will be 150 witnesses for the prosecution and an equal number for the defense. No fewer than 567 questions will be left to the jury.

The trial is expected to last more than a fortnight.

CONFESSED TO MOCK PRIEST.

Farmer Admitted Murder to Fellow-Patient, Who Disguised Himself.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Jan. 8.—According to a telegram to the Tageblatt from Grosswardein, Hungary, criminal proceedings have been begun against a farmer, who is lying seriously ill in a hospital.

The charges resulted from a practical joke played on him by an actor, who was a fellow-patient in the hospital. The actor, who was convalescent, dressed up as a priest and heard the farmer's confession.

To his astonishment the man confessed to having murdered one of his farm hands several years ago and to having set fire to the man's house.

REDMOND'S DAUGHTER WEDS.

Irish Leader and an Admirer Exchange Home Rule Sentiments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The wedding took place in the Catholic Church at Kensington to-day of Miss Johanna, younger daughter of John E. Redmond, and Max Green, Chairman of the Irish Prisons Board.

As the Irish Parliamentary leader left the church, an old man cried, "We'll get Home Rule soon now, John," and was delighted to receive the answer:

"That we will, Sir."

PRISON FOR NOT KNEELING.

Protestant Soldier Gets Six Months' Term, Says Madrid Dispatch.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 9.—A Madrid dispatch to The London Times reports that a Protestant soldier has been condemned by the highest military court to six months' imprisonment for not kneeling at a mass.

IT IS UP TO YOU

We offer a service which has been tested on the most difficult and the most complex problems in this country: we place at your command an organization which has developed the highest degree of efficiency in the building industry: and we give you the benefit of an experience which is of incalculable value in maintaining the integrity of a building investment.

It is entirely up to you.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

TO HALT MARCONI DEAL.

Parliamentary Committee Would Investigate Rival Wireless System.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, June 9.—The Daily News Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"The statement is made this evening that the select committee, which is sitting to consider an agreement between the Government and the Marconi company for the construction of a chain of wireless stations round the empire, will issue an ad interim report postponing the ratification of the agreement and urging further inquiry as to the merits of rival systems of wireless telegraphy."

CHEMICAL CLUE TO THIEVES.

Analysis Shows Lead Substituted for Stolen Gold Was English Made.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—More surprises are provided by further investigations as to the stealing of 10,000 sovereigns during transit between London and Alexandria.

The lead which was substituted for the coins was analyzed with a view to ascertaining whether it originally came from England or the Continent. Most of the blocks measured six inches by two, but smaller blocks were used to fit into the ends of the boxes. It is understood that the chemists' report on the analysis is that the blocks are composed of the ordinary lead used for building and roofing purposes in this country. The previous theory was that the robbery was carried out by Continental thieves.

"Firefly" Rolls
for
All Player Pianos

Concert Waltz
Gianina
Love is Like a Firefly

Sympathy
Tommy Atkins on Dress Parade
When a Maid Comes Knocking at Your Heart

Six hits from the Operatic Sensation, played by the composer, RUDOLPH FRIML, exclusively for us, and obtainable only in the

Autograph Hand-Played Roll

These rolls reproduce exactly hand playing on your piano. The method also is exclusive with us.

Telephone, write or call and we will deliver.

Melville Clark Piano Company
Manufacturers,
305 Fifth Ave., cor 31st St., 5th Floor
Phone, Madison Sq. 7594.

James McCreery & Co.
34th Street 23rd Street

SEMI-ANNUAL SALES

Are now being held in the following departments:

The Remaining Stocks of Wearing Apparel for Women, Misses, Juniors and Little Children.

At Pronounced Reductions

FINE FURNITURE & RUGS

Furniture from 10 to 50% less than usual prices.

Rugs at Greatly Reduced Prices.

34th Street 23rd Street

A Coffee Cup

Contains

Over 2½ Grains of Caffeine.

Physicians recognize this drug to be of poisonous effect upon stomach, heart and nerves. Scientists employed by the U. S. Government found, in the famous Rabbit Case, that an amount of caffeine equivalent to that contained in two average cups of coffee killed a Rabbit.

What wonder then, if you are a coffee drinker, that you suffer from indigestion, heart disturbance, headache and biliousness, sleeplessness, or nerve irritation?

☞ Multiply 2½ grains of *caffeine* by the number of cups of coffee you drink each day and you will determine the amount of poison you give yourself daily.

Eminent physicians are protesting against the present use of coffee. (Your family doctor can vouch for this.)

The aches and ills of your own body also protest when the burden becomes too heavy.

Doesn't your own common sense suggest that you quit coffee *now?*

The New Food-drink,

Instant Postum

offers the easy way.

This charming table beverage furnishes a hot drink of remarkable palatability. It has a rich seal brown color which changes to golden brown when cream is added. Tasting much like high-grade Java, it makes the ideal cup for those who want to get away from coffee troubles.

Instant Postum requires no boiling.

It is made "quick as a wink" by pouring hot water upon a level teaspoonful of the powder in a cup and stirring until dissolved. Add sugar and cream to taste and you have a very fascinating beverage.

Grocers sell Instant Postum, 90 to 100-cup tins, 50c; 45 to 50-cup tins, 30c.

"There's a Reason"

Made by Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Pure Food Factories, Battle Creek, Mich.

Haviland China
is stamped
On White China { Haviland France — Haviland & Co Limoges } On Decorated China
110 Exclusive decorations in open-stock Dinner Sets 112 pieces $32 to $1200
Haviland & Co
Established 1840
11 East 36th St - 10 East 37th St.

Supreme in Book Field

In December, 1912, The New York Times published over one hundred per cent. more book advertisements than the next New York morning newspaper, thus maintaining its position as the principal medium for publishers' announcements.

The record:

The New York Times	55,273 agate lines
Second morning newspaper	19,438 agate lines
Third morning newspaper	10,106 agate lines
First afternoon newspaper	39,115 agate lines
Second afternoon newspaper	5,916 agate lines
Third afternoon newspaper	4,422 agate lines

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Manufacturers

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ACCESSIBILITY is our strong point. Write to-day for information.

New York Dock Co.
Industrial Buildings Dept.
10 Bridge St. New York

EXPRESS ROBBERS ON COMPANY'S PAYROLL

Eight Employes of the Atlantic Company Accused of Thefts Estimated at $10,000.

"RECEIVER" STILL AT LARGE

Wagon Loaders Would Send Valuable Packages to Him and Divide Up the Proceeds.

With the arrest of eight men early yesterday morning the police believe they have cleared up the mystery of the disappearance of thousands of dollars worth of goods from the branch station of the Atlantic Express Company, at 9 Ninth Avenue. For several months the company had been losing goods, and while the exact loss could not be figured out until the accounts and claims had been gone over, the police estimated it at $10,000.

The police work on the case is not ended, for looming large in the plot, and still at liberty, is an unidentified man, well dressed and supposed to be a foreigner, who received the stolen packages and paid for them in money which was afterward divided between those having to do with the thefts. Those of the prisoners who have confessed say they do not know this man except by sight.

The prisoners are Rocco Damiana of 206 Thompson Street, Angelo Lombardi of 87 Sullivan Street, Michael Iulo of 172 Thompson Street, Emelio Andregola of 175 Sullivan Street, James Rose of 24 Second Avenue, Nathan Wacker and George Marrone of 128 First Avenue, and Morris Fennilli of 228 Sullivan Street.

About a month ago Nicholas J. Wallace was made manager of the Ninth Avenue branch. He at once began a watch upon the employes that early yesterday morning resulted in the calling in of Detectives Boyle and Dalton of the Charles Street Station to make the arrests.

Lombardi, Iulo, and Damiana were night platform men, whose duty it was to sort, check, group, and then put the express matter into wagons for the early morning delivery. Damiana was called into the office and sharply questioned as to the loss of so many packages. The police say that he finally broke down and confessed, implicating a number of his fellow-workers.

He said that the platform men "in on the game" would go over the packages, and when they discovered one that contained goods of sufficient value to make the theft profitable, that package would be remarked to 128 First Avenue, where Wacker and Marrone lived. Sometimes as many as three packages were taken in a night. These were put upon the wagon of one of the drivers sharing in the venture and would not be marked down upon the sheets. They varied this, according to the police, by opening some of the packages and taking out part of the shipments.

WOULD KEEP FLUSHING PLAN.

Public Service Engineers Show Uselessness of Raising Railroad Tracks.

Foster Crowell, consulting engineer of the Borough of Queens, when he appeared yesterday before Public Service Commissioner Williams to show why the arrangement between the property owners of Broadway, Flushing, and the Long Island Railroad Company for the elimination of grade crossings at Twenty-second Street and Broadway should be upset, found that his statements as to the necessity for the alteration were absolutely contradicted by the commission's engineers and by the property owners. According to the arrangement the Long Island track will be elevated above street grade at this point by eight feet, and Mr. Crowell wanted to have it raised to sixteen feet.

Mr. Crowell called to the stand I. Schreiner, one of the sewer engineers of the borough, to show that if this plan was carried out it would be necessary to depress Twenty-second Street below grade to such an extent that it would be impossible to look after the storm waters collecting in the depression thus formed. He was, however, confronted by William A. Selmer of the engineering department of the commission, who produced a plan to show that it would be perfectly possible to carry away the surplus water.

Mr. Schreiner declared that such a plan was impossible, because the sewer at Twenty-third Street was too small.

It was also brought out that Twenty-second Street itself was soon to have its own sewer system, and Capt. Olsen pressed Mr. Schreiner to explain why, when that was complete, it could not take care of any water collecting in the depression talked of.

Mr. Crowell closed the discussion by announcing that in any case the borough authorities considered the plan unsightly, and undesirable.

The representatives of the railroad refused to express any opinion on the dispute one way or the other, and Commissioner Williams closed the hearing after promising the property owners that they should have an opportunity to inspect the plans.

POLICE CAPTAINS FINED.

O'Connor Loses 20 Days' Pay and Zimmerman and Corcoran 25 Each.

Police Commissioner Waldo some time ago received a number of complaints about violations of the excise law in Brooklyn. He sent Lieut. Daniel Costigan and his squad to investigate, and it was learned that many of the violations complained of were in the 149th Precinct, commanded by Capt. John W. O'Connor. Charges were made against Capt. O'Connor for failure "to prevent, discover, and report" violations of the excise law.

Capt. O'Connor was tried before Deputy Commissioner Walsh, who yesterday found him guilty and fined him twenty days' pay.

Capts. Zimmerman and Corcoran were each fined twenty-five days' pay. The charge against Zimmerman was that he had made a false report, and that against Corcoran for changing the assignment of a patrolman without the consent of the Commissioner.

Eight patrolmen were dismissed from the department on various charges.

Fined $50 for Smoking In Factory.

Edwin Wilensky, a cloak and suit maker of 114 West Eighteenth Street, was fined $50 in Special Sessions yesterday for violating the fire ordinance in that he smoked a cigarette in his factory. Miss Sarah Christopher, an Inspector of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, said there were thirty men and women in the defendant's employ, and that owing to the inflammable quality of the materials used the lives of all were endangered.

ONLY 5c. PER BOX, BUT MY HOW THEY work. Red Cross + Cough Drops. Try them. —Adv.

WRAPPER WORKERS JOIN GARMENT STRIKE

1,000 Cutters and Some 14,000 Other Employes Go Out in Fight to Change Trade Conditions.

MORE TO STRIKE MONDAY

Other Branches of the Trade Expected to Complete Vote for a General Walk-Out by Saturday.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning some 1,000 men cutters and from 10,000 to 14,000 women and girl workers in the kimono and wrapper industry in this city struck. It was the first move in the plan of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union to tie up the women's garment trade, exclusive of the cloak, suit, and skirt departments. The strike was not expected until early next week.

The next move, which will involve calling out 60,000 workers in the dress and shirt waist industry, and 15,000 white goods employes, will probably be made on Saturday or Monday, after the votes which are now being taken among the workers have been counted. Before another pay day comes around in the industries affected, the union officials assert, between 90,000 and 100,000 workers, in addition to the 110,000 men and women already out in the men's and youth's garment industry, will be idle.

The strike of the kimono and wrapper workers is for a minimum wage of $10 a week, fifty hours of work; abolishment of child labor; abolishment of the charges for needles, thread, and power to operate machines; sanitary shops, and better fire protection. The demands, it was said, were almost identical in the three divisions of the ladies' garment trade affected by the strike.

Manufacturers asserted yesterday that the strike of the kimono and wrapper workers was serious. The cutter they admitted was the chief factor in the industry. He was a skilled workman, they explained, and when he stopped work, there was nothing for the other employes to sew together. According to the officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, not a cutter was at work after noon yesterday.

Among the shops affected, according to the union, were the J. B. Flaherty Company, 44 West Eighteenth Street; I. Ginsberg & Brother, 121 West Seventeenth Street, and Levisin Brothers & Nevins, 471 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn. These three shops, it was said, cut for nearly 2,000 machine sewers.

"Seventy large shops were affected by the strike this morning," said Gertrude Barnum, special agent of the union, yesterday. "In addition, there are hundreds of small shops, many of them without name, and therefore not listed. The strike will make it possible to organize the workers in all of these shops for the first time. Girls under 14 years of age who earn $3 a week are expected to join the union, as well as the men cutters, who make from $9 to $20."

In the dress and shirtwaist industry every effort is being made to fight the expected strike through the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, of which Samuel Floersheimer is President. Mr. Floersheimer said yesterday that his association had not been served with a copy of grievances. He intimated that the trade would be prepared to meet the strike, and that there would be no difficulty in handling the situation.

"If this is to be a fight let it be a good fight," said Julius Henry Cohen, attorney for the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association. "The union is strengthening its organization and the manufacturers are doing likewise. When the strike is called the union will meet a strong body. As for the association which I represent the sanitary conditions are of the best, the wages are the highest, and the employes are fairly treated.

"The manufacturers believe that they are now paying wages as high as can be paid in the industry without ruining the industry or driving it out of the city. We have received no demands, of course, and we can take no action whatever until we do receive them."

There were no indications of a settlement yesterday in the men's and boys' garment strike. The large manufacturers were firm in their determination not to yield to the demands of their employes, and the strikers complained that the manufacturers had resorted to "thug" methods to intimidate the strikers. State Labor Commissioner John Williams was expected to arrive in the city to-day to study the situation.

There was a fight at University Place and Eleventh Street in front of the clothing factory of M. & W. Naumburg & Co., early yesterday morning. The trouble started when pickets tried to induce those going to work to quit. The police arrested one of the women pickets, Susanne Angretina, and Alpimolo Becintirus, a striker, ran to her aid armed with the leg of a chair. After the fight which followed Becintirus and Patrolman Proper of the Macdougal Street Station were found to be bleeding at the nose and head. An ambulance was called, the men were treated, and then the fighters were taken to the Jefferson Market Court, where the woman picket was fined $10. Becintirus was held for further examination.

The union investigated the trouble, and F. Doyle, one of the organizers of the strike, complained to Inspector Lahey of police favoritism. The Inspector, according to Doyle, agreed to a plan whereby two union officials, bearing credentials, should be in constant attendance with every band of pickets and take notes on the actions of policemen in the case of disturbances. Such men would be put all over the city, Mr. Doyle said, and would keep a watch on the police and on the detectives hired by the manufacturers.

The parade of 50,000 strikers which has been planned for next Monday will start at Rutgers Square at 10 o'clock in the morning. A Parade Committee called on Commissioner Waldo yesterday and was told to go ahead with the arrangements.

A new organization, known as the Associated Boys' Clothing Manufacturers' Association, was formed yesterday, with the view of helping the other clothing associations to meet the strike situation. The association issued a statement, in which it said that the strike was "totally unwarranted and not caused by any dissatisfaction among the workmen." It said that the hours were fifty-three a week; that the wages were just, and that sanitary conditions were in accordance with State regulations. Ample protection was promised to all who desired to come back to work.

William Phillips Is Harvard Regent.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—William Phillips, First Secretary of the American Embassy in London, who is now on leave of absence until next August, has been appointed Regent of Harvard University during his stay in this country. Mr. Phillips was graduated from Harvard in 1900. He was Chief of the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs for several months in 1908, and then became Third Assistant Secretary of State under Robert Bacon. He went to London in December, 1909.

S. J. HUGGINS LEFT $446,283.

Owned One-Third of Cosmopolitan Hotel Appraised at $315,000.

Samuel J. Huggins, who at his death on Nov. 22, 1910, was one-third owner of the Cosmopolitan Hotel at Chambers Street and West Broadway, left an estate, the net value of which has been appraised at $446,283.96. The transfer tax appraisal was submitted yesterday to the Surrogates' Court.

The personality consists chiefly of various securities and mortgages, the value of which is given as $218,690.67. The realty is $277,800, and includes his equity in a one-third interest in the Cosmopolitan Hotel property, the total value of which is given as $315,000. Property at 157th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue is appraised at $91,000, property at 167th Street near St. Nicholas Avenue is appraised at $86,416, and 319 West Fifty-first Street is valued at $18,500.

GIMBELS

A Sale That Occurs Only Four Times a Year—
This Clearance in the

Gimbel Millinery Salons

As this is the End-of-Winter Disposal of Paris Model *Chapeaux* and Modes by our own artist-milliners—recognized to be the most skilled in America—this is the most advantageous time of the season to get Hats of distinction at prices that are materially lowered.

In the French Salon

$75 to $100 Hats at $50 | ***$25 to $28 Hats at $15***
$50 to $75 Hats at $35 | ***$16.50 to $22 Hats at $10***
$35 Hats at $25 | ***$15 Hats at $8***

In the Medium-Price Salon

$12.75 and $14.75 Hats at $8.75
$8.75 and $10 Hats at $5 ***$6.75 Hats at $3.50***

As reductions are so drastic, it will be impossible for us to exchange, credit or refund the money on any of the Hats selected in this Clearance Sale.

Third Floor

WHITE SALE LINENS

New Arrivals That Maintain the High Standards Of Beauty and Economy, Set By Their Predecessors

Don't imagine for a moment that we are through with the offerings of the January Pure Linen Sale with a single telling. Long as the list was, it contained by no means all the splendid items that we have been preparing for the last six months. Here are others that make their first appearance today:

Tablecloths Without Matching Napkins
About 900, in the various sizes, some a little soiled, from handling.
From 72x72-inch, at $1.75 to $5, regularly $2.75 to $8. Up to 90 x 108 inches; at $5 to $8, reg. $9.50 to $15.75.

90c Table Damask, 75c Yard
Fully bleached. 70 inches wide, Irish damask in neat designs.

Odd Napkins Lowered in Price
About 650 dozen from our own stock, somewhat soiled from handling and counter display.
20 x 20-inch to 26 x 26-inch, at $1.75 to $7.50 a dozen, regularly $2.75 to $10.75.

Splendid Offerings of Towels
Guest Towels, embroidered, in four designs, on fine Huckaback, 14 x 24 inches, at 40c each, usually 60c.
Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, bird's-eye weave, plain or figured, at 50c, usually 75c.
German Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, unusual at 25c each, regularly 35c.
Crash Toweling, 17½ inches wide, red or blue borders, at 15c yard, usually 18c.

$1 Costume Linen, 75c Yard
90 inches wide, medium-weight, for women's tailored suits and coats.

$8.75 Linen Sheets, $7.75 Pair
An excellent quality of Irish linen, hemstitched, ready for use, 90 x 96 inches.

Second Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

Smith Gray & Co.

ANNOUNCE A

Dominating Sale of Aristocratic Overcoats

An Offering which is *Master* among All Current Sales

in both the *Size* and *Reality* of *Reductions* and the Magnificent, Luxurious Coats involved.

You can SAVE as much as $22.50 on your choice among the most *elegant* and *costly* coats in New York

COATS of Unquestioned Social Status. Style Supreme. Coats of Lofty Lineage. Built without stint by the most skilled among our tailors, modelled by our chief designers. Only the most costly woolens, the most expensive silks, satins and trimmings—the smartest products of the exclusive mills of both Britain and America.

Ulsters and Great Coats with shawl and convertible collars, of Chinchilla and rough, woolly fabrics, many imported. Half silk or satin lined and with sleeves similarly lined. Many half lined with camel's hair and with silk or satin yoke.

Conservative models in Ulsters, in black, oxford gray, blues, browns—self colored and mixtures. English worsteds, meltons and kerseys. Many double breasted and with belted backs. Half or full-lined with silk or satin.

Hosts of staple models, with or without velvet collars, mostly full silk or satin lined, in quiet monotones and mixtures.

Aristocratic Overcoats at Democratic Prices

$27.50

Reduced from $50, $45, $40, $35.

Higher Prices in Majority

Smith Gray & Co.
UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1848
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST.—NEW YORK—5TH AV., BET. 27TH & 28TH STS.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV.—BROOKLYN—BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

A Sale That's Rousing New York

The way New York responded to the Hackett-Carhart Creditors' Settlement Sale was a well-deserved tribute to a worthy institution.

Now comes the Reorganization Sale—and with it the hearty support and patronage of every man who knows the import of the present Hackett-Carhart prices.

The rare stocks of suits and overcoats and furnishings are now in the full bloom of their attractiveness. And the prices that a few days ago were sensational have become absolutely compelling.

This is the climax of the greatest clothes opportunity New York has ever known. It has no precedent in the entire fifty-six years of Hackett-Carhart history.

There are more than 15,000 garments from which to choose. Overcoats and Suits for every service—for Business, Dress, College, Motor, Travel, School and Storm Wear.

The fabrics are of the highest standard, the most exclusive styles, from the world's best weavers.

The models are the most recent conceptions and adaptations from the best style ideas of two continents.

The tailoring is of the same quality that has made the Hackett-Carhart name foremost in fine tailoring for more than half a century

And the prices today are lower by considerable than you would gladly pay—even though the clothes offered were not nearly as high quality as Hackett-Carhart clothes.

Remember, this is the lowest price fine clothes event of the entire 56 years of Hackett-Carhart history.

Hackett-Carhart Reorganization Clearance Sale

$15 to $25 Broken Size Overcoats & Suits **$7.50**	$25, $28, $30 & $32.50 Overcoats & Suits ... **$15.50**
$15, $18, $20 & $22.50 Overcoats & Suits **$9.50**	$30, $35, $37.50 & $40 Overcoats & Suits **$19**
$20, $22.50, $25 & $28 Overcoats & Suits ... **$12.50**	$40, $45 & $50 Overcoats & Suits **$25**

Throughout the entire stocks, the assortments are wonderfully complete—the values overwhelming. For example, here are just a few of what you may expect to find under every price:

$20 & $22.50 Young Men's Suits	$9.50
$18 to $22.50 Convertible Collar Overcoats	$9.50
$22.50 to $25 Worsted Suits	$12.50
$22.50, $25 & $28 English Model and Norfolk Suits	$12.50
$25 Velour Overcoats. All Models	$12.50
$25 & $28 Vicuna and Shetland Overcoats. All Models	$12.50
$20 & $22.50 Plaid Back Overcoats	$12.50
$20 & $22.50 Melton and Kersey Overcoats	$12.50
$28 to $32.50 English Model Velour Suits	$15.50
$25 to $28 Neat Worsted Suits	$15.50
$25 to $32.50 Blue and Black Suits	$15.50
$25 to $32.50 Chinchilla Overcoats. All Models	$15.50
$25 to $32.50 Plaid Back Overcoats. All Models	$15.50
$25 to $30 Melton and Kersey Overcoats	$15.50
$35 Silk Mixture Worsted Suits	$19
$35 to $40 English Finished Worsted Suits *Exclusive Custom-tailoring Fabrics.*	$19
$35 to $45 Silk-Lined Worsted Overcoats *Exclusive Custom-tailoring Fabrics.*	$19
$35 to $40 Chinchilla Overcoats. All Shades and Models	$19
$35 to $40 Vicuna and Velour Overcoats. All Models	$19
$35 English Melton Overcoats	$19

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail

265 Broadway, Near Chambers St., Opposite City Hall.
841 Broadway, at 13th St., Near Union Sq.
119 West 42d St. Near Broadway. Open Evenings.
154 East 125th St. Near 3d Ave. Open Evenings

To Sunday Advertisers

Noon Friday is the time when Sunday advertising copy must be in the Times Building.

This rule has been made necessary by the large volume of advertising carried in the Sunday Edition of The New York Times.

Advertisements for the Art Page must be in the Times Building at or before 6 P. M. Thursday each week.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LANDED POLICEMAN DENIES GRAFT CHARGE

Capt. McDermott Owns a Farm and Part of Apartment House, but Didn't Pay for Promotion.

REPORTS MADE HAPHAZARD

Used His Own Judgment in Telling Headquarters of Suspected Resorts, Curran Witness Says.

Capt. Stephen McDermott, who has been a policeman for thirty-eight years, denied before the Curran Committee yesterday that he paid money to be promoted to a Captaincy ten years ago, and the Captain assured Emory R. Buckner, the committee's counsel, that he knew all there was to know about the police business. Mr. Buckner was anxious to ascertain the method employed to make policemen pay for promotion, so he asked:

"Didn't you ever hear that money was paid in the department for promotion?"

"Only through the newspapers," replied the Captain. "I never heard of it anywhere else."

"Didn't you say once that it cost you $7,000 to be made a Captain?"

"I never did," replied the Captain. "Anybody who says I said so tells a lie."

The Captain asserted that he had never heard policemen tell of having paid for promotion. If he had heard such a thing he was sure he would have remembered it, he said. Then Mr. Buckner asked:

"How much were you worth when you were made a Captain?"

"That's none of your business," replied the Captain in a loud voice. "I am here to talk about police business and not about my private affairs."

Mr. Buckner explained that he intended to stick to police affairs, and for that reason would like the Captain to tell him how much he was worth when he was made a Captain. The witness leaned forward in his chair and shook his hand at Mr. Buckner. He protested against the questions, and said that he would not reply to them. Mr. Buckner waited until the Captain had recovered his composure, and then asked:

"How much are you worth to-day?"

This caused the Captain to protest again, and he asserted that Mr. Buckner was making a hippodrome of the investigation. Mr. Buckner advised the witness to answer the questions. But the Captain said he wouldn't answer, and Mr. Buckner asked Chairman Curran to compel him to do so. Mr. Curran then took a hand in the examination, and said:

"Do you not own a farm?"

"I do," replied the Captain. "I bought a farm twenty-seven years ago."

He said he lived at 416 St. Nicholas Avenue, which was an apartment house. Mr. Buckner wanted to know if the Captain had an interest in the house, and he said that he would not answer.

"I am here to tell you about my thirty-eight years' experience on the police force," he asserted, "and not to tell you all about my private business."

Chairman Curran told the witness to answer the question, and the Captain said:

"Yes, I have an interest in the house, but it's nobody's business but my own. What do you suppose I have been doing for the last thirty-eight years with my money?"

Then Mr. Buckner returned to the farm, and the Captain said his country property consisted of seventy acres near Binghamton, N. Y., in Broome County, and that he was proud of it. He said that this farm, an interest in the apartment house and a plot in Calvary Cemetery were the only pieces of real estate he owned. Then Mr. Buckner asked the Captain about the time he was in charge of the Seventeenth Precinct. The Captain now is in command of a Bronx precinct, but he was asked about the Seventeenth Precinct because it was there that the gunmen thrived. Many disorderly resorts and gambling houses were in that precinct Mr. Buckner understood.

As a result of his examination, Mr. Buckner became convinced that Captains sent to headquarters for the enlightenment of the Commissioner only such information concerning their precincts as suited them. There was no hard and fast rule, he found, outside of the general regulation that Captains must fill out the blank known as "Form 29," and send it to headquarters each month. The examination showed that a "suspected" house was any kind of a resort that a Captain wanted to put on "Form 29."

Capt. McDermott said he knew of "Dollar John," whose real name, he asserted, was either Lang or Langler. This man kept a restaurant in East Houston Street, he said. Beyond this he had no knowledge of him, he testified. Mr. Buckner had heard that the Captain and "Dollar John" were friends, that they frequently lunched together. But the Captain denied that he had ever lunched with "Dollar John," that he had ever met him on a corner or that he knew him well.

Mr. Buckner had heard that in "Dollar John's" place men were allowed to gamble, and he also tried to prove that through him policemen paid for promotion. Capt. McDermott became angry when Mr. Buckner suggested that the witness had obtained his promotion in this way.

"Such a statement," he shouted, "is a libel to that sterling gentleman, Gen. Francis Vinton Greene."

The Captain asserted that he never heard that "Dollar John" kept a gambling house. When he was in command of the Seventeenth Precinct, he said, he knew every resort in it. He had to know, he explained, in order to close up the bad places. He said that in the time he was in charge of the precinct, which was from early in 1910 to the Fall of 1912, there was not an illegal resort in it. Capt. Ormsby, who had testified before Capt. McDermott, said there were suspected resorts in the precinct when he took charge of it. Capt. McDermott's record is good. He asserted that in his service as a policeman he had never been punished for any dereliction of duty. Not long ago he was sent to Staten Island, and Mr. Buckner wanted to know if the Captain did not ask Inspector Flood to get him transferred back to this borough.

"I never did," replied the Captain. "I liked Staten Island. I had a horse and wagon, and it was grand going."

Then Mr. Buckner tried to find out what method the Captain adopted to ascertain whether there were illegal resorts in his precinct. He said that whenever he was admitted to a house he knew it was orderly and decent, but when he was refused admittance he knew it was disorderly. Mr. Buckner showed that in October, when the Captain sent "Form 29" to the Commissioner without any suspected houses upon it, plain-clothes policemen raided several resorts and arrested the inmates. One of these houses was in East Fourth Street. It was said to be a notorious resort, and was known to every resident of the district. Mr. Buckner asked the Captain if he had allowed this resort to exist. The Captain became very angry. He leaned forward in his chair, and shook his fist at Mr. Buckner.

"What's that? What do you mean?" he demanded. "Capt. McDermott never stood for a disorderly resort, and I don't want you to say I did, either."

Mr. Buckner smiled at the witness.

"Don't you shake your head at me," the Captain continued. "You know me. I'm Capt. McDermott, and I want you to stop that funny business."

Mr. Buckner waited until the Captain had settled back in his chair again, and then asked if he knew that an arrest had been made after the house had disappeared from the list of suspected resorts. The Captain said that somebody must have put a woman in there.

"I never had a disorderly resort in my precinct, except temporarily," the witness said.

Again Mr. Buckner wanted to know what method the Captain used to keep his precinct so clean that his report was almost a blank.

"For Heaven's sake drop that," the witness replied.

"The comedy doesn't disturb me in the least," said Mr. Buckner.

"Now listen," said the Captain. "I use common sense. That's the best rule. I use my own judgment whether a house ought to be suspected or not."

"That shows that the addresses of many of the houses complained of never reach the notice of the Commissioner," said Mr. Buckner.

"Oh, you are ridiculous," replied the Captain. "I never deceived a Commissioner in my life."

In reply to another question the witness said:

"Oh, go away man, I am a bachelor of arts on police rules and you can't get anything over on me."

Were there any gambling houses in the Union Market precinct while you were in charge?" Mr. Buckner asked.

"I guess there were none," was the reply.

"Then how was it the Central Office men made more than a dozen arrests in your district?"

"Oh, if you mean the coffee houses on the east side, no one can help that. If you can, you are a better Captain than I am."

Mr. Buckner read a list of nine houses where arrests had been made without the knowledge of the Captain. Asked what was done with the complaints that came to the Captain he said that some of them were followed by proper police action and some of them were torn up.

The other witness of the day was E. V. O'Donnell, one of the committee's investigators. In reply to questions asked by Assistant District Attorney Rubin, Mr. O'Daniell said that the many complaints made to Capt. Ormsby about gambling and disorderly resorts in the Seventeenth Precinct had never been investigated.

Th committee will meet again at 2 o'clock to-day.

SIPP FREE, TO TELL ALL.

Promises Whitman's Aid to Give More Information About Police Graft.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 8.—George A. Sipp, held here on the complaint of the New York police, was released at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Word was received by Chief of Police Woodruff from Commissioner Dougherty of the New York Police Department, that the Grand Jury in New York had failed to find an indictment against Sipp.

Assistant District Attorney Groehl, who departed from New York this morning, arrived here at 1 o'clock, and went immediately to police headquarters. He obtained permission from Chief Woodruff to see Sipp. Mr. Groehl was closeted with Sipp for more than two hours, and in that time he had gathered from the prisoner all that he knew of police graft in New York. Sipp promised if he was freed, it was said, to go back to New York and tell all he knew.

"And he will stick, too," Mr. Groehl said immediately after he had been informed of the release of Sipp. "They are moving heaven and earth to get him away from me, but they are going to fail. Sipp now realizes that the charges made against him were a 'frame-up' on the part of the police. He has come to a full realization of who are really his friends, and knows that the police of New York are not included in that list."

Edward A. Newell, Sipp's lawyer, when asked what he would advise his client to do, replied:

"If he takes my advice, he will go immediately to a hospital for an operation. He is suffering from a tumor, and he should not take any chances."

While Mr. Groehl does not say so, it is evident that he thinks Newell will do all he can to prevent Sipp from going back to New York and testifying further in the investigation into graft. He says there are several persons in the city who have been sent down here to get Sipp away.

The Grand Jury that investigated the charges made by the police against George A. Sipp reported yesterday that the evidence was not sufficient for an indictment, and that the case had been dismissed. District Attorney Whitman was not at his office, but Acting District Atorney Wasservogel notified Deputy Commissioner Dougherty of the failure of the case. Mr. Dougherty telephoned to Chief of Police Woodruff of Atlantic City to release Sipp.

Before Mr. Whitman departed from his office on Tuesday he received from Mr. Buckner, counsel for the Curran Committee, an affidavit made by Benjamin W. Smith, who is serving a term at Sing Sing Prison for bigamy, in which the names of some fifteen policemen appeared. These policemen were accused of extorting money from many disorderly resorts and gambling houses in Harlem, within the inspection district under the command of Inspector Dennis Sweeney. Smith had been a runner for a Harlem lawyer, who was accused of standing in with the police. Among the alleged grafting policemen mentioned was Patrolman Eugene Fox, whom Sipp accused of extorting $100 a month from him for several years.

This affidavit, it was said, interested Mr. Whitman. He compared the information it contained with the information he had gathered from other sources and found that the result was striking. Mr. Groehl had been working on the cases of police graft and the affidavit was turned over to him for investigation. When Mr. Whitman learned on Tuesday that there was no chance whatever that the Grand Jury would find an indictment against Sipp he arranged, it was said, to procure the assistance of Sipp in running down the policemen who were accused by Sipp and Smith.

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Preparatory to regular stock taking.
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Medium and heavy weights in Black and Colors.
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Continues; offering very unusual values.
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Continues; an enormous variety from which to select.
8. Soiled and Slightly Shop-worn Books.
Very unusual values.

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Goods and things from U. S. Arsenals to interest and please everybody.
CATALOG OF ALL GOODS AT ENTRANCE.
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Every Winter. At Last Used Resinol. Immediate Relief. Trouble Gone.

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in the newest styles and materials include Tea Gowns of brocaded velvet, crepe de Chine, meteor, chiffon and lace; House Dresses of crepe de Chine, albatross and other materials; and Japanese Quilted Silk Robes in a variety of attractive colors.
Also Lounging or Bedroom Robes of blanket cloth or eiderdown.
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COMMENCING THIS MORNING
Brill Brothers
Big Semi-Annual Clearance
Over 11,000 Overcoats and Suits
At Record Price Reductions
An Enormous Clearance Sale Which Will Break All Records for Bargain-giving in the Brill Stores

Every year at this time we clean up our stock—Everything must go—Former prices are ignored—The sole object being a complete, effective, and rapid clearance of the stocks of our Five Big Stores—This sale has been famous for years as New York's Biggest Bargain Event—This year's Bargains are bigger and better than ever, and include

Overcoats and Suits in Hundreds of Styles, Kinds, Fabrics, Models and Colors.

$18, $15 and $12 Overcoats & Suits — $9.50

One of the most remarkable assortments of Overcoats ever displayed at this low price. Among them are single and double breasted, plain and belted back models, ulsters, and Chesterfields—coats with self-collars, shawl collars, convertible collars, and storm collars; all in a wondrous variety of fabrics and colors, blues, brown, heather mixtures, Oxfords and Cambridges; cheviots, velours, Shetlands, friezes, and cassimeres.

In Suits there's a splendid variety of browns, grays and blues in a multitude of smart styles and mixtures—all are this season's models and fabrics, and instead of $12, $15 or $18 are now $9.50.

$25, $22 & $20 Overcoats & Suits — $13.50

Chinchilla Overcoats in blue, brown, and gray are foremost among the several hundred smart overcoats offered in this great sale at $13.50. Among the rest are brown mixtures, gray mixtures, blue mixtures, plain browns, plain blues and plain grays, meltons, vicunas, velours, Shetlands, friezes and cheviots, in smart Guards models, ulsters and Chesterfields with belted and plain backs; single and double breasted, many with the extremely popular shawl collar—all at $13.50.

Suits include a range of styles, fabrics, and colors such as to satisfy the most exacting taste and please the most critical fancy.

$35, $32 & $30 Overcoats & Suits — $16.50

2,100 of them at least, including handsome chinchillas, velours, Elysians, tweeds, cheviots, meltons, Shetlands and vicunas of exceptional quality—the smartest and most distinctive models shown this season. Single and double breasted Guards coats, plain back models, belted coats with inverted pleats, coats with shawl collars, convertible collars, velvet collars and self-collars; coats for dress wear and semi-dress wear, and big warm storm coats for auto and street wear.

Suits in smart English effects and distinctive conservative models of finest worsteds, tweeds, cheviots and vicunas in all colors and mixtures.

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Some of the finest and most handsomely tailored overcoats that ever came from a tailor's bench, made from wondrously fine woolens and overcoatings—beavers, velours, Shetlands, Elysians, chinchillas, in blue, brown and gray mixtures and heather effects; several shades of plain, soft, silky gray velours, and a host of other mixtures and designs, this season's most distinctive and smartest models, with belts and plain, with shawl and notch collar, and for any and all occasions.

Suits of finest make — no custom tailor could make them better—English and conservative models of marked distinction, and perfect fit.

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A splendid assortment of Summer Suits at Half Off Former Prices, including Tropical Serges, Flannels, Shantung and Rajah Silks, Worsteds and Homespuns, also Lightweight Overcoats for Spring and Fall at Half Off Former Prices

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WON BRIDE ON A DARE AT NEW YEAR'S PARTY

But M. R. Loftus and Miss O'Donnell Had Much Difficulty in Getting the Knot Tied.

GUESTS WENT WITH THEM

Failing in Jersey, They Came Back, Got a License, and Then Found a Dispensation Was Needed.

Miss Helen Lee O'Donnell, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Joseph P. O'Donnell, a wealthy retired merchant of Baltimore, became a bride in this city on a dare yesterday. The dare was uttered by Matthew Ryan Loftus, who is only 22 and the son of Thomas J. Loftus, a retired banker. The wedding was preceded by all the thrills and anxiety supposed to be incident to a runaway match, and there was a good deal of ground covered in taxicabs and a large touring car before the ceremony was performed.

The young couple, who had decided that they would no longer await the permission of their parents to wed, were ably assisted in their plans by Dr. Stafford B. Smith of 203 West Eighty-first Street, Mr and Mrs. Sterling P. Story of 128 East Fifty-seventh Street, and Mr. and Mrs. William Crowley of 100th Street and Riverside Drive.

Dr. Smith on Tuesday night gave a belated New Year's party to a number of friends in his bachelor quarters in the Barrington Apartments. Among the guests were the Storys, the Crowleys, Miss O'Donnell, and young Loftus. Throughout the evening the youthful pair were the targets of jests based upon their lovelorn state. It was no secret to Dr. Smith's guests that Loftus has been living at the Groff School, at 259 West Seventy-fifth Street, which he formerly attended, as the result of his refusal to meet the demands of his father to abandon all idea of an immediate marriage.

Thomas Loftus, the father, lives, with his wife and two daughters, at the Hotel St. Andrew, at the corner of Seventy-second Street and Broadway. Young Loftus recently had accepted a position with the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, at 20 Vesey Street, and was apparently contented to make his home at the exclusive private school, from which he was graduated three years ago.

Miss O'Donnell's parents live at 127 Riverside Drive. They also frowned upon the match because of the extreme youth of the couple, which in fact appears to have been the sole objection to the marriage on the part of both families.

Found They Couldn't Wed in Jersey.

According to Dr. Smith, the party was a joyous affair, and finally, shortly before midnight, young Loftus became roused at the gibes which were heaped upon him as a faint-hearted swain and announced that he was ready to wed Miss O'Donnell at once if she would only grant her consent. This declaration was accepted by the entire party in the light of a challenge, and with flushed cheeks Miss O'Donnell refused to be "dared."

"I'll marry Ryan now," she declared, and in a trice it was decided to change the occasion into a wedding party. Dr. Smith summoned two taxicabs by telephone and the entire party was soon speeding southward on Broadway, bound for New Jersey. At Times Square one of the taxicabs blew out a tire and it was decided to transfer the entire party into a large seven-passenger touring car to continue the trip.

Arrived in Jersey City, the would-be wedding party made an early morning tour of the city in search of an accommodating Justice of the Peace, only to learn, to their chagrin, that the stern Jersey law requires a marriage license and twenty-four hours' residence in the State. Back to Manhattan came the disconcerted crowd, where upon inquiry it was ascertained that the Marriage License Bureau in City Hall would be open for business at 9 o'clock.

Mrs. Crowley and Mrs. Story are both just out of the bride class themselves and they insisted that they would see the thing through to a happy ending. The two young matrons agreed to act as chaperons for Miss O'Donnell and went with her to the Astor House, in the vicinity of City Hall Park, and engaged a suite of rooms. Their husbands, with Dr. Smith and the prospective bridegroom, also registered at the Astor House to await as patiently as might be the opening of the license bureau.

Promptly at 9 o'clock the entire party entered taxicabs and were whisked around into City Hall Park. Chief Clerk Scully, after a few minutes' parley, handed the fateful document to young Mr. Loftus and at once a short trip was made to St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, in Barclay Street. Here another hitch was encountered, when the anxious bride and bridegroom were assured that the marriage would have to be celebrated in the church of the parish in which the bride resided.

Had to Get a Dispensation, Too.

Once more the undaunted wedding party set forth in taxicabs for the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, at Broadway and Seventy-first Street. By this time young Loftus was perspiring freely from worry and his bride was limp with anxiety to have the ceremony over. Therefore when Father Baxter informed the bridegroom that, inasmuch as the banns had not been published, a dispensation would be necessary, he almost collapsed.

Leaving the rest of the party waiting, Mr. Loftus again started forth on a taxicab trip to Fifty-first Street and Madison Avenue, where he explained his need and received a certificate of dispensation from Mgr. Lavelle. With this clutched tightly in his hand, he again sought his nervously waiting bride and the knot was finally tied.

Then the bridal party returned to the apartments of Dr. Smith, where an impromptu wedding luncheon was served, in the course of which the newly made Mrs. Loftus bethought herself to dispatch a telegram to her father. The message was brief and read simply:

Ryan and I have been married. Love from both of us. HELEN.

"This is an awful surprise to me," said Mr. O'Donnell later. "I don't know what to think about it. I have no objection to the young man. Our families have been friends for years. But they are both too young. They both ought to be spanked and put to bed."

All attempts to communicate with Thomas J. Loftus, the father of the bridegroom, or any member of his family were unsuccessful. To all inquiries at the Hotel St. Andrew the answer was returned that the family had "nothing to say."

Young Mr. Loftus and his bride are prominent socially. The bridegroom is a cousin of Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and of Mrs. Robert Livingston, according to Dr. Smith. His family is also connected with the Sheedys of Denver, Col. The O'Donnell family is prominent in Baltimore society. The young couple spent last night in this city after enjoying a dinner in their honor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Crowley at the Paterno Apartments, 100th Street and Riverside Drive.

"Tell my dad for me that I am not afraid for the future," said the happy bridegroom last night, gazing fondly at his young wife. "I can make my way, and so long as Helen is not afraid to trust her future happiness to me I will prove to her that her trust is not misplaced."

Dr. Smith, who played such a prominent part as Cupid's assistant, seemed quite pleased with himself. He is the son of Stephen Smith of Boston, the millionaire inventor of the roll-top desk, and is a graduate of Harvard and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. He is a prominent clubman.

"All they needed was a little impetus, and I supplied that," he observed after reciting the incidents of the runaway match. "I trust that they will live happily ever after, and I have no doubt that they will. At any rate, I do not expect to forget my New Year's party. It was an unexpected success."

WINTHROP IS OUT.

President of Board of Education Will Not Be Candidate for Another Term.

Edgerton L. Winthrop, Jr., who is completing his seventh term as President of the Board of Education, said to a reporter of THE TIMES at yesterday's meeting of the board that he would not be a candidate for re-election next month. He was elected last February by a vote of 24 to 20 cast for his competitor, Commissioner Thomas W. Churchill, who is regarded as the leader of the so-called progressives in the board. Mr. Winthrop's announcement means that Mr. Churchill will be chosen as his successor. Mr. Winthrop's term as a member of the board does not expire until 1915.

The board at its meeting yesterday by a unanimous vote adopted a resolution abolishing fraternities and all other secret societies in the high schools.

West Virginia Deadlock Unbroken.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 8.—The thirty-first regular session of the West Virginia Legislature met to-day, and failed to organize, owing to a tie in the Senate. An extraordinary session, called on Jan. 2, died to-day without having accomplished anything for the same reason. After taking one ballot, which resulted in no election, the Senate adjourned until noon to-morrow.

SMITH AND GORE SEE WILSON.

President-Elect Says They Talked of Extra Session Programme.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 8.—President-elect Wilson sat for three hours in his office here to-day in conference with Senators Hoke Smith of Georgia and Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma. In describing to-night the field he had covered in the long conference Mr. Wilson declared that besides talking over a number of Cabinet possibilities he had discussed a programme for the extra session, including tariff and currency legislation. When his visitors arrived, shortly after noon, Gov. Wilson found that they had dined beforehand, so he denied himself luncheon and talked with them most of the afternoon.

Both Senators departed with their lips sealed. From the Governor alone, they said, could information be obtained. The President-elect spoke of his conference only in general terms, stating that no conclusion had been reached.

"We discussed, as I do with all my visitors," he said, "all the names for the Cabinet I could think of, just to get their views."

The President-elect was asked, in view of the prominence of both Senators Gore and Smith in the proposed plans for a reorganization of Senate committees and the abolishing of the seniority rules, whether that subject was discussed.

"I don't bring that matter up unless my callers do," he said. "Senator Smith simply said he thought they were in the way of a satisfactory solution in the Senate of the difficulty. They make a point of not involving me in the matter."

That Gov. Wilson will do everything in his power to remove from New Jersey the stigma of "mother of trusts" was made still clearer this afternoon, when he had a conference with Chancellor Walker, and former Supreme Court Justice Bennett E. Van Sickel. The trio discussed the corporation laws. The Chancellor and Mr. Van Sickel have drafted a bill for presentation to the Legislature.

Best wishes for a successful administration were extended to the President-elect this afternoon by former Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen in addressing the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture. He said he spoke for the farmers of New Jersey, and added that it was their earnest wish that no Executive would forget the necessity of considering the promotion of agriculture.

REPUBLICANS NAME SPEAKER.

Organize Connecticut House by Scant Majority—Progressives Against Them.

HARTFORD, Jan. 8.—The Republicans won the Speakership contest in the House this afternoon by a scant majority, the eight Progressives voting solidly with the Democrats. The Speaker, Morris C. Webster of Harwinton, thus has power to name a majority of Republicans on all joint committees. The Senate is Democratic by a majority of fourteen. At 6:30 o'clock adjournment was taken until next Tuesday, Gov. Baldwin, his staff, and other State officers having been kept waiting since 2 o'clock before bing sworn in.

In his inaugural address the Governor urged ratification of the Federal Constitution amendment providing for popular election of United States Senators, and requesting Congress to propose a Constitutional amendment for the election of the President and Vice President by popular vote and the abolishing of the Electoral College, his plan being to credit each State with the number of votes cast for the two officers under the present system.

On woman suffrage the Governor advocated extension of the franchise to women owning taxable property, as an important step toward granting the full franchise.

PATTERSON QUITS.

Clears Way for the Election of a Democratic Senator in Tennessee.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 8.—Ex-Gov. M. R. Patterson, facing a crushing defeat as the Democratic nominee for the United States Senate, appeared to-night before the Democratic caucus and announced his withdrawal from the Senatorial fight. The nomination he obtained unopposed in the Democratic primary of November was the one great stumbling block that the party had in effecting the organization of the Legislature.

Two years ago Gov. Patterson gave up the Governorship fight after he had obtained the nomination of his party for the office for the third time. This was done when he was facing defeat following his pardon of Col. D. B. Cooper, convicted in the Carmack murder trial.

The withdrawal of ex-Gov. Patterson clears the way for the election of a Democratic Senator, that party being in control of the Legislature, but had split over Patterson's ambitions.

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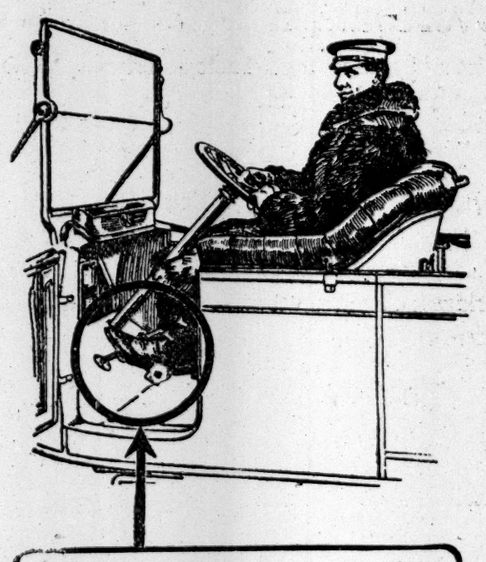

The Locomobile Electric Motor Starter operates by simply pressing a foot pedal. No strength or skill required. Only one action. Turns over engine 70 to 80 revolutions per minute, longer than any other system. So powerful that backfiring is impossible. Removable pedal feature provides valuable locking device when car is left standing.

The Locomobile Electric Lighting System gives most light. Always works. Consumes least power. Provides most light at lowest speed. Most efficient regardless of cost. Every detail worked out in the best way known. Costs far more than other systems and is the only installation of its kind.

The Locomobile Electric Motor Starter is the most powerful one in use. Simplest system. Rotates motor even if it stops on dead center. Works every time. Operates most quietly. *Best installed system in use. The installation of starter is as important as the starter itself.* Each model with this device lists at One Hundred Dollars more than 1913 prices as announced. All six cylinder cars shipped after Jan. 1st will be thus equipped. That all 1913 Locomobile owners may be on the same basis, Sixes already delivered can be similarly equipped at the same price.

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THE BEST BUILT CAR Locomobile IN AMERICA

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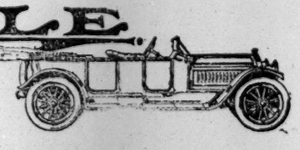

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You start the car and light it from your seat—the Delco system. No more getting out in the mud to light the lamps. No more cranking.

And there are other special features for *service* and *comfort*—the long stroke motor; unit power plant; Timken axles; demountable rims and Gemmer steering gear.

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See Next Sunday's American

For full particulars regarding prizes and conditions of the contest.

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That is the Last Day on Which Designs May Be Entered in The New York Times Contest in

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Sufficient postage for return must be inclosed.

The designer's name and address must be inclosed in a sealed plain envelope, securely attached to the design.

No name or address must appear on the design itself.

The envelopes attached to the prize winners will be opened by the judges after the prizes are awarded. No other envelope will be opened by the judges and no contestants other than prize winners will be known or published.

Envelopes attached to contesting designs which do not receive awards will be opened confidentially only for the purpose of discovering the address to which the design must be returned.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 9, 1913.

GOV. SULZER'S OPPORTUNITY.

The letter sent to Gov. SULZER, urging the reappointment of Chairman WILLCOX of the Public Service Commission, and signed by Mayor GAYNOR and all except two members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, is doubtless the most weighty and authoritative recommendation for appointment to public office ever received by a Governor of New York. These are the men of all men who know best what Mr. WILLCOX's qualifications for the office are, not his general qualifications, but those special and peculiar qualifications which are the fruit of his prolonged, practical study of the subway problem. The Board of Estimate has shared with the Public Service Commission the duty of representing the city's interests in the preparation of the plans and the drawing up of the contracts. Mr. MCANENY, who as President of the Borough of Manhattan is a member of the board, has worked side by side with Mr. WILLCOX throughout the long discussion, and the Mayor and the other members of the board have been in touch with the negotiations at every step.

When, therefore, these men inform the Governor that there is urgent need that Mr. WILLCOX shall continue in this service, and "that the loss at this critical time of his highly trained services and his expert knowledge of the situation with which the city authorities must continue to deal would be a public misfortune," anybody can see that the Governor is bound to give the most serious consideration to their plea. We may say, indeed, that it is a public obligation that he should do what they ask. It is out of the question that he can have in view any candidate for the office, who, entirely new to the work, could take up the duties of the Commissioner at this point and perform them, through the months or years which must be given to the working out of the subway extension system, as satisfactorily as Mr. WILLCOX. For such a post knowledge and experience are not to be had for the asking, they must be acquired as Mr. WILLCOX acquired them, by years of labor.

In reappointing Chairman WILLCOX Gov. SULZER has the opportunity to put the great seal of truth and sincerity upon his public professions of entire independence of boss control, and to give the best possible guarantee of his intention to be, as he says he is, his own man, the only Governor of the State, and one devoted wholly and only to the public interest. It is the greatest imaginable piece of good fortune that he should have such a chance to prove that he means what he has said. We know that he has advisers who give other counsel. The advocates of municipal operation of the subway system oppose the reappointment of Chairman WILLCOX, and there is some evidence that they are acting in an organized and concerted way to influence the mind of the Governor. To act upon their advice would throw the whole subway matter into hopeless confusion and bring on changes of plan and delays that would inflict enormous loss and injury upon the people of the city. The theories of reformers and Albany's interference have been the cause of a ten years' delay in subway extension. The city has suffered incalculably by it. The best opinion, the majority opinion, authoritative and official opinion, point to the other path as the one the Governor should take, the path on which we have already entered. Nothing could raise the city's estimation of Gov. SULZER higher than the step which the Mayor and the Board of Estimate advise him to take.

SUBSTANTIAL REFORM.

If the Democratic majority in Congress wish to prove the sincerity of their desire for reform in the Government, for reduction in the burdens of taxation, and for a corresponding reduction of the taxpayers' burden, they can do so by adopting the recommendation of the President as to the Commission on Economy and Efficiency. Mr. TAFT says:

> At a total cost of about $230,000 during the twenty-one months covered by the work of the Commission, facts have been developed and recommendations have been made that, if followed up, will result in savings of millions of dollars each year. This has been done under the handicap of inadequate funds and uncertainty of continuation, which interfered with the making of plans which could not be completely executed within a few months. It would be very much to the advantage of the Administration if the President were authorized to spend whatever amount he may deem to be necessary within the next two years, the only condition attached being that he render an acount of expenditures.

In default of the acceptance of this broad policy, which is none too broad, and is entirely sound, the President asks "that $250,000 be provided for "the continuation of the investigation "which has been so well begun, and "that these funds be made available "March 4." It will be noted that this proposal by Mr. TAFT is a conclusive evidence of his confidence in the value of his Commission's work, and in the sympathy of his successor in the aims of that work. He has asked in vain for the means to enable the Commission to do what it has clearly shown that it can do, and, if it had the money, would do. The appropriations made by Congress have been insufficient, and they have been surrounded with absurd restrictions which have greatly hampered the Commission. Had Congress been anxious to prevent economy and efficiency, to keep useless employés and to continue useless and extravagant spending, in order that more "patronage" should be at the disposal of its members, it would not have acted very differently. Now the value of the work of the Commission is shown beyond all cavil, and its continuance is proved to be sure to be of still greater value. Congress is asked to provide for that continuance, under the control of a Democratic President. If Congress refuses, the responsibility will be clear and the blame will be severe and richly deserved.

One element in the policy of the Commission is worth noting. It began by a careful study of the officers with which it had to deal, and in each case as the first drafts of descriptive reports were completed they were submitted to the services whose organization and work were involved, so that this part of the work has been a joint product of all the services. Says the President: "This has been done for the "double purpose of having a statement "of fact that is beyond controversy, "and to lay the foundation for the consideration of the critical comments "and constructive suggestions that "have followed." In this spirit much good work has been done, and, with adequate means, much more can still be accomplished. It is not necessary to go into detail. The high estimate of the service of the Commission by President TAFT is amply justified. His recommendation that provision shall be made for extending it under the next Administration cannot be rejected by Congress without great discredit.

OUR AMBASSADORS.

It is not pleasant to have American policy as to diplomatic representation abroad commented on in the manner of the London weekly journal which was quoted in our wireless dispatches yesterday morning, and the unpleasantness comes largely from the justice of the comment. It is only too true that our Government does not provide for its Ambassadors and leading Ministers the means to meet the expenses they are expected to incur. This has led to the selection, in some cases, of men of large wealth, and of these some have shown a liberal, not to say a lavish, habit which has made them conspicuous.

The one way to avoid criticism on this score is for our Government to supply suitable homes and offices for its representatives fairly complying with the standard of the other great nations, with a proper fund for entertainment and for all expenditure that can reasonably be regarded as official. If that were done, what may be called the social requirements of the position would be met, as they should be, by our Government, and, with a fair salary, no thought need to be given to the private means of its representatives. Doubtless, even in the present conditions, a man of ability and good judgment, of tact, dignity, and social gift, could reside in a foreign capital and discharge his functions acceptably with a much more simple and less costly mode of living than is often indulged in. But it is obvious that the Government should provide for all expenditures which reasonable conventions demand. That is really the duty and business of the Government.

If it were suitably attended to the field of selection for appointment would be very much enlarged. There should not be, in theory or practice, a pecuniary penalty attached to the acceptance of a diplomatic post.

EASY LESSONS IN FINANCE.

Those seeking instruction in finance can get the sort they want in these days. At Washington there are two sorts of evidence being given, and things are happening in Wall Street by which to test both sorts. The selection made from this ample assortment discloses the sort of financier who makes the choice. Without disparaging the success of the inquisition of Mr. UNTERMYER, it cannot be said that the evidence which he is eliciting will have much effect on legislation, or that, if it unfortunately should inspire action by Congress, much good can be expected. Nothing that Mr. UNTERMYER has unearthed touches the thoughts in the minds of Mr. HEPBURN, or Mr. MORAWETZ, or Mr. WARBURG. And the spirit of the gentlemen named is as different as the facts to which they respectively attach importance.

Mr. UNTERMYER is proceeding on the theory that the evils of our system spring fundamentally from the acts which bad men are allowed to do. This being his conception of the situation, he may be excused the intolerance which he manifests toward such heinous conduct, and the confidence which he shows that the case calls for prevention or punishment of acts which are immoral and ought to be criminal. At the opposite extreme is the testimony of the other gentlemen, whose idea seems to be that the trouble is that our system does not allow the exercise of sound constructive methods of banking. Naturally they have less to say about rascality, and they do not assume to have a monopoly of the knowledge necessary to work a cure. In the words of Mr. HEPBURN, "The "older I get and the more experienced "the less cocksure I am that I'm right, "and the easier it is for me to see "other people's point of view." Accordingly, he cheerfully admitted that recently he had compromised with himself on certain details, and that he would be willing to compromise with others regarding details to which he attaches less importance than to principles.

Nobody can be blamed for refusing to compromise with the money devil, but after he is slain, what then? After speculation is killed, after selling short is made penal, after manipulators are made eligible to the penitentiary, will it then be true, as the facts of the day show, that "money" congests in New York when the banks are not bidding high to attract it away from the use of the farmers whose banks are ridding themselves of it instead of lending it at home? After Mr. UNTERMYER regulates the Clearing Houses to his satisfaction, will he prevent banks or bankers from exporting gold at a time when there is urgent demand for hundreds of millions of capital for home use? Will he pass a law that the gold shall not be exported below the exchange parity, as at the present moment, and will he order—or forbid—that when the gold is wanted again it shall not be bought at a premium, thus incurring a double loss on a transaction which ought not to occur at all? If the Pujo Committee gets just the laws it wants, will it thereby provide a discount market for commercial paper, or will it remedy the redepositing of reserves and the making of speculative loans upon them? If interlocking directorates are forbidden, will it assist toward putting mercantile paper in the place of the billions of bonds in the banks, where they bring together the commercial and investment money markets almost beyond disentanglement?

We would not minimize the importance and the virtue of disclosures of financial charnel house secrets and would not put a straw in the way of the good work, but after all these horrors are remedied what seems to us worse remains. Wicked men will snatch obnoxious profits now and then under any system, and nothing is to be said against prevention or punishment, but that is a trifle compared with a system which works badly every day and all day, and to the prejudice of the honest, ordinary men of the market, who neither know of nor practice the evils which were as well known before the creation of the Pujo Committee as they are to-day.

The gentlemen to whose evidence we think greater attention ought to be paid are those who are thinking chiefly of the good men, while Mr. UNTERMYER is thinking of the bad men. Perhaps the best results would be attained by the success of both, but if there must be a choice, and if there is not legislative energy for both, why then the country would do better with the success of Representative GLASS's section of the committee than with that of Mr. PUJO's. It is necessary to make the comparison, for both sorts of evidence and recommendations are to come before the full committee, and a choice must be made. It is not possible for the programmes of both Mr. GLASS and Mr. PUJO to succeed. The order is too large for the committee, Congress, and the country.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE ARCHITECTS.

The course of Gov. SULZER in the matter of the State Architect is accepted by the profession and may be regarded by the public as extremely creditable. After he had sent in the name of the present incumbent, he received from the President of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects a protest based on the inadequate experience of the nominee, a protest that had been made to Gov. DIX at the time of the original appointment.

Gov. SULZER promptly asked that the Institute appoint three of its members to assist his Commission in investigating the Architect's office, and promised that if Mr. HOEFER was shown to be inefficient, he would remove him. He also gave assurance that the architects' investigators should have all requisite authority for their work. This mode of treating a matter of this sort is as satisfactory as it is novel. It is an indication of a spirit which, if applied generally, will lead to valuable results.

AMERICAN CLOTHES.

Given this universal interest in clothes, and given the enormous extent of our domestic market, there should be no difficulty in evolving a standard of American fashions. As we have seen, the men's tailors in this country, while they may be influenced by the style of the hour in London, strive to adapt that style to what may be called the genius of American clothes. Why should the women of America be denied the same privilege? —The Evening Post.

So say we every one. The discussion which has followed on the heels of THE TIMES's competition for hats and gowns designed in this country, reflected in editorial comment throughout the United States, has borne fruit. By hand, by mail, and by parcel post entries for the contest have come abundantly into THE TIMES office, and will continue to come until to-morrow, when the open period terminates, postmarked from most of the States in the Union. Whatever the immediate value of this contest, it will serve to emphasize a demand that is increasingly widespread and insistent, that the styles of apparel of American women rightly express the American genius and spirit. The native protest against foreign domination of the outward and visible signs of an inward and spiritual Americanism, an Americanism which should be distinctive in the garments of our men and women, is a real revolt. It will be successful.

We have no Louvre; we have not yet adequate collections of costumes, giving the necessary historic background for a confident development of American fashions. But we have wealth, unfaltering zeal, and ability, a faith that conquers times and distances. If a designer must consult landscapes from the Ming dynasty and Gainsborough canvases to evolve a gown for a woman of the twentieth century, very well; dressmaking and millinery in America shall not on that account remain a trade, and Paris go on her way unrivaled. Does not the continued increase in the influx of Old World art treasures to this country speak, if for American art, as well for the future of American fashions? Will not far-sighted citizens come forward with collections of costumes of many lands and many centuries, and fairly open the field for designers whom we may regard as creators, not merely copyists—whom we shall rate as true artists? Meanwhile, let us see how well American designers who have traveled and benefited by the teachings of Europe have learned to express with grace the spirit that should distinguish the men and women of this country in their personal attire.

Mr. MUNSEY has a plan for amalgamating the Republicans and the Progressives. It is borrowed from trust experience. He would organize "a "holding party, to take over the Re-"publican and the Progressive Par-"ties." We hardly think the Munsey plan would work—the Republicans and the Progressives are too far apart, unlike and incompatible. But Mr. MUNSEY might try it with the Prohibitionists and the Liquor Dealers' Association. It would have a better chance there.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

His Manners in Need of Mending. One of our State Senators, in explaining why the Judiciary Committees of both branches of the Legislature have agreed to report the Wagner-Goldberg suffrage bill, is quoted as saying that this action was taken in order that the lawmakers might this year escape the "floods of feminine oratory" and the "fuss and feathers" to which they have been annually subjected in the past by the advocates of votes for women.

If any statement like this was made it did as little credit to Senatorial intelligence as to Senatorial courtesy, and amounted to little less than a confession on the Senator's part that he and the other members of these committees deliberately sacrificed public duty to personal convenience.

Whether or not this or any bill of the kind ought to be reported is, of course, a question on which opinion can honestly differ, depending on the view taken of woman suffrage and of the strength and quality of the demand for it. The makers of the demand, however, have the best of rights to urge their cause in any lawful way—the New York suffragists, as it happens, have never resorted to any other—and to do it with persistence and vigor.

Just what the Senator meant by "fuss and feathers" it would be hard to say, but the implied disdain is not deserved by the women who have made the yearly pilgrimage to Albany and only too often have had to bear with patience the boorish jests of men as much their inferiors in mind as in manners. As for their oratory, while it may have been feminine in one sense, much oratory that, to say the least of it, is less eloquent and no more logical than theirs can be heard in the Capitol any day when the Legislature is in session.

One need not be a believer in woman suffrage to resent the tone and implications of this Senator's remarks. The extension of the franchise privilege is a matter for argument, not for ridicule, and dull indeed is he who cannot see that the demand for it is one that must be met, as it is made, with a seriousness proportioned to its unquestionable importance. While it is hardly probable that if the issue goes to the voters of the State the result will be favorable to the suffragists, still their movement is not a trivial one, and those who treat it as such only prove themselves blind to the signs of the times and the spirit of the age.

Statistics as to Divorce. A bulletin just issued by the Census Bureau makes the announcement that in 1910 there were in the United States divorced persons to the number of 341,277. Of them 156,176 were men and 185,101 were women. These figures showed status, not record, for they did not include the men and women who had been divorced and married again before the census was taken.

That so many marital unions are dissolved in this country will lead, of course, to much lugubrious comment, but some consolation can be found by the mourners if they view the figures, not in the abstract or absolute, but in comparison with a total population of almost 100,000,000. Then they do not seem so dreadfully large, even after allowance has been made for the millions who are too young to be either married or divorced.

For those to whom divorce is not essentially and inevitably and necessarily wrong there are other sources of solace and hope for the country. If marriage, like Boston, be considered a state of mind, recognized rather than created by a ceremonial pronouncing of formal phrases, then divorce is nothing worse than a like recognition of the fact that the state of mind has ceased to exist. The census compilation apparently does not show how many children were made half-orphans by these dissolutions of the parental bond, but no doubt there were a good many of them, and all of them suffered more or less serious injury. To that it can be said, and has been, that they would have suffered still more had they continued to be ground between the millstones of two hatreds.

Why there should be 30,000 more of divorced women than of divorced men is not easy to understand. The discrepancy seems to indicate that to have been divorced is less of an impediment to remarriage for a man than for a woman. As, in the great majority of cases, it is the woman who gets the divorce, and for what some court must have pronounced a just cause, that may be another illustration of the much-condemned double moral standard. It is not quite certain, however, that any such discrimination prevails. Possibly the explanation is that women who have once found marriage a failure are less courageous and hopeful than men as to the results of a second trial.

The one unquestionable significance of our many divorces is that women are less patient and tolerant than they used to be. Whether this shows inferiority or superiority to their predecessors depends upon what one thinks a woman ought to stand without rising in open rebellion. Possibly she endures enough, even now—and has enough to endure.

Robbery and Silence. From the revelations in the case of the "fence," PRITCHARD, it is fairly evident that the protection given to the property of guests—to use an absurd word—is in some hotels very far from what it should be. The boys who carried to this man's little shop jewelry and other valuables to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars were the merest amateurs in burglary, and yet their operations have been going on for a long time and in many places, and until now, apparently, not even suspicion has fallen on them.

One reason for their immunity may have been that, thanks to the police habit of advising silence as to thefts, each of their achievements seemed to stand alone and therefore to be of little consequence.

For the giving of the advice mentioned there may be some good reason, but no policeman from the rank of Commissioner down has ever demonstrated that obedience to it had any utility except that of saving the detectives from the humiliation incidental to publishing their frequent failures.

THE "PURPLE PAINTERS"

Praised for Their Return to Natural Colors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A visit to the Winter exhibition of pictures at the Academy Building, in West Fifty-seventh Street, gives great joy that the painters have returned and are returning to nature. For three or four years past it seemed that painters of landscapes and their adjuncts, vegetable and animal, could see nothing but purple. There were purple meadows, purple trees, purple atmosphere, purple clouds, purple people, purple houses, purple pigs, purple skies, even purple cows. Now the pictures show natural colors, and one may see all these things in the hues that were born to them, instead of being given to them by the cultured eye of the artist. This is especially noticeable in the grass and trees of the landscapes. In pictures by such painters as Bolton Jones, W. A. Coffin, William Robinson, Luis Mora, Gifford Beal, Charlotte Coman, R. W. van Boskerck, Allen Cochran, Daniel Garber, Childe Hassam, William Wendt, Charles Warren Eaton, Charles Bittinger, Thomas Allen, Gustave Wiegand, and others the trees are quite as green as nature intended they should be. It may be said of Charlotte Coman, however, that though she may have idealized nature, she never attempted to improve it chromatically. Nor have all the painters mentioned been equally empurpled in their eyesight. Only the chromatic "cubists" went the purple limit.

But let the purple ghost be laid. It seems to have passed now, and once more we, who try to see in art what we know is in nature, can have our eyes rested by the cool color of the green in trees and grass and river bank and woody hillside. If any of us want to see purple in that green we may conjure it up, but we don't want any painter on earth to put it there for us, and try to convince us that nature did it. Purple trees are emotional things, not intellectual, and by the same token so are purple cows. Blue milk, however, is a boarding house fact, and any artist who would paint it white would paint the parent cow purple.

The only disturbing thought remaining is, how is it that painters who only a year or so ago saw only purple in the trees and other green things of nature have had their normal sight restored, and see things now as they are? Was the purple period really a time of actuality or a painter's dream? They never saw purple; they only thought they did. What? W. J. L.

New York, Jan. 8, 1913.

FUR SEALS DEGENERATING.

H. W. Elliott's Prediction Proved by Bureau of Fisheries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Science's issue of Dec. 27 last, on page 898, is a paper on "The Mortality of Pups," —i. e., fur seal pups—by an official of the United States Bureau of Fisheries. It purports to be the result of a study of the birth and death of young "pup" seals, made last Summer on the seal rookeries of the Pribilov Islands.

In it I find the following proof of the remarkable degeneracy of that life to-day, as contrasted with my studies of it in 1872-74, to wit:

> Most pups are born more or less infested by parts of what was the bag of waters. The cow delivering her young instantly proceeds to tear off the caul with her teeth, but does not always succeed until after the pup is dead.

When I studied this parturition of the fur seal, during the Summers of 1872-74, inclusive, those animals were in fine physical vigor and their pups were born, expelled at the moment of birth, entirely free from the "afterbirth" or caul, as my description below attests, to wit:

> The pup carries with it at the moment of birth the entire placental pouch. * * * The little "kotek" may be said to fairly drop upon its feet, for the moment it appears from within the natal walls it seems to be in full possession of all its faculties; its eyes are wide open and its voice raised in weak, husky bleatings as it feebly paddles around, still attached to the umbilical cord, which, by its own efforts, it pulls asunder as it flounders about on the rocks or ground of the rookery. The mother, in the meantime, gives her offspring none of that attention, so marked in the case of the canidae and other carnivores, not even turning to look at it. (!) * * *—Special Bulletin No. 176, United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, 1882.

Observe the striking contrast in the strength of the mother seals and vitality of their young, in 1872, as described above by myself, and that lack of strength and vitality in 1912, as observed by "M. C. Marsh, naturalist, United States Bureau of Fisheries," also given above.

I predicted in 1890, in my report to Mr. Windom, that this degeneration of the race, (then in progress,) as described above, would surely follow if the killing annually of all of the finest young male seals was continued on land. It has come to pass; and, in spite of the denial of Dr. Jordan, his own helper on the ground last Summer proves this truth of my prediction! HENRY W. ELLIOTT.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., Jan. 8, 1913.

MUST ARBITRATE TOLLS.

Treaty of 1908 Compels Reference to Hague, Says Mr. Wheeler.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be some misapprehension in regard to the present position of the arbitration question between the United States and Great Britain. It is often said that the Senate of the United States must agree to this arbitration. In point of fact, the Senate has already agreed. The treaty of April 4, 1908, expressly provides:

> Differences which may arise of a legal nature or relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two contracting parties, and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the convention of the 29th of July, 1899, provided, nevertheless, that they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the two contracting States, and do not concern the interests of third parties.

When this treaty was ratified by the Senate it became the supreme law of the land, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. The Senate reserved by Article 2 of the same treaty that "the special agreement defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the arbitrators, and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the arbitral tribunal and the several stages of the procedure," should be submitted to the Senate for its approval.

Obviously a difference has arisen relating to the interpretation of the treaties existing between the United States and Great Britain. The latter power has offered to refer this to the Permanent Court of Arbitration mentioned in the treaty. Nothing remains but for the President to submit to the Senate the special agreement mentioned in the second article of the treaty. It hardly seems possible that a Senate which has already agreed to arbitrate this very question should refuse to approve any special agreement "defining clearly the matter in dispute."

That matter can be stated very simply. It is just whether it is in violation of the previous treaties between the parties that the United States should exempt vessels licensed for the coasting trade from paying tolls for passing through the Panama Canal, while it levies a duty of $1.20 per net ton upon other vessels.

The President is reported as saying that he thinks it would be better to try some other tribunal than that fixed by the treaty. That opens up a wide field of discussion. Why should the Senate be asked to agree to a different tribunal from that to which it has already agreed? The tribunal in question is composed of judges of great ability and high character, who were selected by the different nations long before this Panama question arose. They do not act for the countries appointing them. They act as judges. But even if they might be supposed to be influenced by their nationality, what possible interest could Holland or Belgium or Brazil or the Argentine Republic have in this particular controversy between Great Britain and the United States? From the judges who are citizens of these nations we could appoint the arbitrators whom we are to name. In any case, it is the tribunal of our own selection, created with our full approval, to which we have agreed to submit this controversy. How can we honorably refuse to keep this agreement?

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

New York, Jan. 8, 1913.

Gambling Houses Still Open?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Commissioner Waldo is correctly reported in THE SUNDAY TIMES it seems hopeless to expect that this city will ever be efficiently policed during his tenure of office, for, while he frankly admits that "primarily a police force is designed to preserve public order and protect the lives and property of citizens," he tacitly confesses that this cannot be successfully accomplished with the force at his disposal because he deems it necessary to deplete his ranks by stationing policemen in the vicinity of gambling houses, which he assures us are closed. If these gambling places are indeed closed, why continue to expend the city's money needlessly in watching them while the "lives and property of citizens" are left unprotected from thugs and burglars?

If, however, as is rumored, many gambling houses are still in operation, why is it that legal evidence of the crime cannot be obtained in the usual way by the clever detectives of the Police Department and the offenders prosecuted in the manner pursued in the cases of other violators of the law?

JOHN R. WALKER,
Counsel New York Society for the Enforcement of the Criminal Law.

New York, Jan. 7, 1913.

PARIS FASHIONS AND OURS.

Will Logic Defeat Snobbishness In the Crusade for American Dress?

From The Evening Post.

The women of America are being summoned to a new war of independence. This time it is not against the domestic despot who holds the vote and pays the family bills. The new enemy lives far across the seas, in the Rue de la Paix, the Place Vendome, and the Avenue de l'Opera. There the Parisian dressmaker sits and plots his fell designs, which designs are immediately copied by the dressmakers of the rest of the world. It is proper that our own country should be the first to rebel against this ancient tyranny. In the first place, we are, on principle, the enemies of foreign domination. In the second place, we spend more money in the Paris shops than any other nation. In the third place, we are the one nation that can afford to take the chance. For it is inconceivable that American women will ever be badly dressed, whereas if the women of Great Britain or of Germany were to cast off the Gallic yoke there is a presumption that they might not quite be able to shift for themselves. They need a leader. Thus it is probable that the motto, "See America's milliners first!" may become the slogan of a world-wide movement of emancipation. With America at the head, the nations may press forward to another historic siege of Paris.

Dreams of foreign conquest are, however, somewhat premature. For the present it would be enough if our creators of fashions were to achieve their own independence. In their favor is the fact already cited that American aesthetic ideals have attained perhaps their highest development in the domain of clothes. The extravagance of the American woman has become a commonplace. But, putting aside the question of expense, the men of this country are almost as interested in clothes as the women are. Certainly they give more thought to clothes than the men of any other nation, bulk for bulk.

Given this universal interest in clothes, and given the enormous extent of our domestic market, there should be no difficulty in evolving a standard of American fashions. Why should Longchamps impose its ideas upon Detroit? Longchamps's moral outlook is so different from that of Detroit; and, in the last resort, clothes, if they are to be something more than a protection against weather, must express a moral outlook as well as an aesthetic ideal. The present revolt against the domination of Paris is undoubtedly due in large measure to the extreme styles which Paris has latterly been sending us, styles for which the inspiration apparently has come from the Egyptian dancing girls on the monuments in the Louvre. If the Puritan blood, which must still be current in these United States, revolts against the Bayadere styles, it is a legitimate spiritual manifestation. And there is the modern woman. Surely, she must sometimes grow aware how incongruous it is to demand a broader, freer existence for yourself and at the same time incapacitate yourself for the elementary business of crossing a crowded street by putting a hobble around your feet. Logically, the American woman ought to develop her own ideal of clothes, as our American cities are beginning to develop our own style of architecture.

So much for logic. As a practical problem, we have to face the snobbish instinct which is implanted in the heart of man and woman. Why does Paris impose itself upon the world? Precisely because it is Paris, and not Berlin or New York or Chicago. Develop a distinctive American standard in dress, and the temptation of Paris will be stronger than ever to a powerful minority. Will the majority stand for this form of class distinction?

HAMMERSTEIN FINDS ART WHOLLY SELFISH

Nobody Ever Did Anything for Him and He Never Was Grateful to a Soul.

NOT AT ALL TO STOTESBURY

His Business to Give Other People Pleasure, Not to Make Money, He Testifies—Verdict To-day.

The jury will decide to-day whether Oscar Hammerstein will have to pay E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia $40,000. Yesterday the trial went on slowly. Mr. Hammerstein and Mr. Stotesbury contradicted each other flatly on the stand in regard to every important bit of testimony. The other witnesses were Lyle D. Andrews, Treasurer of the Manhattan Opera House; Edward G. Root, Mr. Hammerstein's attorney at the time of the sale of the Philadelphia Opera House; George Blumenthal, and James Vincent Armstrong, employes of Mr. Hammerstein.

Mr. Armstrong said that he was on the stage at the time Mr. Hammerstein acknowledged in a speech that he had kept the Philadelphia Opera House open, thanks to the generosity of Mr. Stotesbury.

"A man back of me," he said, "slapped me on the back and said, 'That's the kind of man they have in Philadelphia.'"

This remark caused Mr. Stotesbury to smile.

Mr. Hammerstein under cross-examination was asked by Herbert L. Smyth, Mr. Stotesbury's counsel: "Mr. Hammerstein, isn't your dearest possession your reputation as a successful impresario?"

"My dearest possession is my reputation as an honest man who pays his debts," said Mr. Hammerstein.

"Well, isn't your reputation as an impresario the next dearest, then?"

"No, sir."

"Well, it's dear to you; is it not?"

"Not in itself; you have mistaken my calling."

"What is your calling?"

"To use my God-given gifts to afford other people pleasure, and not for the sake of gaining money."

"Does is not make any difference to you whether you are successful or not?"

"I do not want to lose money, but I do not set out primarily to make it."

"A failure in Philadelphia or New York meant nothing to you?"

"You are mistaken in the word successful. It has two meanings; there is financial success and there is artistic success."

"Did you not refer to Mr. Stotesbury as the first man in Philadelphia?"

"He was the first man financially, but outside of that he was nothing."

"Was he not responsible for whatever success you had there?"

"He invested money for himself. He did not do anything for me."

"Why did you say you were grateful then?"

"I said I was grateful for the cause—for myself nothing. He did nothing for me personally."

"Did he not put you in a position to acquire success?"

"Success is not what you do. It is what the public does to you."

"When seats are sold does that mean success?"

"It does mean financial success, but it may not mean artistic success."

"Well, would not closed doors at your opera house hurt your reputation?"

"No."

"Would it not have added to your prestige if you had overcome obstacles and kept your Philadelphia Opera House open?"

"It would have given me prestige for being a fool to try to run an opera house during a street car strike."

"You were willing to close your doors and break your contracts with your singers, then?"

"I never broke a contract in my life."

"Is it not true that within the last three weeks you have consulted an attorney about getting out of a contract made on April 10, 1910?"

"Most positively, it is not true."

"Now, Mr. Hammerstein, were you not grateful to Mr. Stotesbury for what he did for you in Philadelphia?"

"I was never grateful to any one in my life. I do not remember any one who ever did anything for me without a selfish object."

Testimony was brought out showing that after Mr. Hammerstein's return from Europe Mr. Stotesbury sent several registered letters to him demanding the payment of the alleged loan, and that the impresario did not answer these letters. Mr. Hammerstein testified that he had never opened these letters. He said he had forgotten Mr. Stotesbury's claim for $40,000.

Mr. Smyth asked:

"Why did you not open the letters, then?"

"I did not want to see anything disagreeable," replied the witness.

"But if you had forgotten about the $40,000, how did you know that the letters would be disagreeable?"

"I knew that anything coming from Mr. Stotesbury would be disagreeable."

He said he knew the letters were from Mr. Stotesbury because they bore the Drexel & Co. return card.

TOO MANY BACHELOR SEALS.

President Taft Recommends Repeal of Protective Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—President Taft in a special message to Congress to-day recommended the repeal of the act of Congress, passed more than a year ago, which prohibited for five years the killing of fur seals on the Pribilov Islands. Investigation, the President said, showed a remarkable increase in the size of the herd in one season, and proved conclusively that only the female seals and their mates need protection, and that thousands of "bachelor" seals can be killed each year without injury to the herd.

The act which the President wished repealed was passed in order to give effect to the first Seal Treaty of 1911 between Great Britain, Japan, Russia, and the United States.

Although a clause in that treaty, the President pointed out, seemed to give the United States authority to suspend land killing to protect and preserve the herd, if no actual necessity were found for such suspension it was not justified under the convention and the act should be amended.

THE SKY SHEEP.

Little Bo-peep, she lost her sheep,
All in the cold, blue weather;
Up in a misty, azure sweep,
Huddled and cuddled together.

Crook of the curved new moon she bore,
Sheep of her flock for tending;
Kirtle of crimson cloud she wore,
Over her lambkins bending.

Snarling, the Northwind drove them down,
Down from their sky fields, bleating;
Fluttered and frightened, to Hilltop Town,
Through the bare meadows fleeting.

Over the brown fields fleeing fast,
Each little white little straying;
There to be folded, safe at last,
Far from the wolf wind's railing.

Little Bo-peep i' the morning glow,
Found them, so safely sleeping—
"See," said the earth folk, "how the snow,
All in a night, came creeping!"

GRACE STONE FIELD.

BUDS ENTERTAINED BY MRS. GEO. J. GOULD

185 Young People at Dinner in Honor of Her Debutante Cousin, Hope Hamilton.

HOUSE A FLORAL BOWER

Thousands of American Beauty Roses and Orchids Displayed — Additional Guests for the Dance.

One of the notable social events of the season for the younger set was the dinner dance given last night by Mrs. George Jay Gould at her town residence, 857 Fifth Avenue, in honor of her débutante cousin, Miss Hope Hamilton, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton.

Society this season has been entertaining largely for the young people, and Mrs. Gould's entertainment was among the first and largest in the New Year's calendar of gayeties arranged by the more prominent hostesses of New York for the younger buds, including, of course, the débutantes of the last two seasons.

Last night's affair was strictly a débutante event, and the galaxy of the season's buds, in a setting distinctive in the way of floral decoration and wealth of art objects, made a scene of refreshing charm and brilliancy.

There were about 185 young people at the dinner, and additional guests were invited for the dancing. There were other dinner hostesses who afterward went with their young guests to the dance. Only about a dozen young married people were included among Mrs. Gould's dinner guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Gould and Miss Hamilton, who wore a frock of white satin and chiffon, received in the spacious reception hall at the head of the marble staircase, which was decorated with tall vases filled with American Beauty roses. The orchestra played on a temporary platform erected on a level with the first landing of the staircase hidden by a screen of delicate feathery ferns, which were also used to festoon the ceilings of the entrance hall on the ground floor.

Dinner was served at small tables placed in the regency room on the ground floor, which faces Fifth Avenue, and in the dining hall on the same floor. The regency room was decorated with American Beauty roses, and the dining hall was festooned with ropes of ferns and lavender-colored orchids. Thousands of American Beauty roses and orchids were used in the decorative scheme throughout the house.

The dancing in the ballroom on the second floor was general. Following the supper, which was served shortly after midnight, a minstrel band played. For those who did not care to dance there were rooms for bridge.

TO WED ROBERTS'S DAUGHTER

Major Lewin of Royal Artillery Engaged to Lady Edwina.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The engagement is announced of Lady Edwina Roberts, daughter of the Field Marshal, and Major H. F. E. Lewin of the 142d Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

The veteran soldier has no surviving son, and the title of Earl Roberts of Kandahar will lapse unless one of his daughters should have a son. His elder daughter, Aileen, is unmarried.

C. W. HUNTER ALSO RE-WEDS.

Marries Miss McBride After Divorced Wife Becomes a Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 8.—Charles Wilfred Hunter, a wealthy resident of Caldwell, has taken for his second wife Miss Wilhelmina McBride, a school teacher, of 24 South Walnut Street, East Orange.

Last August Mrs. Hunter took up a residence in Reno, and later obtained a divorce from her husband. A few weeks ago she became the bride of Lieut. Wooster, who is said to be stationed at West Point.

Hunter was not long in following his divorced wife's example. His devotion to the young school teacher was the subject of much comment. He met Miss McBride at a children's commencement exercises.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel McBride of Grace Baptist Church, Brooklyn, an uncle of the school teacher, married Miss McBride and Hunter on Monday. Miss Mary McBride acted as bridesmaid, and Leslie McBride, her brother, was best man. Miss Celeste Hunter, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Hunter, attended the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunter left on a wedding trip to the South. They will go abroad for an extended tour before returning to Caldwell.

C. T. MORGAN WEDS ACTRESS.

Editor Marries Miss Frances M. Williams, Who Played in "Excuse Me."

Frances M. Williams, who took a leading rôle in Henry W. Savage's production of "Excuse Me" last Winter, was married yesterday to Charles T. Morgan in Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue.

Since the death last August of her father, Samuel L. Williams, a well-known newspaper editorial writer, Miss Williams has not appeared on the stage.

The bridegroom is the assistant industrial editor of The Wall Street Journal and is a son of Theodore Morgan, a retired steel manufacturer of Pittsburgh.

The bride's maid of honor was Helen Hooper of 517 West 152d Street. The best man was John F. Lowther of 610 Riverside Drive. The bride's mother gave her in marriage.

WEDS MISS DOROTHY B. STINE.

Herbert D. Lewis Marries Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic L. Stine.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Ballard Stine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Lewis Stine of 533 West 112th Street, to Herbert Dickinson Lewis of this city, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's, the Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend officiating.

The bride's gown was of white satin, trimmed with lace, and a court train of brocaded satin. Her tulle veil was caught up with a coronet of orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of white bridal roses and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Leon G. Sherburne, the bride's sister, acted as matron of honor and wore a gown of green and pink satin, topped with a large black picture hat. She carried an arm bouquet of pink roses. Miss Marion Sherburne was the flower girl. She wore a blue chiffon frock and carried a basket of pink roses.

Clifford Fowler was best man for Mr. Lewis, and the ushers were Leon Sherburne, Jack Harris, Ralph Spowers, and Radcliff English.

The ceremony was followed by a small reception, and later Mr. Lewis and his bride left for the South, where they will spend their honeymoon.

TITANIC SURVIVOR MARRIES.

Miss M. Froelicher Weds R. J. F. Schwarzenbach in Switzerland.

Robert J. F. Schwarzenbach of 471 Park Avenue was married to Miss Marguerite Froelicher of Zurich, Switzerland, one of the survivors of the Titanic, on Monday at Zurich.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Froelicher of Zurich and is a niece of Mrs. Emil Stehli of this city. She and her parents were on the ill-fated Titanic on a visit to Mrs. Stehli. She has many friends in New York, where she has often visited.

Mr. Schwarzenbach is also a native of Switzerland. He has lived for several years in this city and is an importer. Their engagement was announced in October.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The annual costume ball, the proceeds of which are to be given to the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Lying-In Hospital, will be held this evening at Sherry's, and it promises to be one of the most brilliant affairs of the season. An added feature this year will be a cabaret performance in the small ballroom, from 12 to 2 A. M., at which society entertainers have volunteered to appear. Only a limited number of tickets will be offered for sale at the door.

Mrs. Clough C. Overton will give a theatre party on the evening of Jan. 15, for her débutante daughter, Miss Margaret C. Overton, to be followed by a supper at her residence, 49 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Tableaux representing characters from famous operas and fiction, in aid of the Lincoln Hospital and Home, will be given at the Plaza on Thursday evening, Jan. 16, in which many prominent society girls will appear. There will be dancing after the entertainment. Miss Helen Le Roy Miller of 811 Madison Avenue is the Treasurer.

Mrs. Rawson Wood of the Wyoming, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, is giving a series of small bridges and dances, the first of which will take place on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Temple Gwathmey gave a dinner last night at Delmonico's. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rathbone, Mrs. Furman, and W. K. Bond Emerson

The third morning of Chansons en Crinoline, under the direction of Mrs. R. W. Hawkesworth, will be given this morning at 11:15 o'clock at the Plaza. Mme. Olive Fremstad of the Metropolitan Opera and Edward Lankow of the Boston Opera Company will appear in songs of Sweden.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Alexander of 391 West End Avenue are being congratulated on the birth of a son on Tuesday. Mrs. Alexander was Miss Dora H. Roseele.

The Bachelor Circle of the German Liederkranz will give its annual ball this evening at the clubhouse in East Fifty-eighth Street.

Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd is giving a dinner to-night at Delmonico's, and Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler will be a dinner hostess at her home in East Fifty-fourth Street. Both will take their guests to the Costume Ball at Sherry's.

The marriage of Miss Helen Goodhart and Frank Altschul will be celebrated at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Goodhart, 21 West Eighty-first Street.

Mrs. William J. Riker is giving a dinner dance to-night at the St. Regis.

Miss Mazie L. Delafield and her fiance, Edward Ridley Finch, who are to be married on Jan. 18, are giving a dinner to-night at the Colony Club for their bridal attendants.

The Countess of Aberdeen and Miss Violet Asquith expect to arrive in New York this morning from Philadelphia, and they will be extensively entertained before they sail for England on Saturday.

Mrs. Stephen Baker gave a small dance and supper last night at her residence, 8 East Seventy-fifth Street, as a surprise for her débutante daughter, Miss Mary Baker, to celebrate the latter's birthday.

Mrs. J. Todhunter Thompson will give a theatre party on Feb. 3 to be followed by a supper at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Doubleday and Miss Dorothy Doubleday, who sailed on the Adriatic, will motor through Italy and Algiers, and will visit Egypt before returning in April.

Mrs. Samuel Van Dusen of 132 East Thirty-fifth Street left town Monday for Quebec, Montreal, and Ottawa, and will return to New York early in February.

Mrs. Malcolm Roberts of Cedarhurst, L. I., is spending a few days at Lakewood.

Mr. and Mrs. Imre Josika-Herezeg of 28 West Tenth Street entertained at dinner last night for the Count of Villa Franca-Soissons, son of the Duke of Carignano of Italy. Mr. Mierck of the Dresden Opera Company appeared in songs after dinner. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. John J. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Benjamin, Mrs. Stilson Hutchins, S. Montgomery Roosevelt, Gen. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Duroy, Capt. John V. B. Mitchell, Baron Finachiani, Miss Molly Tackaberry, and Miss Katherine Carl.

WEDDED AT SHERRY'S.

Miss Claire S. Blumenthal the Bride of Julian S. Bache.

The wedding of Miss Claire S. Blumenthal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Blumenthal of 42 West Seventieth Street, and Julian S. Bach, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Bach, took place last evening at 6:30 o'clock at Sherry's. The Rev. Dr. Shulman officiated.

The bride, who wore a white satin gown trimmed with point lace and a lace veil caught up with orange blossoms, was attended by Mrs. Herbert Sonn as matron of honor, and Miss Pauline Workum of Cincinnati, Ohio, as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Margaret Strauss, Dorothy Cohn, Lucille Martin, Helen Hamerschlag, Helen Bach, and Edith Sachs. They wore white and silver gowns and carried bouquets of white lilacs and trailing orchids. The bride's bouquet was white orchids and orange blossoms.

Frank Bach was his brother's best man. The ushers were Fred Bach, Herbert Sonn, Milton Bach, Edwin Schiffer, Herbert Forsch, Walter Strauss, H. Walter Blumenthal, and Robert G. Blumenthal.

COLLIER DOES NOT APPEAR.

Comedian, Operated Upon for Carbuncle, Dismisses Audience.

William Collier was forced to dismiss his audience last night at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, where he is appearing in "Never Say Die." An operation to remove a large carbuncle on his neck was performed in the comedian's apartments at the Hotel Algonquin yesterday afternoon by Dr. Oscar Lesser, and although Mr. Collier was ready to appear last night he was not permitted.

His physician will not permit him to act again until Saturday.

"LEFTY" FLYNN HAS A JOB.

This, with a Bride, Reconciles Him to Dismissal from Yale.

"Lefty" Flynn, the star of Yale's football team, has taken composedly the verdict of dismissal of the Sheffield Scientific School because of the notoriety attached to his whirlwind courtship and marriage to Irene Leary, lately of the Winter Garden chorus. At the Flynn apartment, 2 West Eighty-sixth Street, it was said last evening that Maurice ("Lefty's" New York name) would shortly go to work, as a good son and husband, in his father's office, at 2 Rector Street.

From the details which began to pour forth yesterday it appeared that the gridiron hero and the footlights heroine met at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink. She fell down and he picked her up. Later they were introduced. That was last Saturday. They married on Monday, and have lived happily ever since.

Dance for the Misses Reynes.

A dance was given last night at the St. Regis by Jaime Reynes of 137 West Seventieth Street for his three daughters, the Misses Mary, Anna, and Agnes Reynes. The guests were received in the Louis XVI. reception room, and Mrs. Antonio Reynes, daughter-in-law of Mr. Reynes, assisted. Dancing in the ballroom began at 10, and at midnight a buffet supper was served.

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'GOOD LITTLE DEVIL' GIVES RARE DELIGHT

Fairy Play for Grown-Ups Brings Uncommon Blend of the Tender and Grotesque.

BELASCO GENIUS SHOWN

Wonderful Pictures and Splendid Acting in Strong's Adaptation of Fantasy by Rostands, Mother and Son.

A GOOD LITTLE DEVIL, a fairy play in three acts by Rosemonde Gerard, (Mme. Rostand,) and Maurice Rostand. Republic Theatre.

A Poet	Ernest Lawford
Betsy	Iva Merlin
Mrs. MacMiche	William Norris
Charles MacLance	Ernest Truex
Old Nick, Sr.	Edward Connelly
Old Nick, Jr.	Etienne Girardot
Juliet	Mary Pickford
Marian, Juliet's sister	Laura Grant
Queen Mab	Wilda Bennett
Viviane	Edna Griffin
Morgane	Lillian Gish
Titania	Claire Burke
Dewbright	Reggie Wallace
Thought-From-Afar	Georgia Mae Fursman
Jock	Louis Esposit
Wally	Gerard Gardner
Mac	Adrian Morgan
Tam	Jerome Fernandez
Sandy	Edward Dolly
Allan	Norman Taurog
Neil	Harold Meyer
Jamie	Carlton Riggs
Davie	David Ross
Robert	Roland Wallace
John	Charles Castner
Angus	Lauren Pullman
Huggermunk	Pat Walshe
Muggerhunk	Sam Goldstein
The Solicitor from London	Dennis Cleugh
The Doctor from Inverary	Joseph A. Wilkes
The Lawyer from Oban	Robert Vivian
Rab, the dog	Arthur Hill
Lord Colington of Pilrig	Henry Stanford
Lady Rosalind	Jeanne Towler
Hon. Percy Cusack Smith	R. J. Bloomer
Sir Howard De Mar	Conway Shaffer
Lady Nettie Cavendish	Katharine Minahan
Hon. Miss Letterblair	Amy Fitzpatrick
Lady Ralston	Edna M. Holland
Lady Molineux	Augusta Anderson

Something quite different at last—and something very beautiful and rare—is "A Good Little Devil," with its memories of the joys and the sorrows of childhood, its appealing story of the little boy and the little girl, who, unlike Peter Pan, couldn't keep themselves from growing up, but who, thanks to the good fairies, were ultimately able to piece together the fragments of their love story rudely shattered for a time by the unrelenting hand of Time.

And it is only fair to remark at the very outset that what this play appears to be now that it has reached the stage of the Republic Theatre is in no small sense due to the remarkable staging it has had in the hands of David Belasco. For though "A Good Little Devil" itself is not without much innate charm, though its blend of the real and the unreal, of beauty and grotesque, is unusual and appealing, it is far from a work of transcendental genius. Seeing it one realizes again what this master of stagecraft can do, and how in all the essentials he is head and shoulders over every one else in the handling of effects.

So the result of "A Good Little Devil" is an evening of delight and surprise, with a blend of gentle sentiment and laughter, and now and then something very close to tears. And lest there should be some suggestion of lack of appreciation for the fundamental things let it be mentioned at once that in the play's conception and story the Rostands, mother and son, have provided a very quaint and appealing thing, which has been excellently Englished by Austin Strong working sympathetically and well.

It is the kind of play which must be seen to be understood and felt, for the recital of its story, no matter how much embroidered is the language, can convey no sense of the real feelings it evokes. These vary from a good-humored recognition of the impossible ogre stories of childhood to the more immediate sentiment of gratitude for such sweetness and light as still percolate into this gray old world.

To begin with there is the dramatic poet, sighing like a furnace with a woeful ballad not to his mistress's eyebrow, but to the white bonnet of that Betsy, so faithful and true to him and to the little Charles MacLance when the horrible old witch aunt thinks only of stale crusts, charms, and the cat-o'-nine-tails. And in the queer old house with its dark attic, where Charles feels himself the loneliest boy in all the world, the rats scamper about and the lovely fairies come, with a transformation view of the starlit night, and fairies and the good thoughts floating into view, in a way to take one's very breath away.

It is an exquisitely beautiful picture that is disclosed after Charles has been sent to bed failing to impress the wretched old tutors sent to take him away to the horrid black school. And there is a wonderful variety of effects with the music of fairy-like sweetness as might come to the ears of a dreaming child—voices that are sweet, and low, and cooey, like the notes of the wood-doves or the purling of a silvery brook.

Mr. Belasco has been amazingly successful in his handling of the supernatural phases of the tale, so one gets illusion that is not solely of paint and canvas and many-colored lights. Yet it may be doubted if there has ever been anything more beautifully pictorial on the stage than the view of Juliet's garden, where the little blind girl waits for her sweetheart, and where these two youthful lovers plight their troth and taste for the first time the sweetness of a kiss.

The handling of this incident both in its stage management and in the acting of the two young principals is one of the most delightful things in the entire play. Its simplicity is charming, and not for a second is there the least suggestion of a deeper adult passion, which, intruding here, would have robbed the scene of its best significance.

Here in the garden with its giant elm, where the birds and the beasts, the fairies and the gnomes congregate to work their charms, little Charles comes after escaping from school and followed by a loyal group of other little poor children, whose mothers have joined the silent band. And the word serves to recall another exquisite moment in the opening act when the tiny fairy, Thought-from-Afar, arrives at the boy's bedside to bring him three kisses from the mother who is dead.

A feeling for sentiment would be lacking indeed in one who was not moved by this pretty incident and the sincerity of its acting by Ernest Truex. But something of an easier response is necessary for the complete effect of the boy's later appeal to be good to little children, made directly to the audience.

It is in the garden again that Charles learns that he has come into a fortune, is a peer of the realm, and waited for by the King and Queen. And though he longs to tarry with his beloved Juliet now, he has forgotten her completely when, many years later, he returns to see the old home before his wedding to a beautiful lady of the Court.

How the fairies prevent this catastrophe, how the old aunt is softened in her declining days, how the lovely Juliet gains her sight so that the first thing that meets her gaze is the tall, sturdy Charles of later days, and how the spirit of the youthful Charles works magic in the heart of the man he has become, are all things that are better seen than told. But there will be a fellow-feeling in many hearts at the returned Charles's disillusionment at discovering that the great home of his youth is only a poor, small place after all, and that the supposed grandeur was only a trick that memory plays.

Remains to compliment the company of players generally for their success in reflecting the delicate spirit of the play, and to commend William Norris for an especially fine characterization of the ogre aunt, both in her more malicious and softer moods. Miss Mary Pickford not only looks the little Juliet to perfection—a beautiful picture child—but acts the rôle with abundant grace and feeling and real childish spirit, a quality which is most admirably conveyed, also, by Ernest Truex as Charles. Miss Pickford's diction is so good that it suggests the "movies" as a desirable place for some of our actors to improve their elocution. Mr. Lawford as the poet is excellent and Iva Merlin, Edward Connelly, and Etienne Girardot each contribute something of value to the general performance.

It would be necessary to search far and wide for a more alluring group of fairy maidens than these—headed by the very lovely and sweet voiced Wilda Bennet as Queen Mab, and including Edna Griffin, Lillian Gish, Claire Burke, and Reggie Wallace. Henry Stanford as the adult Charles serves admirably, and Arthur Hill is a capital bow-wow.

A word is due Katherine Minahan for the remarkable bird imitation and George Stewart for the very life-like noises made by the animals and fowls.

And much space might be devoted to the very remarkable lighting, one of the most notable effects being that of the shadows supposed to represent thoughts.

"A Good Little Devil" is undoubtedly one of the things that everybody will want to see.

RUDOLF CHRISTIANS APPEARS

Gives Impressive Performance in "Condottieri" at Irving Place.

CONDOTTIERI, drama in four acts by Rudolf Herzog. Irving Place Theatre.

Bartolomeo Coleone	Rudolph Christians
Giovani Nemo	Max Jurgens
Gabriele	Otto Stoeckel
Giocomo	Willie Frey
Madonna Beatrice	Anna Fuehring
Cesare	Heinrich Marlow
MaDonna Isabella	Marie Buhrke
Ein Gesandter	Ernest Robert
Ludovico	August Meyer-Eigen
Erster Rat	Heinrich Falk
Zweiter Rat	Paul Dietz
Dritter Rat	Louis Praetorious
Ein Diener des Rates	Ernst Auerbach

Rudolf Christians made his début as the guest star for a short engagement at the Irving Place Theatre last night. The play was "Condottieri," by Rudolf Herzog, presented for the first time in this country. It proved to be of most significance as a vehicle for the display of the star's acting, most of the other parts being subordinated to his. Baroness Strantz-Fuehring, the other guest star of the theatre, was seen as Madonna Beatrice, Dogaressa of Venice.

Herr Christians, in whose honor one of the largest audiences of the season turned out, made a decided impression in his rôle of the head of the Venetian Army. In the play he is represented as a dying man, a great military leader, whose courage is indomitable in the face of death.

The actor was entirely successful in conveying the impression of great strength and power. His big scene came at the end of the third act when, clad in full armor, but with a face that foretold approaching death, and a bearing that showed bodily strength was rapidly failing, he bargained with the Council of Ten for the terms on which he would continue to fight the land battles for the republic of Venice against the Duke of Burgundy. After this act, as well as after most of the others, he was recalled many times.

Director Baumfeld, who staged the production, was also called before the curtain. Among the other members of the company Heinrich Marlow and Otto Stoeckel had rôles which allowed them the most notice.

The play made demands for too much detailed knowledge of the history of the period for an audience to be always able to follow its development with complete understanding.

HARROLD SINGS FROM BOX.

Then Joins Mlle. Trentini on Stage in Song from "Naughty Marietta."

A piece of by-play not on the programme occurred last night at the Casino Theatre in the performance of "The Firefly." At the close of one of the acts, after the curtain call, Emma Trentini, the prima donna, advanced tot one of the stage boxes and spoke to the occupant—Orville Harrold, the young tenor who lately sang for Oscar Hammerstein at his London Opera House, and was seen here with Trentini in "Naughty Marietta."

Mlle. Trentini asked the tenor to sing. The orchestra struck up "I'm Falling in Love with Some One" from "Naughty Marietta," and Mr. Harrold sang the first stanza from his seat. He then went on the stage and continued with the second stanza, while Trentini danced to the tune. At the conclusion both were applauded.

'Somewhere Else' at Broadway Jan.20

Henry W. Savage's production of "Somewhere Else," a musical fantasy by Avery Hopwood and Gustav Luders, will be seen at the Broadway Theatre on Jan. 20. Among those in the cast are Taylor Holmes, Cecil Cunningham, Franklyn Farnum, Mrs. Stuart Robson, Charles Everett Wright, and Mlle. Elene Leska, a Rumanian singer who is new to America.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Matinées of "Racketty Packetty House," at the Children's Theatre, will be given hereafter at 4 o'clock instead of 3:30, except that those on Saturday will remain at the usual hours of 10:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Oswald Yorke, who is appearing in "Anatol" at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, will play one performance as Fay in "The Rivals" at the Friday matinée this week with Annie Russell's company. He was originally to have played in the latter company, but the extension of the run of "Anatol" has prevented.

"The Conspiracy" will give a professional matinée at the Garrick Theatre this afternoon.

The next play to be given by the Cercle Dramatique de l'Alliance Française at the Aerial Theatre, on the roof of the New Amsterdam, will be "La Petite Chocolatiere," a comedy in four acts by Paul Gavault, on Jan. 30 and 31 and Feb. 1. Hereafter five performances instead of three a year will be given by the organization.

Charles H. Croker-King, who plays Count O'Dowda in "Fanny's First Play" at the Comedy Theatre, yesterday received a cablegram from England telling him of the birth of a little daughter. The other members of the company insist that she shall be named Fanny.

An oil painting of John Barrymore by Mlle. Andree Lenique has been hung in the lobby of the Maxine Elliott Theatre, where he is appearing in "The Affairs of Anatol."

Ethel Barrymore will make her début in vaudeville in New York at B. F. Keith's Colonial Theatre on Monday, Jan. 20, appearing in J. M. Barrie's one-act play, "The Twelve Pound Look."

B. F. Keith was congratulated yesterday at his home in Miami, Fla., upon the thirtieth anniversary of the opening of his first vaudeville theatre in Boston.

Six hundred and odd compositions by youngsters under 16 have been received at the Children's Theatre in a competition for prizes aggregating $100 in value on the subject of the performance of "Racketty Packetty House."

Sixty members of the choir of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, on Washington Heights, attended the matinée of "The Whip" yesterday as the guests of the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon.

To-morrow evening will see the fiftieth performance of "Auction Pinochle" by Adolf Philipp and his company at the Fifty-seventh Street Theatre.

Mrs. Fiske will give a benefit performance of "The High Road" on Jan. 14, in the evening, for the Women's Trade Union League.

"SIEGFRIED" TO BE REVIVED

At the Metropolitan on Next Week Friday—Other Opera Bills.

"Siegfried," which will be the next revival of the Metropolitan Opera Company's season, is announced by Mr. Gatti-Casazza for Friday evening of next week with Mme. Gadski as Brunnhilde, Mrs. Homer as Erda, Mme. Alten as the Forest Bird, Mr. Burrian as Siegfried, Mr. Griswold as the Wanderer, Mr. Reiss as Mime, Mr. Goritz as Alberich, and Mr. Ruysdael as the Dragon. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

"The Huguenots" will be repeated next Monday evening, with the cast including Miss Destinn, Miss Hempel, Mme. Alten, Mme. Mattfeld, and Messrs. Caruso, Scotti, Rothier, Dudur, Audisio, Duda, Begue, Reschiglian, Rossi, and Ananian. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

"Tristan und Isolde" will be sung on Wednesday evening by Mmes. Fremstad and Matzenauer and Messrs. Burrian, Weil, Griswold, Hinshaw, Murphy, and Bayer. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

For Thursday afternoon an extra performance of "The Secret of Suzanna" and "Pagliacci" is announced. The former opera will be given with Miss Geraldine Farrar and Messrs. Scotti and Bada, Mr. Polacco conducting. "Pagliacci" will be sung by Messrs. Caruso, Gilly, (for the first time here as Tonio,) Bada, Reschiglian, and Miss Bella Alten as Nedda, Mr. Sturani conducting.

"Otello" will be repeated on Thursday evening of next week, with Mmes. Alda and Maubourg and Messrs. Slezak, Amato, De Sugurola, Bada, Audisio, Reschiglian, and Begue. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

"Koenigskinder" will be next week's Saturday matinée opera, with Miss Geraldine Farrar, Mr. Jorn, Mmes. Fornia, Robeson, Mattfeld, and Gasgoigne and Messrs. Reiss, Goritz, Didur, and Pini-Corsi. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

Saturday evening of next week "The Tales of Hoffmann" will be given for the benefit of the French Benevolent Society with the same cast as at the premiere.

Louis Persinger, the American violinist, will be a feature of the concert next Sunday evening.

Col. Samuel Forster Tappan.

Col. Samuel Forster Tappan is dead in Washington, D. C., in his eighty-second year. Col. Tappan, who was born in Manchester, Mass., was one of the earliest to cross the Mississippi, where the greater part of his life was spent. He helped to make Kansas a free State, having been prepared for this work by his friends, William Lloyd Garrison, Theodore Parker, and Wendell Phillips. In 1860, after having held many positions of honor in Kansas, he went to Colorado and became prominent in military affairs. He commanded the First Colorado in the civil war, and was afterward a member of the Peace Commission.

Franklin Dwight Pelton.

Franklin Dwight Pelton, 50 years old, died yesterday in Roosevelt Hospital. He lived at the Hotel Plaza, and belonged to the Racquet and Tennis Club and to the Calumet Club. Mrs. Pelton was Mrs. Maud Hanna.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY BURKE, 98 years of age, one of the oldest residents of Staten Island, died at his home in Harrison Street, Stapleton, yesterday. Mr. Burke had for many years been Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. He came from London, England, where he was born Jan. 13, 1815, to Stapleton in 1854, and established a tailoring business. Forty years ago he retired from business.

ISAAC LANSING JORALEMON, 72 years old, Inspector of Subways for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, died last Friday at his home, 142 West 105th Street. Mr. Joralemon was formerly Chief State Inspector and later General Inspector of Public Works at Yonkers, N. Y. He left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

ANNA ELLIOTT MORRIS, widow of Charles, Compte de Montsaulin of Fontenay, France, died on Monday at Rapallo, Italy. She was a daughter of the late Martin Zborowski of New York.

Dr. WILLARD IDE PIERCE, 58 years old, formerly connected with the College of Homeopathy and the Flower Hospital, died yesterday at his home, 64 West 126th Street, from heart disease. He left a widow.

STEPHEN W. SEARS, a civil engineer, died yesterday in his home, 158 West 106th Street, aged 72.

NEWELL D. KING, a veteran of the civil war, died Tuesday in his home, 404 Audubon Avenue, on his seventy-fifth birthday. He served with the Twenty-first Connecticut Regiment. His wife survives him.

FERDINAND SOHN, a prominent resident of Bayonne, N. J., died yesterday at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. John Flemming, Roselle Park. He was 73 years of age and is survived by eight children. Last Friday his wife, Emma E. Sohn, died and was buried on Monday.

HARRY B. MARTIN, former quarter-mile bicycle champion of New Jersey, died yesterday at his home, 506 Sixth Avenue, Asbury Park, after an illness of six weeks. Mr. Martin, who was 38 years old, was a member of Asbury Lodge of Masons and a well-known tenor. To the exertion of the racing game is due the thought on enlargement of the heart. Mr. Martin sang in the First M. E Church choir of Asbury Park and in the choirs of other city churches.

HENRY B. VAN WINKLE, Vice President of the J. A. Van Winkle Hardware Company, of Paterson, N. J., died at his home, 638 Broadway Avenue, Paterson, from pneumonia, on Tuesday. He was in his 47th year. Mr. Van Winkle was a member of the United Society of New York and the United Commercial Travelers League. A wife and two daughters survive.

JAMES LYTTLE, residing at 221 East 200th Street, Bedford Park, died on Tuesday at the Presbyterian Hospital. He was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in March, 1841, and was one of the best known linen factory managers in the North of Ireland. He came to America in 1895 and for the last ten years was agent for the Ludlow estate at Yonkers. Mr. Lyttle was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He left surviving a widow and five children, Mrs. Andrew Roulston, Sarah L. Lyttle, James Lyttle, John L. Lyttle, and William Lyttle, both lawyers in this city.

Capt. ALBERT BRAGG, who for fifty years was commander of passenger boats of the Maine Steamship Company running between Portland and New York, and retired last August at the completion of his half-century of service, died at his home in Portland yesterday of Bright's disease. He was 74 years old.

Miss KATE CURRY, said to have been 105 years of age, died in Lowell, Mass., yesterday. She was born in County Clare, Ireland.

G. OSCAR PFEIFFER, a prominent resident of Scarsdale, N. Y., died suddenly on Tuesday at Hahnemann Hospital in this city. Mr. Pfeiffer was born in Schkeuditz, Germany, in 1835, and studied naval architecture at Hamburg. He came to the United States in 1860, and during the civil war, and for many years afterward, was naval architect at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In 1905 he moved to Scarsdale and was one of the pioneer builders in Heathcote Park. A widow and four children survive him.

JAMES HOGAN, agent of the Cunard Steamship Line in Philadelphia, is dead in his home in that city, aged 70. He was born in Philadelphia, and represented the company there forty-six years.

Judge HENRY PAGE, formerly of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, is dead in his home at Princess Anne, Md. He left a wife, two daughters, and a son.

Mrs. EMMA ANDERSON, an actress, died Monday in her home, 328 West Fifty-seventh Street, aged 54. She left a son, George F. Considine.

The Rev. J. WESLEY HARKINS of the Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference, who retired from active work in 1911, is dead in his home in Philadelphia, aged 74. He was ordained in 1865.

Col. SAMUEL S. SMITH, who commanded the Seventh Michigan Regiment in the latter part of the civil war, died Tuesday in his home near Springfield, Mass., aged 80.

MOSES F. GRANT, former member of the General Assembly of Connecticut, is dead in his home in Norfolk, Conn., aged 77. He held several local offices, including that of Post Master.

The Rev. SAMUEL T. SHERWOOD, a Methodist preacher, who was pastor of several churches on Long Island and in Connecticut, is dead in his home, 315 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, aged 74.

THOMAS P. COOK, Vice President and General Manager for twenty years of the New York Quinine and Chemical Works, 114 William Street, died Tuesday in his home, 23 Winsor Place, Glen Ridge, N. J., aged 63. He was a member of the New York Drug and Chemical Club, trustee of the New York College of Pharmacy, and member of the Chemists' Club. His wife, son and daughter survive him.

Mrs. MARY A. DAVISON, widow of Charles A. Davison, who was a member of the law firm of Burrell, Davison & Burrell, died on Tuesday in her home, 874 Madison Avenue. She was the daughter of William M. Vermilye of the banking firm of Vermilye & Co. She left a son and daughter.

RANDOLPH McAUSLAND, in business in Jersey City, died Jan. 4, of tuberculosis in Colorado Springs, Col., aged 27. He left his wife and one child, who reside at 539 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City.

Mrs. HARRIET S. LATHROP, widow of Daniel S. Lathrop of Albany, died Tuesday in her home at Saratoga Springs, aged 89. She left two daughters.

JAMES SIGAFOOS, one of the oldest residents of Phillipsburg, N. J., died there Tuesday night at the home of his son-in-law, L. W. Fisher, in South Main Street. He served during the civil war in the 174th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry. He was 82 years old, and left four daughters and two sons.

RICHARD WATSON SEAGER, musical composer, died in Los Angeles, Cal., yesterday. He was 82 years old. Among his compositions the cantata "Queen Esther" probably was the most popular.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

CONNELL—LANGHORN.—At Church of the Ascension, Norfolk, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1912, Ida Howard Langhorn to F. E. Connell.

DOOLEY—MYERS.—Dr. Ella Lake Myers announces the marriage of her daughter, Edna Blanche, to William Gallatin Dooley, on Wednesday, Jan. 8.

FAYE—TREACY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, New York City, by the Rev. James Viet, Susanne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel F. Treacy, to Joseph A. Faye.

MORROW—HODENPYL.—James E. Morrow to Elizabeth G. Hodenpyl at Summit, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 8.

REINHART—JOHNSON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1913, at the rectory of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. J. C. Jones, Albert Grantley Reinhart to Marie Louise Johnson.

SCHWARZENBACH — FROELICHER. — On Monday, Jan. 6 at Zuerich, Switzerland, Robert J. F. Schwarzenbach of 471 Park Av., New York, to Marguerite Hedwig Froelicher of Zuerich.

SEARLS—KING.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1913, at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, Ada Marion, daughter of Mrs. David Stowell King, to Charles Augustus Searls.

STEINDLER—JOSEPH.—On Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1913, by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Dorothy Joseph to Leslie Lobner Steindler. No cards.

Brooklyn.

STEENCOORTH—GRANGER.—Jan. 7, Mildred Granger to Frederick C. Steencoorth.

Long Island.

PAYNE—RANKEN.—Jan. 7, Queens, Eileen F. Rankin to the Rev. Henry Payne.

STEVENS—SIMPSON.—Jan. 7, Whitestone, Loretta J. Simpson to George E. Stevens.

Died.

BABCOCK.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1913, Peter T. Babcock, in his 69th year. Funeral services private

CHANCE SIGNS TO MANAGE YANKEES

Farrell Agrees to Pay Him $75,000 for Three Years and 5 Per Cent. of Net Earnings.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The American League brought out its heaviest batteries to-day and captured Frank Chance. The Chicago National League team's former manager was signed to manage the New York club at a salary and interest which amounts to $120,000 for the three years for which he signed—the largest amount ever paid a baseball player. Of this sum $75,000 is salary and the remainder is the estimated value of 5 per cent. of the net earnings of the club.

Two days of negotiation between Chance and Frank Farrell, owner of the New York club, were brought to a climax this afternoon when the principals quietly visited the office of B. B. Johnson, President of the league. There they came to their agreement after less than an hour's conference, and there the announcement that Chance had signed was made.

"Gentlemen, let me introduce the new manager of the New York Americans," said Mr. Farrell to the reporters as he, Johnson, and Manager Chance emerged from the conference.

What part the league had in concluding the negotiations was, of course, not given out. It was remarked, however, that President Johnson had remained away from the meeting of the National Commission at Cincinnati and that the announcement of the conclusion of the negotiations was given out only after the head of the organization had been consulted. Rumor, therefore, concluded that the Johnson circuit had decided the opportunity to get Chance must not be overlooked and had resolved to back Farrell in any proposition he might make.

Both Farrell and Manager Chance kept secret the actual details of their conferences. Chance candidly admitted that he had had a change of heart since he arrived in Chicago, and said he had been offered terms which no one in his right mind could refuse.

"I honestly did not expect to sign," he said to-night. "When I arrived yesterday I had fully made up my mind that my interests lay in the West and that I could not afford to leave them at least for a year. Mr. Farrell, however, offered inducements much better than I had dreamed of, and, even excluding my love for the game as a factor, I could not decline them.

"I am not at liberty to give out the terms, but I can say I am to get the largest sum I have ever got for piloting a ball club, and I am going to come as near earning it as I can."

The terms, learned from an authoritative source, though not officially announced, include for Chance a contract to manage the club for three years at $25,000 a year and 5 per cent. of the club's net earnings for the three seasons. The latter, it is believed, will amount to $15,000 annually, perhaps more.

Chance will assume active management of the team Feb. 11, when he will reach New York to attend the American League meeting. He will then arrange the details for the training trip. The New York club will do its Spring work in Bermuda, where Farrell has engaged a cricket field for the baseball practice.

Plans for "Chance day" in Chicago already are under way. The New York team will make its first visit to Comiskey Park in May.

American League leaders, including President Johnson, C. A. Comiskey of the Chicago Club, and others openly rejoiced at the acquisition of the former Cub star.

Farrell will leave for New York to-morrow. Chance expects to remain here until Saturday, when he will return to California for a brief stay.

Athletics Release Pitcher Salmon.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—The Philadelphia American League Baseball Club to-day announced the release of Roger Salmon, pitcher, to the Louisville Club, on an optional agreement by which he can be returned to the local team.

GOLDMAN WINS BOUT.

Severely Cut on Nose by Opponent—Referee Ousts a "Second."

The boxing skill of the veteran Charlie Goldman proved too much for the stronger but less experienced Johnny Solsberg in ten rounds of fast boxing at the Royale A. C. last night. Early in the sixth round Goldman sustained a severe cut on the bridge of his nose, from which the blood flowed in quantities. He left the ring with all the appearances of a badly beaten boxer, but his cleverness had gained him a majority of the rounds.

The cut on Goldman's nose came into prominence as the boys came out of a clinch in the early part of the sixth round. Goldman and his seconds declared that he had been "butted," and the wound had every appearance of having been caused by the head rather than the glove. During the remainder of the round Goldman, who had been gradually gaining a big lead over Solsberg, began to fall behind. Solsberg went after him with renewed energy, and Goldman did little more than assume the defensive.

As the bell sounded for the end of the round Danny Ridge, who had been rooting for Goldman near the latter's corner, climbed into the ring and began to walk toward Sololsberg's corner. Referee Joe Cain jumped in his path, ordered Ridge to leave the ring, and when he refused the referee used force. Ridge proved easy for Cain, who was quickly forced back through the ropes. The special policemen hurried to the scene of the disorder when Ridge had been put out, but the disturbance was quickly quelled. Another argument in the rear of the hall a minute later brought the crowd to its feet, but this was also dispelled in quick order.

In the ten-round semi-final Al McCoy fought a draw with Harry Price. McCoy had the better of the early rounds, but Price did the forcing in the closing part of the bout, and managed to even matters.

In the opening bout, also scheduled to go ten rounds, Danny Ridge outpointed Jonny Warren in four rounds. This bout was stopped by the referee to save Warren from further punishment.

Schoolboy Boxers In Ring.

For the first time in several years schoolboy boxers competed in the gymnasium of De Witt Clinton High School yesterday in some lively bouts before a large gathering of students and teachers. The programme was arranged by the De Witt Clinton Boxing Club, and included bouts between boys ranging in classes from paper to welterweight. The matches were confined to students of Clinton, owing to an objection on the part of the Principal of Stuyvesant H. S. to allow boys to box as representatives of that school. Nevertheless, the event excited much interest. Theodore Hooks and Albert Smith, colored boys of the welterweight class, offered the finest bit of boxing and kept the crowd applauding throughout the three rounds they contested. "Red" Amster, Clinton's best pugilist, opposed Archy Giddens in the main event. Both welterweights boxed three good rounds. Amster, however, was not at his best, and repeatedly received hard blows on the face and body. Giddens was declared the winner. Dintenfass, a featherweight, showed much skill at dodging dangerous uppercuts from his opponent, Silverstein, but was outpointed by the latter, who outweighed the featherweight by fifteen pounds. A match between Victor Smith and Leo Goldsand ended in a draw.

Candidates Will Withdraw.

No action was taken yesterday by James E. Sullivan or the other officers of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union in connection with the ineffectual balloting for two additional members of the local Registration Committee, which failed because a majority was not obtained by the two leading candidates. It has been intimated to Mr. Sullivan that several of the men who were balloted upon have announced their withdrawal from the list, and it is anticipated that another mail vote will be taken. Several of the local candidates are said to have announced their retirement from the race, and it was because of this state of affairs that the officers of the association deferred electing the pair who had received the greatest number in the balloting of Tuesday last.

Moore Wins at Three Cushions.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 8.—Kansas City again defeated Pittsburgh in the National Billiard League tournament to-night when Johnny Moore defeated Charles McCourt, 50 to 37, in a three-cushion carrom contest. The game was played in sixty-three innings. Moore's high run was 5, and McCourt's was 3.

Slosson Increases His Lead.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—George Slosson lengthened his lead over Koji Yamada in their 2,000 point 18.2 balk-line billiard match by taking the third block to-night 400 to 268. The total score for the three nights' play now stands: Slosson, 1,200; Yamada, 982. The game to-night went eighteen innings. Slosson made a high run of 119. Yamada's high run was 57. Play will be continued to-morrow night.

NO BOXING PENALTIES.

Commission Hears Many Cases, but Metes Out No Suspensions.

The State Athletic Commission resumed its weekly sessions yesterday after a vacation extending over the holidays, and found enough business awaiting its consideration to extend the meeting over a period of four hours. oMst of the business consisted of complaints of clubs against boxers or vice versa, but no suspensions were dealt out.

The most important case to come before the commission was that concerning the license of the Empire A. C. to conduct shows at the Manhattan Casino. It is at this club that oJe Rivers and Leach Cross are scheduled to box on Tuesday next, and some doubt had been expressed as to whether this bout could be staged. Jess and Ed McMahon, managers of the Empire A. C., appeared before the commission and showed that they had renewed their lease to the Manhattan Casino, which had expired on Oct. 1, 1912, for a period of two years, and also showed that they had renewed their bond of $10,000 as called for by the Frewley law. This was all the commission desired, and they promptly ruled that the original license of the club was still in force.

Jess Willard, the Texas heavyweight, who is regarded as the most logical opponent of Luther McCarty for the champion's first bout, was the subject of a complaint, entered by the Queensberry A. C. of Buffalo for failing to fulfill a contract with that club. Willard signed on Dec. 16 to box ten rounds with One-Round Davis on Jan. 1, but the day after his bout with Soldier Kearns at Madison Square Garden he notified that club that he would be unable to fill the engagement because he had injured a hand against Kearns. As Willard returned immediately to Chicago without making a visit to Buffalo for the purpose of clearing up suspicion there the club refuses to accept what it terms an "uncertified message." Since Willard's arrival in Chicago a message has been received from his manager offering to box before the club, but at much increased terms. An effort will be made to locate Willard in Chicago and get a statement from him before the next meeting, but inasmuch as the club has forwarded the articles of the bout his excuse will not receive much consideration. According to precedent established several months ago, Willard will be required to box before the Buffalo club before he can accept an engagement to box before any other club in New York State.

Ed Smith, one of the heavyweights who figured in last week's tournament at the Forty-fourth Street Sporting Club, complained to the commission that he had not received all the money due him from his manager, George Broad. The latter was present, as was also Ben Rosenthal, who had helped to arrange the match, and had been promised a share for his work. It developed during the testimony that the two managers had received only $15 out of a total of $68, which was the boxer's share, on a percentage of the receipts. Smith was not present, but he will be asked to appear at the next meeting, as the stories of Broad and Rosenthal differ with the report sent in by the boxer.

A complain was filed by Dan MceKtrick, manager of the Forty-fourth Street Sporting Club, against Kid Herman, a local featherweight, who had signed to box Harry Tracy at the club to-night. Herman notified McKetrick on Tuesday that he could not box owing to an injured eye. McKetrick's action was taken to protect the club in case Tracy called for the forfeit money which the club had posted for th eBout. Herman appeared at yesterday's meeting and exhibited a badly damaged eye, together with a physician's certificate that he was not in proper condition to box. The case was dismissed after Herman had agreed to box at the club as soon as he is in condition.

John Leslie oJhnson, a colored middleweight, averred that he had been paid only $17 for boxing a star bout at the Orange County A. C. of Middletown, when he expected at least $50 for his services. Johnson said that he had been taken to Middletown by Bert Keyes, the former lightweight boxer, and it was Keyes who paid him, after previously informing him that the bout would be worth much more money. Keyes will be cited to appear at the next meeting. The club filed a statement with the commission, explaining that it was customary to pay no more than $20 for its star bouts.

Complaints and counter-complaints grew out of the recent bout between Tommy Houck and Eddie Kelly at the Olympic A. C., when Kelly was alleged to have "quit" after charging Houck with fouling him. Frank Bagley, manager of Kelly, insisted that his boxer had been done an injustice by the referee and club physician, and the latter, Dr. Lester L. Roos, filed a complaint against Bagley for abusive language and a threat to assault him. The physician, the referee, Bagley, Kelly, and the McMahon brothers, managers of the club, were also called upon to testify. The charge against Houck for fouling, as well as those against the referee and physician were dismissed and Bagley was let off with a reprimand for losing his temper, on his agreement to apologize to the physician.

The Garrison A. C. was granted a license to conduct bouts at the clubhouse formerly conducted by the Maspeth A. C. at aMspeth.

The proposed amendment to the Frewlew law by Sheriff Julius Harburger, which is soon to be introduced in both branches of the Legislature, came up for an informal discussion at yesterday's meeting of the commission. Both of the present commissioners, Frank S. O'Niel and Major oJhn J. Dixon, reiterated previous statements that they made on the question of solary, declaring that they were satisfied to serve without pay. They were appointed for a five-year term, and they accepted under the agreement that they not to receive any pay. Now they say they would prefer to have these conditions prevail.

BOUT FOR McCARTY HERE.

New Champion to Box Willard, Smith, or Wells at Empire A. C.

In a telegram received here yesterday afternoon by Jess and Ed McMahon of the Empire A. C., Billy McCarney, manager of Luther McCarty, accepted terms which had been offered him for a bout here next month. McCarney expects to reach New York in a few days, at which time the details of the proposed match will be settled. It is planned to stage the bout, in which the new champion will be featured, during the latter part of February.

Who will be procured to oppose McCarty has not been determined, but the choice rests between Jess Willard, Gunboat Smith, and Bombardier Wells. A message was sent last night to Willard, who is in Chicago, but if he does not accept the offer the promomters will make a proposition to Jim Buckley, manager of Smith, and also cable to Wells in England.

Willard is the favorite with the promoters in view of the fact that he already has a popular decision over the new champion, gained in a bout at Madison Square Garden on Aug. 10 last. Smith, while very clever and a hard hitter, will be handicapped so much in weight that he is not considered as good a match against McCarty. Wells would prove a big drawing card, as he made himself popular during his visit last Summer, but it is doubtful if he could be engaged for a date next month.

The matter of selecting an opponent is left entirely with the McMahon brothers, further showing that McCarty is not out to pick the easy ones. It is understood that the only condition as far as an opponent is concerned is that McCarty will not be asked to box a negro.

Poly Prep Swimmers Defeated.

The swimming team of Poly Prep was defeated yesterday at the Interior Baths, in West Sixtieth Street, when the De Witt Clinton boys outpointed them by a score of 29 to 24. Jack Eddy, the clever Brooklyn boy, was the big point getter of his school, totaling fifteen points of the twenty-four scored by his team. He won the 50, the 100, and the 220 yards swims.

Louis Schwarts made a plunge of 59 feet 6 inches, only 6 inches less than the length of the pool. In the relay clinton had things their own way, and finished with a lead of 60 feet. The summaries:

160-Yard Relay.—Won by De Witt Clinton, team consisting of J. Rielly, D. Trenholm, J. Seymour, and P. Davidow; Poly Prep team, B. Spence, J. Helmle, H. Reid, and J. Eddy. Time, 1:24 4-5.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Jack Eddy, Poly Prep; P. Davidow, Clinton, second; Seymour, Clinton, third. Time, 0:27 2-5.

Fancy Dive.—Tie for first place between P. Taub, Poly Prep, and J. Rielly, Clinton, both with 54 points; B. Spence, Poly Prep, with 49 points, third.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by J. Eddy, Poly Prep; J. Rielly, Clinton, second; P. Davidow, Clinton, third. Time, 1:07 3-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by L. Schwartz, Clinton with a plunge of 59 feet 6 inches; E. Mansbach, Poly Prep, with 54 feet, second; R. Bursch, Poly Prep, with 43 feet, third.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by J. Eddy, Poly Prep; J. Seymour, Clinton, second; S. Prager, Clinton, third. Time, 2:56.

DE ORO'S RECORD POOL SAVES HIS TITLE

Champion, Far Behind Maturo, Makes Run of 59 Balls and Wins, 600 to 563.

Alfredo De Oro of this city, the champion pocket billiard player of the world, retained his honors last night as the result of his three-nights' match with James Maturo of Denver in Doyle's Academy, the final score for the three blocks of play being 600 to 563.

Incidental to his victory, which was accorded the distinction of being the most wonderful ever seen at the game, De Oro registered a run of 59 balls, which displaces his own world's best record of 46 made in a match with Frank Sherman last year in Philadelphia. Earlier in the match he had corralled 40 balls, up to that time the second best ever made.

Maturo apparently had the match within his grasp at the end of the twenty-ninth frame, when the score stood 502 to 534 in his favor, with De Oro apparently unable to cajole the ivories in a manner which would be productive of double-figure breaks.

The Denverite had left the champion in the rear from the twenty-third frame on, although up to that time De Oro had given the onlookers a continuous demonstration of such pocket billiards they might only dream about. During this seance, in which the champion had shown shots of a kaleidoscopic nature as well as many which seemed particularly easy, he had overcome a lead of 92 points, which handicap Maturo had gained on him through the medium of the first two nights' play.

In his endeavor to overtake his opponent De Oro managed to get level with the Denver man in the sixteenth frame, from which point they see-sawed until the twenty-third, when the Westerner went away in the van again with apparently a safe lead until De Oro settled down to his world's record run, which took care of the Westerner and the championship.

Some of the combination shots made by each of the men were the finest-executed plays ever seen at this style of game on a pool table. Some idea of the speed of the winner is to be gathered when it is known that he cleared the table twelve times, while Maturo got 14 balls but twice.

De Oro (308)—8 14 12 14 14 0 14 11 5 14 14 8 9 1 12 14 8 10 12 14 5 4 0 5 4 8 11 1 5 14 14 14 14 11—600. 11 scratches.

Maturo (400)—10 2 10 0 14 0 8 9 0 0 6 5 13 2 0 11 4 2 0 9 10 14 9 10 11 8 18 9 0 0 0 1—563. 8 scratches.

Referee—Alfred G. Cutler.

BOX AT CRESCENT A. C.

Five Knockouts In Amateur Bouts In Brooklyn Clubhouse.

The gymnasium of the Crescent A. C. of Brooklyn last night was the scene of some of the best sparring seen in local amateur ranks in many months. Five knockouts were recorded, one bout was stopped by the referee, while the remainder all went the scheduled three rounds, the judges making the decisions. The tournament, which is an open event, is made up of five classes, the finals of which will be contested Saturday night. Last night only the preliminary bouts and one set of semi-finals were decided.

115-Pound Class, Preliminary Bouts.—First Bout—J. McCormick, unattached, defeated J. Jerges, Glencoe A. C. Three rounds. Judges' decision. Second Bout—C. I. Davidson, unattached, defeated T. Bibbs, New Polo Athletic Association. Three rounds. Judges' decision. Third Bout—J. Corzilius, Lafayette A. C., defeated T. Healey, Trinity Club. Three rounds. Judges' decision. J. O'Brien, unattached, drew a bye.

145-Pound Class, Preliminary Bouts.—First Bout—W. Daniels, West Bronx A. C., defeated I. Rosenberg, Pennant A. C. Three rounds. Judges' decision. Second Bout—C. Hauser, New Polo A. A., defeated J. Baker, Union Settlement A. C. Three rounds. Judge's decision. Third Bout—J. Ruff, Central Y. M. C. A., defeated J. Gotch, Pennant A. C. Three rounds. Judge's decision. Fourth Bout—H. Paull, Trinity Club, knocked out M. Bernstein, Sheridan A. C. Two rounds.

135 Pound Class, Preliminary Bouts.—First Bout—G. W. Jennings, Trinity Club, defeated O. W. Posler, Pennant A. C., three rounds, judges' decision. Second Bout —F. Haspler, National A. C., defeated S. Courneas, Central Y. M. C. A., three rounds, judges' decision. Third Bout—A. Schlessinger, Central Y. M. C. A., defeated F. Murphy, New Polo A. A., three rounds, judges' decision. Fourth Bout—E. L. Murphy, New West Side A. C., knocked out M. Rosenberg, Pennant A. C., one round.

125-Pound Class — Preliminary Bouts. — First Bout—J. C. Collins, unattached, knocked out J. Riley, Glencoe A. C., two rounds. Second Bout—A. Smith, Jr., Avonia A. C., defeated C Kimel, Pennant A. C., two rounds, bout stopped by referee. Third Bout—J. Ries, New West Side A. C., defeated B. Comtauber, Pennant A. C., three rounds, judges' decision. Fourth Bout—T. Nugent, Paulist A. C., defeated A. Anderson, National A. C., three rounds, judges' decision. Fifth Bout—W. Aird, unattached, knocked out J. Killcourse, unattached, two rounds.

145-Pound Class — Semi-Final Bouts. — First Bout—H. Paull, Trinity Club, defeated M. mike, Pennant A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

LOUIS SCOTT CLEARED.

Athlete Declared Guiltless of Breaking the A. A. U. Rules.

Louis Scott, the South Paterson athlete who had bene ordered to appear before the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association to clear up some maters in connection with expenses he was supposed to have received at the Post Office games and those of the St. Agnes A. A., was cleared of any intent of breaking the rules of the union last night by the commitee.

Fram Johannsen of the Irish-American A. C., who was charged with not having properly signed his registration application, was also cleared. This case made the lien of the Winged Fist organization to the senior cross country title secure as he, a member of the team, had been protested pending a decision on the above case.

Among those who drew suspensions were members of menor organizations, P. J. McCarthy, St. Michael's Lyceum; C. Webb, unattached; T. Corley, unattached, and W. Beck being those who received suspqensions of from one to three months.

OTHER WINNERS WITH THE CUE.

Charles Otis, who represents Brooklyn in the National Intercity Billiard League, defeated John Dankelman, the New York player, in the final game of the series at three-cushion-carrom billiards at Keeney's Billiard Academy, in Brooklyn last night, by the score of 50 to 42, in 100 innings. The winner made a high run of four points, and Dankelman's best efforts netted him three. Last night's victory gives the Brooklyn player two out of three games, as Otis also defeated Dankelman in the opening game of the series Monday night.

Robert Hart defeated William Kranzer in last night's game of the amateur Class B 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue. It was the closest game of the tournament, and the final score was 150 to 149. Hart finished his string in the seventy-third inning for an average of 2 4-73. He led practically from the beginning of the contest and at one time had an advantage of thirty points over his opponent. After the contestants passed the "century" mark, however, Kranzer displayed better form, and for the last ten points it was nip and tuck. Hart had high runs of 14, 13, and 11. Kranzer made high runs of 12 and 10 points twice, and averaged 2 3-73. This evening Sylvester Levy will oppose Charles Cerf.

Featherweight Elimination Contests.

Six of the best featherweights in the East will compete to-night at the Forty-fourth Street Sporting Club in the featherweight elimination contests. There will be three ten-round bouts, all star attractions, and some of the fastest sort of action should be on tap for all these youngsters can go. Harry Tracey, the much touted Quaker City boxer, will have his hands full in order to live up to his reputation, for he is scheduled to box Kid Herman, the star featherweight of the east side. Kid Black and Young Fitzsimmons, two of the best in town and rivals on the west side, are in the second bout. George Chaney of Baltimore and the greatest knocker out since the days of Terrible Terry, will box Reddy Moore in the final ten.

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MUSIC RIDE AT DURLAND'S.

High Jumping, Polo, and Horse Show Class on Programme.

The opening music ride at Durland's Riding Academy last night attracted a big crowd of equestrians and their friends. The programme consisted of five events, which were both varied and interesting. The cotillion ride brought out the best attendance of the season, and under the command of Charles T. Krause, performed a number of difficult feats. Those who took part in the ride were: Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gerken, Mrs. Anna Keys, R. P. Barron, Mrs. R. E. Sause, J. E. Earls, Mrs. W. T Furth, Mrs C. Bennett, H. Janowitz, Isaac Gimbel, Miss Rutter, Mrs. J. Vanderveer, George C. Crouch, R. G. Leonard, Miss Winona Marlin, Mrs. K. A. Cobb, Mr. Wartgfelder, Miss R. M. Duffy, Mr. and Mrs. F. Kassam Brown, S. K. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Davis, O. J. Gude, the Misses Gude, Mr. and Mrs. Fowles, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Bevor Webb, the Misses Webb, Fredrik Van Wyck, Miss Van Wyck, Miss Ethel Boyd Bowens, Mrs. H. L. Duval, G. K. Wonurath, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Hess, Miss Brumner, J. Duffy, and Miss Bliss.

Seven ponies under fifteen hands were judged for a silver cup, the first award going to George Chipchase's bay gelding, Why Not. Mrs. F. K. Brown's chestnut mare, Annie Russell, received the red rosette, and Mitchell Kennedy's bay mare, Charlotte Francis, was third.

In the high jumping competition, Jack McDonald's Lady Annabelle and J. E. Aldrich's Lady Jane, both cleared 6 feet 3 inches, but the former was placed first on clean performance. George Chipchase's Stayaway was third, with six feet.

The polo contest was a free scoring event between the Scarlet and Brown teams representing the academy. The latter led in the first half, but splendid playing by Herwitz and Meyer in the second gave the Scarlet trio the victory by 7 goals to 4½. Line-up and summary:

BROWN.	SCARLET.
No. 1—H. Duval.	No. 1—W. Herwitz.
No. 2—F. Gilman.	No. 2—Victor Meyer.
Back—T. Bartel.	Back—W. J. McFarland.

Goals—Meyer, (4,) Herwitz, (2,) McFarland, Duval, (2,) Gilman, (2,) Bartel.

Ponies Under 15 Hands.—Won by George Chipchase's b. g. Why Not; Mrs. F. K. Brown's ch. m. Annie Russell, second; Mitchell Kennedy's b. m. Charlotte Francis, third.

High Jump.—Won by J. McDonald's Lady Annabelle, height 6 feet 3 inches; J. E. Aldrich's Lady Jane, height 6 feet 3 inches, second; George Chipchase's Stayaway, height 6 feet, third.

STEEPLECHASE IN ACADEMY.

Murray Wilder's Caruso Wins Feature of Central Park Ride.

An interesting programme, with a half-mile steeplechase as the feature, was offered last night at the Central Park Riding Academy. The race was contested by seven horses, and although the riders were jostled and bumped all over the tanbark, the event aroused plenty of enthusiasm among the spectators. Murray Wilder, on Caruso, won the event by five yards from O. W. Coleman, who rode Viola, and A. B. Chase piloting Arrow was third.

The polo game was closely contested. The two teams were made up of riders from the academy, and at the end of half time each team had scored two goals. In the second period Murray Wilder and Otis Coleman each added points for the red and white team, while their opponents were limited to one tally, giving the former trio the victory by 4 goals to 3.

Twenty-four couples took part in the public music ride, which was marked by good work by the men and women riders. The line-up and summary follows:

RED AND WHITE.	RED.
No. 1—Murray Wilder.	No. 1—Carter Phelps.
No. 2—Otis Coleman.	No. 2—J. E. Maher.
Back—A. B. Chase.	Back—R. Lehman.

Goals—Wilder, (3,) Coleman, Phelps, Maher, Lehman. Referee—Charles P. Trustin.

Half-Mile Steeplechase.—Won by Murray Wilder's Caruso; O. W. Coleman's Viola, second; A. B. Chase's Arrow, third.

RICE CALLS OUT OARSMEN.

Forty Candidates Report for Places on Columbia Crews.

Forty candidates reported yesterday afternoon at Columbia for the opening 'Varsity rowing practice since the close of the season last June at Poughkeepsie. Coach Rice will put the men through a strenuous row on the machines in the rowing room in University Hall three times a week until the close of the present academic term, when daily practice will be taken.

Yesterday's practice was confined to but a few minutes of limbering up on the machines. Following the rowing the men took a cross-country run. Until the outdoor rowing on the Hudson in the Spring begins, this will be the programme for the candidates. Coach Rice feels that this system will develop the wind and endurance of the men and get them in condition for the real work of the Spring out in the shells.

In addition to a large squad composed of men from last year's substitute squad and freshman delegation, most of the veterans of last year's eight which finished third at Poughkeepsie last June reported yesterday to the coach. "Jim" Moore is the only man lost from that eight, Moore graduating from the university last June. George Downing, who stroked the eight, paced the first boat yesterday. Coach Rice has not made any choice of a boating order, and probably will not until the practice gets well under way.

WOMEN'S GOLF OFFICERS.

Several Changes Made In Test by Nominating Committee.

Several changes have been made in the officers and Executive Committee of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association for this year, announced yesterday by the Nominating Committee. Mrs. Myra D. Paterson of Baltusrol and Englewood has been named for the Presidency for the third time, but is the only one renominated.

Mrs. F. E. Donohue of Montclair, a member of the Executive Committee, and who has done a lot of arduous labor as Chairman of the Handicap Committee, is slated for the Vice Presidency, to succeed Mrs. Howard F. Whitney of Nassau. Miss Eleanor N. Whitney of Morris County, an associate of Mrs. Donohue on the Handicap Committee and a member of the Executive Committee, will take the place of Mrs. H. R. Stockton of Plainfield as Treasurer.

To fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Louise F. Krug of Englewood as Secretary last Fall, Mrs. Lawrence Swift, also of Englewood, has consented to serve. Mrs. Swift is one of the well-known players in this district, and her knowledge of golf matters should make her a valuable occupant of this important office.

On the Executive Committee Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker of Hackensack is renamed, while to take the places of Mrs. Donohue and Miss Whitney Mrs. W. D. Judson of Scarsdale and Mrs. W. I. Seaman of Richmond County have been chosen. These nominations will be submitted to the annual meeting of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association to be held late this month. The Nominating Committee is composed of Mrs. Frank Enos, Englewood, Chairman; Mrs. J. S. Irving, Scarsdale; Mrs. W. J. Faith, Wykagyl; Mrs. T. H. Thomas, Hackensack, and Miss Page Schwarzwalder, Mahopac.

McGill Swimmers' Trip East.

MONTREAL, Jan. 8.—The McGill University swimming club has completed arrangements for the annual trip, on which it will compete with several of the larger universities of the United States. The club will leave Montreal Jan. 24, and will swim against Pennsylvania Jan. 25, Yale Jan. 27, and the Brookline Swimming Cilub probably on Jan. 28. Negotiations are being carried on with Columbia and several other institutions, but the dates have not been settled.

YALE OUTCLASSES COLUMBIA ON ICE

Eli's First Hockey Game on Local Rink Results in 6 to 0 Victory.

Yale hockey players were not required to extend themselves last night at St. Nicholas Rink to defeat the Columbia seven by the score of 6 to 0. With Capt. Bates out of the team, Columbia was far below its real playing strength, while the lack of practice proved another heavy handicap for the Morningside combination. It was Eli's first college contest of the season, and, although its opponents did not offer much resistance, the team work was very good. Columbia's slow work on the ice made the playing of the New Haven team appear fast in contrast, but both have much to learn regarding the fine points of hockey.

The visitors gauged their opponents' strength during the first five minutes' play of the opening session, and, finding they had nothing serious to worry them in the Columbia attack, devoted their attention to perfecting their team work for the college championship contests which begin on Saturday. Cox, the Yale centre, showed to advantage, scoring four of the six goals credited to his side. He dribbled the rubber in excellent style and made several brilliant runs. He was well supported by Heron and Martin Milbank, the Columbia goal tender, saved his side from a worse defeat by his work in the net. He was plainly nervous at the start, but showed steady improvement. His defense, however, suffered through the poor support of the Columbia back field.

Yale's superiority was apparent from the start, as the blue forwards outskated and outmanoeuvred the Morningside players. After rushing the puck to the Columbia territory Heron scored an opening and tallied the first point for Yale. Fast skating characterized the next few minutes of playing, but the local stick wielders were unable to head off the Yale attack, and, after rushing the rubber down the rink on a pretty passing game, Cox made a difficult angle shot. Lack of practice was evident, as the New Haven players repeatedly broke up Columbia's combination work. Line-up:

Yale.	Position.	Columbia.
Tinney	Goal	Milbank
Gore	Point	Bangs
Martin	Cover point	Trimble
Harmon	Rover	Webb
Cox	Centre	Butler
Heron	Left wing	Stevens
Chaney	Right wing	Shiland

Goals—Heron, Yale, 2:00; Cox, Yale, 3:53; Cox, Yale, 19:40. Second period—Cox, Yale, 3:52; Cox, Yale, 11:40; Bangs, Yale, 18:47. Substitute—Bangs for Heron. Penalties—Harmon, 2 minutes for loafing; Heron, 2 minutes for foul checking; Butler, Columbia, 2 minutes for slashing. Referee—E. Raven, Montreal; Assistant Referee—W. Russell, Hockey Club of New York. Goal umpires—Mr. Cowles, Yale, and Mr. Greenleaf, Columbia. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Cutler Wins First Hockey Game.

In the opening game of the Interscholastic Hockey League yesterday at St. Nicholas Rink Cutler defeated Irving by the score of 3 goals to 0. Neither team scored in the first period, but in the second Van Horn tallied the first point. Ornativa followed with two more in quick succession. The line-up:

Cutler.	Position.	Irving.
W. Cohn	Goal	Ruhe
Dowling	Point	Hall
L. Cohn	Cover point	H. Cravatt
Ornativa	Rover	S. Pope
Wainwright	Centre	L. Cravatt
Post	Left wing	P. Pope
Van Horn, Barden.	Right wing	Hoyt

Goals—Onativa, (2,) Van Horn. Referee—George Harmon, Irish-American A. C. Time of halves—Twenty and fifteen minutes.

Clayberger Wins 1,000-Yard Run.

The athletes of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association held their fourth bi-monthly set of games last night in the gymnasium. The programme was made up of five events, the feature of which was the 1,000 yards handicap run. H. L. Clayberger, from the 10-yard mark, romped home the winner in 2:36. The summaries:

176 Yards Dash.—Won by H. Lhullier; H. Gissell, second; H. L. Clayberger, third. Time, 0:21.

1,000 Yards Run. (handicap.)—Won by H. L. Clayberger, (10 yards;) G. R. Denton, (10 yards,) second; G. Foster, (15 yards,) third. Time, 2:36.

Running High Jump, (handicap.)—Won by H. L. Peterson, (4 inches;) H. Lhuillier, (4 inches,) second; O. P. Bishop, (4 inches,) third. Winner's jump, 5 feet 2 inches.

Rope Climb, Height, 20 Feet.—Won by H. Gissell; H. L. Clayberger, second; J. Cooper, third. Time, 0:09.

Relay Race, 700 Yards.—Won by Graduate Intermediate Group team composed of W. McIntyre, Ray Engle, H. Gissell, and J. Cooper. Intermediate team composed of A. Williams, H. Lhuillier, H. Berglind, and L. Ellis, second; Jersey team composed of G. Strong, G. R. Denton, H. Stegmeyer, and G. Foster, third. Time, 1:25.

Stagg to Foster Endurance Tests.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—In order that greater attention may be paid to long-distance running among the athletes at the University of Chicago, Coach A. A. Stagg has offered silver loving cups to the forty-eight athletes who show most ability in endurance tests. The purpose is to boom track chances at meetings with other universities. Under the arrangement all athletic departments will contend for long-distance honors, and the best five or six candidates will compose the university track team. The track team has been weak in long-distance events for years.

NEWS OF THE ATHLETES.

In the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, Jan. 24, the Manhattan College Athletic Association will hold its annual athletic games and reception, with a special half-mile race for prizes presented by the Rev. Joseph G. Murray as one of the features. For this event Mel Sheppard has already signified his intention of competing, and it is expected that such other stars as Abel Kiviat, Homer Baker, Sylvester Riley, and Matt Gels will compete. The other Amateur Athletic Union contests scheduled are a sixty-five yard handicap and a one-mile novice. For the members of the Catholic Athletic League there will be handicaps at 65 yards, 300 yards, and half a mile. In addition will be a series of events of a closed nature, with the whole helping to make up an interesting card.

Fordham University athletes announce the date of their annual indoor games for Feb. 1, with the scene the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, at which it is asserted that the finest prizes of the season will be given. The events scheduled include handicaps at 65 yards, 300 yards, 1,000 yards, three miles, one-mile walk, one-mile relay race, running high jump, twelve-pound shot-put, and an all-around jumping contest. There will also be a three-mile scratch bicycle race, and a number of special events of a scratch nature, a sixty-five-yard race, and a sixty-yard hurdle. The relay features will embrace races between the New York Athletic Club, Irish-American Athletic Club, and Boston Athletic Association, and one-mile and two-mile events between teams of Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Princeton, Fordham, Holy Cross, and Georgetown will fight it out for the team honors of the Catholic colleges.

McCaddin Lyceum will stage a road run next Sunday, which will be closed to organizations belonging to the Catholic Athletic League. It is anticipated that fully a hundred men will take part for the large number of prizes which are to be awarded.

It has been decided to replay the drawn football game between St. George's and Germans in the third round of the amateur cup competition next Sunday on McNulty Field, 149th Street and Eighth Avenue.

BECKER STAR IN GOLF.

Woodlawn Player Puts Robeson Out of Pinehurst Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 8.—Charlton L. Becker of Woodlawn was the star of to-day's first round of match play in the tenth annual midwinter golf tournament through his six and four victory over F. K. Robeson of the Oak Hill Club, Rochester, whose seventy-two was the sensation of yesterday's play.

Metropolitan golfers in the first division suffered rather badly. Harold Slater of Fox Hills, who defeated C. B. Hudson of North Fork, five up and three to play, being the only one to advance. E. A. Freeman of Dyker Meadow lost to B. W. Corkran of Baltimore five and four, Robert Hunter of Wee Burn disposed of Spencer Waters of Apawamis by two and one, and W. E. Truesdell of Fox Hills was up against a no less formidable opponent than Walter J. Travis of Garden City, the score being eight and six in Travis's favor.

In the second division S. A. Hennessee of Cooperstown and S. H. Pat

HEPBURN FAVORS A CENTRAL BANK.

Had Congress Given Us One It Would Have Exercised a Wholesome Influence, He Says.

By A. Barton Hepburn,
Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chase National Bank.

The unequally distributed good things of this world impress human nature as a wrong, and the better element has ever been striving for social uplift, endeavoring to obtain equal opportunity for all and a better distribution of the advantages of life.

Money is the instrument of exchange, and in the popular mind represents the things that each one wants, the things that one would buy if he had money; at least so far as the things wanted are purchasable.

Incrimination is not a characteristic of human nature; we prefer to blame someone else, and the ones that possess what we want are the popular target. Hence every age has had in varying form a money trust. In Andrew Jackson's time the central bank typified all the machinations of the "money devil," and the popular prejudice then created still survives and embargoes a proper legislative solution of our monetary difficulties.

There is always a strong element of justice in these popular criticisms, but if people would stop to think they would realize that we have now all the evils charged against a central bank, without any of its advantages. A centralized banking or money influence in every nation is inevitable, because it is perfectly natural and perfectly right, and follows an economic law. Since Congress will not create a central financial institution under Government control, which means controlled by altruistic influences, the necessities of business and the growth of the Nation have sought a substitute through the Clearing House, the syndicate, and other devices. Had Congress given us a central banking institution, which would take the lead in commercial affairs, and exercise a wholesome, if not dominating, influence in monetary affairs generally, most of the matters now complained about would not have existed.

Much is being said, written, and testified to nowadays about the "money trust," monopoly of credit, and groups of banks under one dominating influence, all of which resolves itself into a concrete statement, that the many millions within the control of these groups of banks are loaned to favored customers and denied to would-be borrowers who might possibly use the funds borrowed in rivalry or competition with some of the industries or interests of the "dominating influence" in the so-called group of banks. A little reflection upon the conditions and mode of conduct of modern banking will show not only the fallacy of such a statement, but the impossibility of its being true. Any favoritism which might be exercised would be so exceptional and so small in comparison as not to affect the general proposition.

Prior to 1850, the banking power—ability to make loans—was almost wholly represented by the capital of the banks and their power to issue circulating notes, bank bills. In that period, the power of the banks, in respect to issuing banknotes, was very little restrained. The growing wealth of the people gradually changed all this and gave to the banks another very important element of banking power, in the form of deposits; this element has grown in importance, until now the banking power—the ability to grant loans or discounts—is represented by deposits much more than by capital, the ratio being five to one. Capital and surplus are made sufficient only to margin public safety and command public confidence.

Analysis of Banking Power.

The latest available statistics on this subject are as follows:

	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Surplus and Other Profits.
Nat. banks, Sep. 4, '12..	7,897	$1,046,012,880	$945,056,160
State banks, Jun. 14, '12.	17,823	977,272,880	1,215,831,634
Total	25,220	$2,023,285,410	$2,160,387,794

Working Capital.	Deposits.	Total Bank's Power.
$1,091,068,740	$8,128,385,994	$10,119,454,734
2,192,604,464	11,198,606,444	13,391,210,908
$4,183,673,204	$19,326,992,438	$23,510,665,642

National banks.....10.6% to stockholders.
80.4% to depositors.
State banks.....16.4% to stockholders.
83.6% to depositors.

Combining the above, .820 belongs to depositors, or 82 per cent. of the banking power of the country belongs to depositors, and 18 per cent. to stockholders of the banks.

Deposits are, of course, subject to the will and draft of the depositors. Accounts remain with a bank only so long as the customer chooses, only so long as the rights are protected and his interests fostered by the bank.

Bank Accounts and Customers.

The value of a bank account to a depositor consists in furnishing him a safe place to deposit his funds, against which he may draw checks for specific amounts to pay his various obligations. Statistics show us that 90 per cent. of the business of the country is consummated by means of checks and drafts; these pass current by indorsement, subject of course to payment upon presentation. In the case of large transactions in the same locality, checks are usually certified. In the United States bank checks are the main instrumentality of exchange, and are frequently characterized as "check currency." This currency possesses perfect elasticity, corresponds to credit, and expands and contracts to meet any and all requirements.

Another service rendered a customer by a bank consists in receiving checks and drafts payable in any part of the world, crediting the same in his checking balance, and then, by process of collection, reducing the same to cash.

Another important service by the banks consists in making loans to supplement the customer's capital during the period of maximum demands in his business. If a man had capital enough in his business to finance the same during the period of greatest demand, he would necessarily have much idle and hence unproductive capital during the period of minimum demand.

For illustration: A manufacturer of fertilizer accumulates a supply of goods and sells the same when the crops are being planted, awaiting payment until the crops are harvested and marketed. Such a manufacturer would naturally use his own funds and borrow largely from his banks in the late Winter and early Spring, and after the crop harvest he would naturally carry large balances with his banks. A manufacturer of cotton would need money in the early Fall to advance upon and buy cotton as it came into the market, and would naturally supplement his own capital by borrowing from his banks in the Fall and early Winter in order to manufacture, carry, and market his finished product. The two lines of business complement each other and illustrate how the banks, from the surplus funds of business during the period of least demand, are able to supply funds to other business during the period of greatest demand.

It is the function of banks to supplement, periodically, capital engaged in various industries, and a large number of accounts, representing diversified business and covering the whole country, will preserve a fairly uniform volume of deposits and enable a bank to meet the borrowing necessities of the various individuals, industries, and localities which it serves. The principal compensation which banks receive for the various indulgences or services rendered depositors is the use of their deposits, the surplus or unemployed money of one class enabling them to supply the borrowing needs of another class.

As heretofore stated, 18 per cent. of the banking power—money-loaning power—belongs to the stockholders, and 82 per cent. to the depositors. Depositors, among other rights, have a borrowing right, a line of credit, a contractual obligation, always implied and sometimes specifically expressed, giving them a line of credit in proportion to their banking equity—the value of their account—which they may depend upon in the conduct of their business.

Credit Monopoly.

In a dull or depressed condition of business banks experience much difficulty and incur great labor in order to keep their funds employed. In easy times a bank might prefer one would-be borrower to another, but in easy times good credit has no difficulty in obtaining funds. The test always comes in hard times, when money is in strong demand at full rates; at such times the loaning of a bank's funds is not a matter of caprice or favoritism. A bank's customers must be cared for. The refusal of a loan to a customer in good credit would mean the loss of the account and a suggested, if not implied, financial weakness on the part of the bank. To refuse a large number of such claims for loans might precipitate a run.

During a money stringency note brokers—the "middlemen" in commercial paper—are practically shorn of their power to finance people, since the banks are not in the market for commercial paper, and they are almost exclusively the purchasers from note brokers. Banks do not charge over 6 per cent. to customers or correspondent banks, and the high rates of interest quoted in the papers apply only to loans made on the Stock Exchange. A man would not pay a note broker 6 per cent., plus commission, when he could get money from his bank, at least to the extent of his legitimate claims, at 6 per cent. Business men and business are thus thrown upon their bank accounts for loans and discounts.

It inevitably happens in times of severe or prolonged money stringency that a bank's resources are under a strain to supply the pressing needs of its customers. It requires a good banker, possessed of business acumen and foresight, in order to have the assets of his bank so liquid that they may be, to a sufficient extent, converted into funds to meet withdrawals—there is always a large shrinkage at such a time—and meet the borrowing demands of customers, demands for loans to which they are entitled, have a right to expect, and upon which expectation they have predicated their business.

At such a time a bank's customers require all loanable funds, and such funds are apportioned among borrowers according to their banking equity. Banks cannot control deposits—the customers do that. Banks can only retain accounts and retain deposits by protecting their customers—their depositors—and meeting in full measure their legitimate claims. Courteous, considerate, and fair treatment of customers is the only successful way of building up and maintaining the resources of a bank.

In view of these well-known facts, how idle it is to assert that any man, or set of men, dominate or control the vast resources of any group of banks; 82 per cent. of such resources are subject to a checking control of people all over the country, and unless banking equities are observed this checking power would be exercised and the offending banks would suffer. Banks make more money when the interest rate is 5 per cent. than when it is higher, for the reason that they have more money with which to do business; 5 per cent. on $100,000,000 exceeds 6 per cent. on $83,000,000. High rates induce the withdrawal of deposits and lessen the earning power of banks; such withdrawals may be made in case of depression of prices, for the sake of investment, and in case of extreme crisis, for hoarding, because of timidity and fear of loss, but the principal cause of withdrawals would be in order to take advantage of the high rates of interest in the form of loans; and especially is this true on the part of correspondent banks.

What bankers want is a fair and fairly uniform rate of interest; it yields them a greater profit; what they most fear is high and highly fluctuating rates of interest; it reduces their banking power, lessens their earnings and greatly increases the nervous strain and mental and physical exaction in the conduct of their business.

STATE INQUIRY AT YONKERS.

Board of Mediation Will Hold Public Hearing on Railway Strike.

Word was received in Yonkers from State Commissioner of Labor Williams last night that he had directed his Board of Mediation and Arbitration to hold a public inquiry into the strike of the employes of the Yonkers Railroad. The inquiry will begin on Friday. Mayor Lennon and Croporation Counsel Curran have gone to Albany to confer with Gov. Sulzer and other State officials.

W. D. Mahon of Detroit, National President of the Trolleymen's Union, arrived in Yonkers yesterday and will take a hand in the strike.

Mr. Whitridge sent a letter to Mayor Lennon of Yonkers yesterday in which he reaffirmed his stand on the whole strike.

Of the requests for arbitration, he said in his letter:

There is always a certain amount of loose talk about arbitration in these cases. Arbitration is not a fetish to be glorified by parrot clamor about arbitration. Arbitration I conceive to be a noble device for preventing war, but if war has been declared and is actually begun, I never have heard of any arbitration until after the war was ended.

He makes these demands: The repeal of the pro-strike ordinance, a legal decision which will enable him to man the road and run it, or the return of the men to work voluntarily.

"If I find a disposition on their part to resume," he says, "I shall be prepared to state the conditions, in addition to those referred to in my statement of Jan. 1, on which they may come back. I may be permitted to add that what I have said in writing is not to be regarded as a mere form of words, but is a precise statement of facts and my intentions."

QUEENS MEN FOR WILLCOX.

Chamber of Commerce Sending Delegation to See Sulzer.

The Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens is about to send a delegation to Albany to urge on Gov. Sulzer the reappointment of William R. Willcox as Chairman of the Public Service Commission. This action has been undertaken as the result of a postcard canvass of the members, which showed that 98½ per cent. were in favor of Mr. Willcox.

William H. Williams, President of the chamber, will lead the delegation, the other members of which will be Robert W. Higbie, John H. Prall, William J. Hamilton, William F. Wyckoff, Richmond Weed, William Brewster, John Adikes, Edward A. MacDougall, F. De Hass Simonson, Joel Fowler, George J. Ryan, and Staurd Hirschman.

MAY REFILL CATSUP BOTTLE.

Special Sessions Refuses to Hold Restaurant Owner for It.

Justices McInerney, Zeller, and Fleming of Special Sessions discharged Joseph Palensky, a restaurant keeper of 638 Sixth Avenue, yesterday, after they had held that it was not a crime for restaurant owners to refil a bottle so long as they did not sell the bottle.

The complaint against Palensky was made by investigators from a catsup manufacturing company, who said that they entered the defendants' restaurant and discovered bottles of their catsup which had been refilled with an inferior grade of catsup. Palensky insisted that he had not offered the bottle or its contents for sale, and in discharging the defendant Justice McInerney said that if he held the defendant he would make it a crime for any housewife to refill a bottle for her own use. The manufacturers maintained that the catsup was offered for sale as their product, in that it was put on the table with their label for the convenience of customers.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Machine Parts and Frail Necklaces Cut, but Not Fountain Pens.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest by Ingo Maddano on machines and machine parts which the importer established to be machine tools taxable at 30 per cent., instead of 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal, as returned by the Collector.

Fragile and cheap necklaces imported by Strauss Bros. & Co. were reduced from 60 per cent. ad valorem as jewelry to 35 per cent. as toys.

The board found that fountain pens imported by Henry Bischoff & Co. must pay 12 cents a gross under the act of 1909, as "metallic pens." The importers asked lower rates on "penholder tips."

WANTS GRAND BANKS JETTY.

Board of Trade and Transportation Indorses the Riker Plan.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation, at its monthly meeting yesterday, adopted a resolution indorsing a bill prepared for Congress by Congressman William W. Calder of Brooklyn calling for a Government commission to study the feasibility of constructing a huge jetty across the Grand Banks of Newfoundland to bar icebergs and otherwise control ocean currents in the interests of trade and navigation.

The project was first broached by Carroll L. Riker, an engineer, of 575 Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn, and described subsequently in THE TIMES. The Grand Banks form a level plateau, 300 miles in diameter and three miles above the bed of the sea. The Labrador current, coming from the north, deposits there huge masses of sand, which remain quite unstable, however, and are shifted by slight disturbances. Mr. Riker proposed to place a permanent impediment of sand deposits there by constructing a hawser, ten inches in diameter and 200 miles long, of a specific gravity sufficient just to sink it in the water and no more. As the sand drifts accumulate around this, he held, it would rise with them and lie as a permanent obstruction, forming a gigantic jetty. This, he held, would divert the ocean currents so that the warm Gulf Stream and the cold Labrador current would commingle, melting the ice in the latter and eliminating icebergs not only from the region of the Grand Banks, but also from the entire Arctic Circle. Greenland, he maintained, would be transformed into a garden and England would be surrounded by a current as warm as the Caribbean Sea.

Mr. Riker declared yesterday that his project, wild as it had seemed at first sight, had received most important indorsement. The Scientific American, he said, had offered to send a corps of experts to the Grand Banks if he obtained means of starting an investigating commission.

The United States Hydrographic Office also, he said, had written to him declaring that it considered his project entirely feasible, and the Maritime Association had passed a resolution petitioning the President pro tem. of the Senate to investigate its feasibility. He showed a letter from Champ Clark, in reply, pronouncing the project at least interesting and assuring him of the Speaker's serious consideration.

Finally, said Mr. Riker, Lewis Nixon, the shipbuilder, investigated the project for the Board of Trade and Transportation, with the result that yesterday the board passed a unanimous resolution indorsing the bill, in which Congress is called upon to provide funds for a commission to investigate the project.

Mr. Riker said the work could be done for $20,000,000.

MORE PIG IRON IN 1912.

Production the Greatest Ever In America—New Year Opens Well.

The production of pig iron in 1912 was the greatest in the history of the American iron trade, and the December output was the largest of any month. The Iron Trade Review gives the total production of coke and anthracite pig iron for the year as 29,325,513 tons, a gain of 6,136,912 tons over 1911 and 2,480,199 tons more than the previous record made in 1910. Production for December was 2,777,292 tons, or 92,647 tons more than the previous record made in October last year. The Review says:

The first week of the new year was characterized by a continuance of the favorable conditions which made the old year one of great prosperity. Eastern Pennsylvania mills, which during the last half of the year sold large tonnages at premium prices, are finding no difficulty in making new contracts at similar quotations.

Contracts for the two large buildings to be built by the Pullman Estate at Chicago, each requiring about 7,000 tons of steel, have been awarded, one going to the American Bridge Company and the other to Marava Construction Company. The Calumet Bridge, Chicago, calling for 3,300 tons, has been awarded to the Pennsylvania Steel Company.

The Iron Age points out that production on Jan. 1 was at the rate of 33,500,000 a year, largely in excess of the record-breaking 1912 production. Steel ingot production was at the rate of 34,000,000 tons, and The Iron Age says:

"The pace is one that inevitably raises the question how long consumption will maintain it. Though the first week of the year has been quieter than the closing week of 1912, there is no reason to modify the predictions that the railroads will continue to figure largely in the market. New domestic rail orders are reported part from small additions to the original contracts of the leading lines. Railroad bridge work is expected to be larger this year than in 1912.

"The situation in semi-finished steel has grown more acute. Large steel makers are in the market for billets and sheet bars, but can get little or none.

"The pig iron market has been uniformly quiet. In spite of increased production stocks were reduced in December. The recent Buffalo buying was largely for the second half. In the lake district charcoal iron has been sold at and below the coke iron parity, and there has been a more active market lately in the effort to move accumulated stocks."

ARBITRATION FOR FIREMEN.

Eastern Roads Willing to Accept a Board Such as Engineers Had.

The Eeastern railroads informed the locomotive firemen yesterday that they were willing to arbitrate the differences between them, but that they could not adopt the procedure laid down by the Erdman act. They were, they said, quite willing to agree with the firemen for the selection of an arbitration board of seven members or for the adoption of the procedure followed in the wage dispute with the engineers.

This statement of views was communicated to the representatives of the firement at a joint conference held by the firemen with the Conference Committee of managers of the fifty Eastern railroads in the Engineering Societies Building, West Thirty-ninth Street. Elisha Lee, Chairman of the managers, set forth their decision formally in a letter addressed to W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

The objection of the managers to the Erdman act plan was based entirely on the effect of the composition of the arbitration board it provided. This, they contended, was likely to throw the real responsibility of the award on the shoulders of one man. They supported this view by a quotation from the award of the Board of Arbitration in the engineer' case. This was:

The responsibility which ultimately would rest upon a third member of an Erdman Arbitration Board was too geat to impose on any one man.

The opeation of the act is to settle a dispute rather than to adjudicate a controversy.

In the case of the engineers Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court, Dr. Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, and Judge Knapp of the Commerce Court named five of the seven members of the Board of Arbitration.

ONE MAN TO RULE HIGHWAYS.

Senate Leaders Outline New Commission Plan to Sulzer.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Plans for the reorganization of the Highways Commission were discussed to-day by Gov. Sulzer and Democratic leaders of the Senate. As outlined to the Governor by Majority Leader Wagner, Senator Murtaugh, who drafted the present highways law, and Senator White, Chairman of the Internal Affairs Committee, to which the proposed legislation will be referred, the new bill will provide for a single Commissioner of Roads in place of the commission.

The Commissioner will be authorized to appoint three deputies, to have charge of road construction, care and maintenance, and town highways, respectively. Provision also will be made for increasing the number of division engineers from six to nine, the engineers to be appointed by the Road Commissioner from a civil service list, and to have jurisdiction over roads in their respective districts.

After the conference Senator Wagner said the new bill probably would be ready for introduction next Monday.

U. S. MOTOR ASSETS GO FOR $7,080,000

Objector Contends New Company Is to Issue $31,000,000 Stock Against $3,000,000 Cash Put In.

AN ALTERNATE OFFER MADE

This Is to Pay the Creditors of Each Company a Percentage of Claims—Court Undecided Which Is Better.

The assets of the United States Motor Company were sold yesterday in the Federal Building at a foreclosure sale under the supervision of Judge Charles M. Hough. The sale was held in conformity with the decree of foreclosure issued by the Federal District Court on Nov. 18, in consequence of an insolvency suit against the Motor Company instituted by the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company.

Only one bid was put in, and that was by Henry G. Holt and William McAllister, who are understood to represent the Reorganization Committee and the $31,000,000 corporation organized in the last few days to take over the business and effects of the old company. This bid was made in an alternative fashion. Either the entire assets will be purchased for $7,080,000 or the creditors will be paid a percentage of their claims.

Judge Hough asked many questions of James N. Rosenberg, counsel for the receivers, Roberts Walker and W. E. S. Strong, to bring out which proposal was the better for the creditors. He will give his decision Friday morning.

There are five subsidiary companies of the United States Motor Company, and each of these was put up separately. The bids received were as follows:

United States Motor Company, $3,700,000; Alden Sampson Manufacturing Company, $265,000; Brush Runabout Company, $350,000; Columbia Motor Car Company, $390,000; Dayton Motor Company, $975,000, and the Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company, $1,400,000.

The offer on a percentage basis for the purchase of each of these companies was United States Motor Company, 32½ per cent. of its liabilities; Alden Sampson Manufacturing Company, 24 per cent.; Brush Runabout Company, 23 per cent.; Columbia Motor Car Company, 91 per cent.; Dayton Motor Company, 39 per cent., and Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company, 60 per cent.

Mr. Rosenberg presented a balance sheet showing the auction values of all the properties, the estimated percentages which the creditors would receive, and the liabilities of each company. They were:

Company.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Offer.
U. S. Motor....	$12,800,000	$4,590,724	$3,700,000
Alden Sampson...	1,133,020	308,238	265,000
Brush Runabout.	1,081,146	409,842	350,000
Columbia motor car	430,940	452,439	390,000
Dayton motor car	2,653,633	1,125,504	975,000
Maxwell Briscoe.	2,637,088	1,590,881	1,400,000

Judge Hough brought out that claims of about $1,000,000 did not appear on the books of any of the companies, and he asked the receivers what the claims were. Sometimes the most dangerous claims, he remarked, did not appear on the books.

The receivers replied that there was a $500,000 claim for damages, others for breach of lease and for materials, and the Standard Oil Company had a claim for $11,823 for materials.

Receiver Walker made a long report as to the operations of the companies, from which it appeared that the plants had been operated at a loss of $385,000 in the last year.

Opposition to the confirmation of the sale was made on behalf of a creditor by Henry Wollman, who said the bid of the Reorganization Committee was entirely too low and that if it were accepted a going concern would be purchased for 80 per cent. of its auction price. The Reorganization Committee, he said, was about to issue $31,000,000 stock against the property, which it had purchased for only $7,080,000 plus $3,000,000 in cash.

Before the adjournment Judge Hough observed that the second bid of the Reorganization Committee made no provision for the payment of the special master or for disbursements for litigation, if any should be found to be necessary. It was agreed by the Reorganization Committee that such costs should be paid as were approved by the court.

Judge Hough will declare his decision with regard to the confirmation of the sale to-morrow, and has set Jan. 20 as the date for the consideration of the distribution of the assets of the insolvent company.

ATLANTIC FRUIT REORGANIZED

New Company Underwritten In New York, Montreal, and England.

The plan for the reorganization of the Atlantic Fruit and Steamship Company, which was adopted by the stockholders last Fall, has been declared effective, and the business has been taken over by the Atlantic Fruit Company, a new corporation, with an authorized capital of $5,000,000 common, $2,500,000 7 per cent. preferred stock, and $1,500,000 twenty-year debenture bonds.

The new financing will be underwritten by Hallgarten & Co. of New York, Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson of England, and G. W. Farrell & Co. of Montreal. The Directors of the new company are H. H. Wehrhane of Hallgarten & Co., Joseph di Giorgio, President and General Manager; R. G. Muirhead of G. W. Farrell & Co.; G. W. Farrell, S. H. Voorhees, George Burton Hunter of Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson; Sir John Pringle of Jamaica, E. H. Lehman of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan; James A. Fechtig, Jr., and Robert Pennington. Another Director will be chosen to represent the Hamburg-American Line.

Stockholders in the old company receive one share of the new company's stock for five shares of the old.

GOLD AGAIN FLOWING OUT.

Lazard Freres Have $2,000,000 Engaged and Another to be Added.

The engagement of $1,000,000 in gold bars on Tuesday for export to Europe, which marked the resumption of an outward flow of the metal which ended on July 5, 1912, after about $30,000,000 had been sent abroad, was increased to $2,000,000 yesterday. This amount will be shipped on the La Savoie to-day by Lazard Freres, who shipped $20,000,000 to Paris last Summer. The bankers declined to say anything about the shipment beyond that it was a "special transaction," which would likely be followed by other exports. It is expected that at least $1,000,000 more will be sent out by the same bankers on Saturday.

To-day's gold will be landed at Havre, from which point it will probably go to Paris, where the first subscription to the Credit Foncier loan falls due to-day. The present gold export movement comes a little more than a month after the termination of a gold import movement which began Sept. 18 and ended Dec. 4. That resulted in bringing $11,250,000 into the United States.

CENTRAL PACIFIC'S BIRTHDAY.

Tablet Unveiled in Sacramento to Mark Fiftieth Anniversary.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 8.—Every wheel on the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific Railways stopped for five minutes today while a high school girl unveiled a bronze tablet here at Front and K Streets. The tablet commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of construction work on the Central Pacific system, the first transcontinental railway, and is erected on the spot where Gov. Leland Stanford turned up the first shovelful of earth.

The veterans of the railway service were hosts at the ceremony, and Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Stanford University, delivered the address.

NEW SOUTHERN PACIFIC PLAN

Schiff, Vanderlip, and Lovett See Wickersham on Stock Distribution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—As a result of the Supreme Court's ruling on Monday that a disjoinder of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger would not be effected by a distribution of the Union Pacific's holding of stock to its own stockholders, three of the road's officials came to Washington to-day to confer with Attorney General Wickersham as to a new plan for distributing the Southern Pacific stock. They were Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank, and Judge Robert W. Lovett, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Harriman lines.

They were closeted with the Attorney General until late in the afternoon, when they returned to New York. The case in the first place was argued by the Attorney General personally, and has been all along under his direct supervision. At the conference with the railroad men this afternoon the Attorney General alone represented the Department of Justice, and he will probably see the railroad officials when they return to Washington with a new plan.

The Supreme Court's ruling was a death blow to the Union Pacific's first tentative plan for dissolution. Following the usual practice in such cases, the road had sought the Attorney General's approval before presenting its plan to the Circuit Court for the District of Utah. Mr. Wickersham held that the Southern Pacific stock held by the Union Pacific must be distributed among Southern Pacific stockholders as well as to the stockholders of the Union Pacific. Before the court Mr. Wickersham was victorious to the extent of a ruling that the "entire" Southern Pacific stock held by the Union Pacific—46 per cent. of the Southern Pacific's capitalization—should not go to the Union Pacific stockholders.

The question now between the railroad officials and Mr. Wickersham is what part of that Southern Pacific stock should go to Union Pacific stockholders and whether any of it should go to the Southern Pacific stockholders. Little progress was made in this afternoon's negotiations. The Attorney General outlined his position as modified by the court's decision on Monday, and the railroad officials discussed particular points. But no definite plan for dissolution was proposed, and none will be formulated until the three men who saw the Attorney General to-day have time to go over the whole subject with their associates in New York.

HOW TO BEAT CASH REGISTER

Trust Witness Tells of Demonstrator Who Worked One with a Wire.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—Ten witnesses for the Government testified to-day in the trial of the thirty officials of the National Cash Register Company, who are charged with violating the criminal section of the Sherman Anti-Trust act.

Charles D. Sprague of Minneapolis, a former National agent, stated that his instructions were to follow the agent for the Hallwood Company until he obtained his services for the National company, and that he did this. The witness also told of how a demonstrator at a National Cash Register Company convention in St. Paul had displayed the way to insert a wire into a Hallwood machine, and make it register one figure, but count another.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The following companies were incorporated by the Secretary of State to-day:

Harrison Manufacturing Co., Incorporated, of Lockport; machinery; $200,000. Byron V. Covert, William W. Campbell, and Herbert C. Harrison, all of Lockport.

Northern Sanitary Company, Incorporated, of Buffalo; $200,000. Charles I. Shepard, John H. Cooper, and Arthur G. Leupold, all of Buffalo.

McNeil Lumber Company, Incorporated, of Buffalo; $100,000. Peter McNeil, Charles A. McNeil, and Harry M. McNeil, all of Buffalo.

H. Goldwater & Co., incorporated, of Manhattan; children's coats and dresses; $150,000. Henry Goldwater, Solomon Kleinberger, and Julius Levy, 132 Nassau Street, New York.

Aetna Brick and Fireproofing Company, Incorporated, of Cohoes; $75,000. William B. Leroy, Jean G. Whitney, Harry G. Calkins, all of Cohoes.

M. B. Butler, Incorporated, of Niagara Falls; general commission, food products, drugs, &c.; $40,000. Marvin H. Bigger, Michels B. Butler, and Hector W. MacBeau, 200 Third Street, Niagara Falls.

Canal Eqiupment Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; general mercantile; $40,000. Harry Frank, Jr.; Jacob Straus, Robert J. Metzler, 161 Clifton Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Cuban and American Contracting Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; realty, &c.; $11,000. William O. Maden, Joseph M. Govin, Gustavof Govin, 56 Pine Street, New York.

Mitchell-Bosworth & Co., Incorporated, of Manhattan; stationery, printing; $20,000. David G. Mitchell, Jeremiah G. Bosworth, and Henry C. Smith, all of 41 Warren Street, New York.

Colonial Baking Company, Incorporated, of Syracuse; $10,000. Katherine M. Brodock, Susan M. Henley, and Agnes M. Clark, 314 Cortland Avenue, Syracuse.

Eastern Ivory Size Corporation of Manhattan; $20,000. E. Winchester Howell, Frederick Barter, and William E. Bruce, 170 Broadway, New York.

Robertson Garment Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; clothing; $10,000. John P. Clark, Edward Robertson, and V. C. Bogardus, 150 Nassau Street, New York.

The Egan, Ronan, Hausman Company, Incorporated, of Brooklyn; varnishes, paints; $25,000. William P. Egan, Thomas J. Ronan, and Frederick G. Hausman, 77 Willow Street, Brooklyn.

The Tillman Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; realty; $10,000. Charles C. Tillman, Edith Tillman, and Richard J. Foard, 83 Chelsea Place, East Orange, N. J.

New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 8.—The following corporations were chartered in the office of Secretary of State Crater to-day:

White & Reid Company, Hoboken, $10,000; to manufacture silk. Incorporators—Edw. L. White, Russell B. Reid, and Lucius L. Gilbert.

Paterson Sanitary Plumbing Company, Paterson, $10,000; plumbers. Incorporators—David Stein, Samuel Greenblatt, and Max Golding.

National Welding Company, Jersey City, $25,000; to conduct an auto business. Incorporators—Edw. P. Hoyt, S. Herbert Culver, and L. William Phillips.

Delancey Company, Atlantic City, $10,000; to deal in real estate. Incorporators—George A. Burgeoise, Harry R. Coulcomb, and Louis E. Stern.

Hudson Ozone Machine Company, Jersey City, $100,000; to manufacture ozone machines. Incorporators—L. H. Gunther, H. A. Black, and John R. Turner.

Passaic Glass Company, Passaic, $50,000; to manufacture window glass. Incorporators—Charles Elias, Isidor Lieberman, and Ida Elias.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Adrian H. Muller & Co., auctioneers:

45 shares Jersey Pink Granite Company, $50 each, $25 lot.

$1,000,000 Southern Iron and Steel Company first and refunding mortgage twenty-year gold bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1909, in lots of $5,000 each, 25.

11 shares St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, (Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company 10 per cent. common stock trust certificate,) $100 each, 109.

10 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 505½.

5,000 Palisades Realty and Amusement Company 5 per cent. bonds, due 1930, interest January and July, $3,000 lot.

$5,000 Palisades Realty and Amusement Company 5 per cent. bonds, due 1930, interest January and July, and $5,000 Palisades Realty and Amusement Company participation certificates, $3,000 lot.

25 shares First Mortgage Guarantee Company of Long Island City, $100 each, 124.

50 shares William Peterman, Inc., common, $100 each, $7,775 lot.

25 shares Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn, $100 each, 225¾.

$1,000 Tennessee Coal & Iron Railroad Company, Birmingham Division consolidated first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bond, due 1917, interest January and July, accrued interest to be charged, 101.

$2,000 Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company improvement mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1928, interest June and December, accrued interest to be charged, 96¾.

1,350 shares Tramp Consolidated Mining Company, $1 each, $16 lot.

5 shares Nevada Smelting and Mines Corporation, $5 each; 10 shares Mays Oil Company, $1 each; 2 shares The Buffalo Mines, Ltd., $1 each; 2,000 shares Furnace Creek Copper Company, $1 each; 20 shares Anti-Electrolytic Company, 6 shares North Woods Company, 25 shares King Edward Silver Mines, $5 each; 5,500 shares Bullfrog Indian Spring Mining Company, 500 shares Mines Securities Corporation, $5 each; 1,000 shares Montezuma Mines of Costa Rica, $20 lot.

80 shares Standard Plunger Elevator Company, $100 each, $60 lot.

NEW CUSHION TIRE SHOWS UP WELL

F. G. Bourne and Other Experienced Motorists Using Novel Shoe—10,000-Mile Guarantee.

BASED ON "FLOW" OF RUBBER

Business Meetings Scheduled for Week of National Automobile Show—The Programme.

There have been so many attempts to solve the tire problem that not only Automobile Row, but the army of motor car users have grown skeptical about any new tire which is announced as a solution. A cushion tire has just made its bow to the public, however, for which more is claimed than for any recent entrant in the tire ranks, and which has already found many advocates among automobilists whose experience is far wider than the average. The new tires are guaranteed for 10,000 miles, they cannot puncture or blow out, because they are not pneumatic, and it is asserted by those backing them that they are so constructed as to make rim cuts and heating impossible.

These tires are built on the principle of the absorptive power of rubber. When under pressure, rubber "flows" from the pressure point to where it meets less resistance. The ease and rapidity of this flowing movement depend on the shape or form of the rubber. A cross section of the new tire shows it to be V-shaped, with the wide end fastened to the rim. A special rim is used equipped with square locking blocks. These provide two constricted necks, as it were, on the inside with a clincher plate, and on the outside with a flange. While these prevent the tire from pulling off the rim they leave the rubber at the base of the tire alive to adapt itself to whatever strains may be met.

Whatever may be the basis for claims of not heating and failure to rim cut, it was undoubtedly true that a touring car using the new tires sent at rather dangerous speed over greasy asphalt, cobble, and car tracks yesterday, failed to show a symptom of a skid. The riding qualities of the car, which carried no shock absorbers, were, however, fully as easy as with pneumatics. Among those who have been converted to the new tires are Frederick G. Bourne, who has ordered them to be fitted to eight of his cars; A. J. Mason, J. B. Taylor, W. Albert Pease, Jr., Douglas B. Wesson, James G. Oxnard, Mrs. J. C. C. Thornton, and Alexander M. White. The Government has also tested a set of them on an army ambulance in New Mexico for eighteen months, during which time they have run 22,000 miles, and uses them on two other ambulances and four commissary wagons. The tires are the invention of M. C. Overman, after whom they are named.

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Business as well as pleasure will be part of the coming Thirteenth National Automobile Show, to be opened in Madison Square Garden and the Grand Central Palace on Saturday evening. The following is a programme of some of the business meetings to be held during the first week of the show:

Monday, Jan. 13—Meeting of the Executive Board of the American Automobile Association, 2 P. M., Hotel Belmont.

Tuesday, Jan. 14—Beefsteak to the Pioneer Automobile Manufacturers given by the Big Value Motor Boosters, at Murray Hill Lyceum, 11 A. M.; meeting Automobile Board of Trade, 10 A. M., 7 East Forty-second Street; meeting of Executive Committee, 10 A. M., of Motor and Accessory Manufacturers, 17 West Forty-second Street; meeting of the Finance Committee of Motor and Accessory Manufacturers, 17 West Forty-second Street; meeting of the Board of Directors of Motor and Accessory Manufacturers, 3 P. M., 17 West Forty-second Street.

Wednesday, Jan. 15—Midwinter session of Motorcycle Manufacturers' Association, Hotel Bresslin; tenth annual meeting of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers, 5:30 P. M., Waldorf-Astoria; fifth annual banquet of Motor and Accessory Manufacturers, 8 P. M., Waldorf-Astoria; meeting Society of Automobile Engineers, 9:30 A. M., 1,786 Broadway.

Thursday, Jan. 16—Meeting of Board of Directors of Motor and Accessory Manufacturers, 2:30 P. M., 17 West Forty-second Street; dinner in honor of Mr. W. H. Blood, Jr., by Electric Vehicle Association of America, Delmonico's; annual meeting of Cycle Parts and Accessory Association and the National Association of Cycle Jobbers, 10 A. M., Hotel Astor; meeting of Society of Automobile Engineers, 9:30 A. M., Hotel McAlpin, address by President Herbert W. Alden; business session and Standards Committee reports; meeting of S. A. E 2 P. M., professional sesion, Standards Committee reports; meeting of S. A. E., 8 P. M., commercial vehicle session.

Friday, Jan. 17—Meeting of S. A. E., 9:30 and 2 P. M.; professional session; annual society dinner of S. A. E. in Louis XVI. Restaurant, Hotel McAlpin, 8:30 P. M.; reception at 8 o'clock.

Saturday, Jan. 18—Meeting of S. A. E., 9:30 A. M.; professional session.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock Movements Uncertain—More Gold Taken—Copper and Iron Trades Present Contrast.

Some of the elements which enter into the two-sided situation in business and in the financial markets were suggested in yesterday's copper and iron statistics for December, and in the engagement of another $2,000,000 gold for export to Europe. As was surmised the previous day, Paris is the destination of these shipments, and that market is also making drafts upon London's gold supply. Neither French exchange in New York nor sterling exchange in Paris was quoted at a rate which of itself explained the shipment of gold to Paris. But enough of the money market urgency of the closing weeks of the year continues at Paris to suggest to that market the advisability of making concessions for the sake of obtaining gold abroad. Exchange rates, of course, offer no obstacle to gold imports arranged on such terms. The fact that some large issues are just now coming into the Paris market is an added reason for France's quest for gold abroad. We are sparing the share which we are sending with so little inconvenience that the taking of this gold has been without influence upon money rates; has, indeed, not prevented a continuation of the decline with which the new year started. So strongly has the money tide turned in favor of New York that without concern we see gold going out in response to the premiums which are being bid for it elsewhere.

A sharp contrast was presented between the iron and copper figures published yesterday. The December output of iron was at a new high record, and the rate of production was much heavier at the close of December than at the beginning of that month, while steel production was proceeding at a rate even in excess of the iron output. On the other hand the copper statistics showed an increase of over 19,000,000 pounds in the stock of the metal in the hands of producers on Jan. 1, compared with Dec. 1. Production increased and consumption, as measured by the total domestic and export deliveries, was smaller than in November. During the past twelve months there was a net increase in the stocks of the metal of something over 15,000,000 pounds. This is but a small excess of production over consumption, but the immediate position of the copper market appears less favorable when the fact is considered that the increase in stocks for December alone was greater than the net increase for the year as a whole. The foreign takings of the metal last month were substantially larger than in November, and it was entirely due to a falling off in the domestic deliveries that a net decrease in consumption was shown. That an unfavorable interpretation was put upon this was indicated by the drop of two points in Amalgamated and by losses as great or less in other copper shares. Notwithstanding these declines the list, as a whole, in a day of very moderate trading, showed a small further recovery. This occurred in the face of fractional losses in all of the most active issues apart from the Copper shares, where weakness was more pronounced than elsewhere.

As an indication of what general business is to expect during the early months of this year some will choose as a barometer the copper market and others the iron market which, when the year opened, was still moving forward under the stimulus of the large amount of unfilled business carried over from last year. The uncertain character of the stock market, notwithstanding the great ease toward which the money market is pointed, suggests that for its part the Stock Exchange is at the moment at a loss to interpret the signs of future business. It is thinking much of the hoped-for settlement of the Balkan situation, and the most commonly accepted diagnosis of the market's waiting disposition is that formal peace in Europe is what the market is waiting for. Meanwhile, whatever restrictions, so far, at least, as concerns our own market, money rates have been putting upon the movement of security prices, is fast disappearing with the return of money from many quarters.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¾@3 per cent., with the last loan at 3 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3¾ per cent.

Time money rates were at 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty days, 4@4¼ per cent. for ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for four months, 4¼@4½ per cent. for five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5½ per cent. for best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $351,111,121; balances, $19,638,182; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,556,759.

The local banks gained $4,548,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4½ per cent. for short bills and 4½ per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 4 per cent., and Berlin, 4@4¾ per cent. Money was 3@3½ per cent in London and 4½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 19 centimes, and the Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 47 pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rate at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8695; demand, $4.8645.
Paris—Cable, 5.17½ plus 1-32; check, 5.18¾ plus 1-32.
Berlin—Cable, 95¼ plus 1-32; check, 95 1-16 less 1-32.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.20 plus 1-32; check, 5.20 less 1-16.
Holland—Cable, 40.80; check, 40.27.
Belgium—Cable, 5.20 less 1-16; check, 5.20⅝ less 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', sixty days, $4.82½; ninety days, $4.8060.
London—Commercial, sixty days, $4.82½; ninety days, $4.80⅝.
Paris—Commercial, sixty days, 5.21⅝; ninety days, 5.23¾.
Berlin—Commercial, sixty days, 94 3-16 plus 1-32; ninety days, 93⅞.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c. premium; St. Louis, 25c. premium; St. Paul, 75c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Montreal, 62½c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was unchanged in London, at 29¾d, and unchanged in New York, at 63¾c per ounce.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday trading continued quiet. Copper was quoted nominally unchanged. Tin was firm ¼c advance. Lead and spelter were unchanged.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	—Wednesday—		—Tuesday—	
Standard copper.	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	17.00	17.37½	17.00	17.37½
January	17.00	17.37½	17.00	17.25
February	17.00	17.37½	17.00	17.27½
March	17.00	17.25	17.00	17.20
Lead	4.25	4.37½	4.25	4.37½
Spelter	7.20	7.40	7.20	7.40
Tin	50.50	50.60	50.20	50.30

The following table of prices obtained yesterday on the London Metal Exchange for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These final prices make comparison with Tuesday's closing quotations:

	Wednesday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	76	..	..	76	7	6
Copper, futures	76	12	6	77	..	..
Pig tin, spot	229	5	..	229	10	..
Pig tin, futures	230	10	..	228	10	..

The market finished dull. Spanish pig lead £17 12s. 6d. unchanged. Cleveland warrants 57s. 6d., down 3d. Straits tin, unchanged.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Unusual Quotations on D. L. & W.

Again yesterday the bid and asked quotations on Lackawanna shares were the subject of much comment. At the close on Tuesday the shares were quoted at 430 bid, 578 asked, although 100 shares had sold during the day at 444. This difference of 148 points between the asked and offered price was still further widened on yesterday's morning's sheet, which made the price 418-578. There was a sale of 40 shares during the day at 445, and the bid price at the close of yesterday's market was 440, with 445 being asked.

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No Express War in Sight.

A California dispatch which received some credence yesterday said that the Wells Fargo Express Company was shortly to start a rate-cutting contest, with the apparent idea of keeping the small package business away from the parcel post, and that the other companies would follow suit. The report was quickly denied by the executives of the companies in New York. As a matter of fact, the express companies are showing no disposition to combat the new postal service. The Wells Fargo and Adams Companies have prepared circulars for distribution among their employes in which the request is made that the latter try to offset the new competition by increased efforts to please the public. The men are specifically asked not to criticise the parcel post.

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Mr. Rockefeller and Western Maryland.

A story repeated in Wall Street shortly before the meeting of Western Maryland Directors, to the effect that John D. Rockefeller, who controls a large block of Western Maryland stock, was in favor of continuing the preferred dividend did not do the oil man justice, according to one of his closest associates. Mr. Rockefeller's representatives made an inspection of the property and reported the need of further large expenditures to make the line a paying investment. As soon as he received this report Mr. Rockefeller concurred with other influential Directors in holding that the company should pass its preferred dividend. It was said on his behalf yesterday that the statement issued by Chairman E. D. Adams, after the meeting, reflected Mr. Rockefeller's views in regard to the outlook for the property and its present needs.

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Lackawanna's New Stock.

Secretary Chambers of the Delaware, Lackawana & Western says in a company circular issued in connection with the new stock issue that shareholders will be allowed to subscribe to new shares to the extent of 40 per cent. of the holdings, and that 50 per cent., and no more, of such subscriptions shall be payable by Feb. 15. Receipts issued for this payment will bear interest at 6 per cent. up to the last call of the Treasurer, which will not be made until the new stock is ready for delivery. It is said that the call for the balance of the money may not be made until the close of 1913.

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Market Reasoning.

On the face of its price changes Western Maryland stock has acted in a very inconsistent manner this week. On Tuesday, when it was being whispered around that the board was divided on the question of passing the dividend, it looked as though the holder of the preferred stock had at least a chance of seeing his dividend paid for another quarter, but the shares declined 5½ points, to 58. The dividend was passed after the close of the market, and the stock opened this morning at 57, an overnight loss of 1 point. From that figure the issue moved up to 61½, where it closed with a net gain of 3½ points for the day. One of the large stockholders, who saw his income considerably reduced by the action of the board in passing the dividend, called up a friend among the Directors after reading the explanatory statement to say that he considered his shares worth more without the dividend than they were before, and his view was evidently shared by others.

***

Northern Pacific Earnings.

It is expected that the Northern Pacific's December statement will show an increase of $600,000 in gross. The volume of freight business in that month was larger than for any preceding month, although the peak of the movement is usually reached earlier when the grain traffic is at its height. Passenger earnings are showing a more gradual improvement.

Tax Forces Corporations to Dissolve.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Nine certificates dissolving corporations were filed to-day. These dissolutions are believed to have resulted from the Federal tax on annual earnings of over $5,000. The total dissolutions for a month past exceed fifty.

Big Stock Increase.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The Industrial Press of New York certifies that it has increased its capital stock from $68,000 to $500,000.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and for the elapsed periods of the month of the fiscal year as follows:

	Jan. 7. Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$1,203,573	$5,602,295 $171,550,595
Internal revenue	637,480	4,115,928 154,748,213
Corporation tax	5,266	26,639 2,405,127
Miscellaneous	137,604	802,001 26,827,255
Total receipts	1,983,931	10,546,863 $365,331,192
Expenditures	2,784,143	10,656,855 $66,963,122
Deficit	800,212	109,991 1,631,930

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

The condition of the United States Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was: Working balance, $88,672,937; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $31,898,842; total of general fund, $143,234,138.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Traction com	430	436
Am. Light & Traction pf	108	111
Adirondack Elec. Power com	19	21
Adirondack Elec. Power pf	61	63
Am. Gas & Electric com	83	86
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	45	47
Am Power & Light com	66	68
Am. Power & Light pf	83	86
Am. Public Utilities com	64	67
Am. Public Utilities pf	77	79
Appalachian Power Co. com	23	26
Appalachian Power Co. pf	75	76½
Cities Service com	110	113
Cities Service pf	86½	88½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. com	69	72
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	89	91
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	93	95
Electric Bond & Share pf	99¾	101
Electric Bond Deposit pf	75	78
Empire District Electric 5s	84	88
Empire District Electric 5s pf	..	88
Federal Light & Traction com	81	85
Federal Light & Traction pf	83	85
Federal Utilities Incorp. com	42	47
Federal Utilities Incorp. pf	72	78
Gas & Electric Securities com	130	150
Gas & Electric Securities pf	92	98
Lincoln Gas & Electric	20	35
Northern States Power com	24¾	25¾
Northern States Power pf	84	86
Ozark Power & Water Co. com	51	54
Pacific Gas & Electric com	62	63
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	91	93
Republic Ry. & Light Co. com	25	27
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	78	80
Standard Gas & Electric com	21¼	22
Standard Gas & Electric pf	50	51
Tennessee Ry., Light & P. com	22¾	24
Tennessee Ry., Light & P. pf	76½	77¼
United Light & Rys. com	78	80
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	83	85
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	74	76
United Utilities Co. com	37	40
United Utilities Co pf	100	102½
Utilities Improvement Co. com	53¼	61¼
Utilities Improvement Co. pf	71½	73
Western Power com	77	80
Western Power pf	88	90

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Increased Activity in Bonds, While Stocks Remain Dull on the Curb.

Trading in the bond list continued active yesterday, and this department proved the most important in the day's session in the outside market. Canada Southern 5s "when issued" sold $181,000 at 106½. Western Pacific 5s advanced from 86¼ to 86¾ on sales of $56,000, and B. R. T. 5 per cent. notes rose 1-16, to 97 3-16, on sales of $53,000. There were small advances from the opening levels in city 4½s of 1962 and 1960. In the industrial list United Cigar Stores advanced from the opening at 107 to 108, but receded ½ point from the day's high level. Tobacco Products preferred was weak, selling off from 99 to 97⅝ on sales of 400 shares. The mining list was sluggish and irregular.

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Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	*Brit.-Am. T.	24⅞	25	24⅞	25
3,000	Man. T.	1 3-16	1 5-16	1 3-16	1 5-16
1,200	Mar. of A., n.	6⅝	7	6⅝	6¾
500	†May's Oil	18	18	18	18
800	Puebla S. & R	2	2¼	1⅞	2
250	S. O. of N. J.	435	437	434	435
400	T. P., pf.	99	99	97⅞	97⅞
1,200	United C S. of America	107	108	107	107½
800	U. S. H. pf.	10½	10½	10½	10½
300	Willys Over.	71½	72	71½	72

MINING STOCKS.

3,000	A. G. M., w. i	14	14¼	14	14
500	†Beaver Con	44	44	44	44
3,438	†Big Four	79	80	79	80
1,200	Braden Cop	10⅝	10⅞	10½	10¼
400	Brit.-Col. Cop.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,000	†C. O. D. Con	8	8	8	8
2,000	Dia. B. B.	5	6	5	6
50	Dia. F. D.	4	4	4	4
850	El Paso Con	6	6	6	6
800	Giroux Mining	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
700	Greene-Can.	9¼	9¼	8⅝	9
800	Mason Valley	10	10	9¾	9¾
60	McK.-Darragh	2	2	2	2
100	Nevada Hills	1½	1½	1½	1½
800	*Nip. Mines C.	8⅞	9	8⅞	9
2,500	Stewart	2½	2½	2½	2½
15,750	Tonopah Mer.	85	88	85	86
600	Tularosa	⅞	15-16	15-16	15-16
1,500	W. E. Con	1½	1 15-16	1½	1 15-16
1,500	†*Wett. S. M.	15	17	15	16
150	Yukon G. M.	3 1-16	3 1-16	2¾	3

PROSPECTS—MINING CO.'S.

5,000	Chesterfield C.	8	9	8	9
500	L. G.-G. D.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
1,800	†Mut. M. & L.	62	64	61	62
2,400	†N. J. M. Co.	17	18	16	17

BONDS.

$6,500	B. C. 7s, old.	207½	207½	207½	207½
2,000	B. C. 7s, new.	207½	207½	207½	207½
53,000	B. R. T. 5% n	97⅛	97 3-16	$97⅛	97 3-16
181,000	C. S. 5s w. i.	106½	106½	106½	106½
23,000	Chi. El. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
7,000	Mason Val. 6s	105	105	105	105
18,000	N. Y. City, 4½s, 1960	99¾	$99¾	99¾	99⅞
25,000	N. Y. City, 4½s, 1962	99¾	99 13-16	99¾	99 13-16
40,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. 5% notes	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
56,000	West. Pac. 5s	86¼	86¾	86¼	86¾

*Ex.-div. †Sell cents per share. ‡Odd lots.

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Issues not traded in were quoted thus:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Jan. 8. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 7. Bid.	Asked.
*Allied Securities Co	83	85	83	85
Am. Writing Paper	2	3	2	3
A. G. & W. I. pf	11	12	11	12
Bay State Gas	½	9-16	½	9-16
Borden's Cond. Milk	119	123	116	..
Borden's C. Milk pf	103	107½	104½	106
Brown Shoe	58¼	59	58½	59
Brown Shoe pf	99	100	99	101
Con. Rubber Tire	13	14	13	14
Con. Rubber Tire pf	50	60	50	60
Emerson-Brant'ham	68	70	67	69
Emerson-Brant'ham pf.	100	101	100	101
Havanna Tobacco	9	8	9	8
Havana Tobacco pf	7	15	7	15
Houston Oil	18¼	19	17	18¼
Houston Oil pf	65	70	65	70
Int. Rubber tr. ctfs.	8½	10	8	10
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co.	225	235	225	235
McAndrews & Forbes	190	195	190	195
Man. Shirt Co	52	68	52	68
Man. Shirt Co. pf	100	102	100	102
N. Y. Transportation	5	6	5	6
Oil Fields of Mexico	1¾	2	1¾	2
Otis Elevator	76	78	76	78
Otis Elevator pf	99	102	99	102
Penn. Textile	24	25	24	25
Standard Oil, old	1,170	1,215	1,150	1,205
Tobacco Products	120	140	120	140
Unit. Cig. St. of Am. pf.	116	117	116	117
U. S. Hair	7¼	8½	..	..
U.S. Light & Heat., new	12	13½	12	13½
U. S. L. & H. pf., new	75	80	75	80
Willys Overland pf	99	100	99	100

MINING STOCKS.

Buffalo Mines	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
Butte-New York	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
Con. Arizona Smelting	7-16	½	7-16	½
Davis-Daly Copper	2	2½	2	2½
First National	2⅜	2½	2¾	2½
Florence	50	55	52	54
*Greenwater	5	6	..	..
Kerr Lake	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
‡La Rose Con	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
Mines of America	8	8½	8	8½
Ohio Copper	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
South Utah M. & S.	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Tonopah Mining	6	6¼	6⅛	6 3-16
Tonopah Extension	2 3-16	2¼	2 3-16	2¼
Tri-Bullion	7-16	9-16	7-16	½
Tuolumne Copper	8	8¼	2⅞	8½
Union Mines	1-16	3-16	1-16	3-16
United Copper	¾	1½	1	2
United Copper pf	6	12	8	20

PROSPECTS—MINING COMPANIES.

Goldfield Midway	6	7	6	7
South Live Oak	1½	2½	1½	2½

BOND.

Braden Copper 6s	205	208	205	208

*Sells cents per share. ‡Ex dividend.

Note—The low sale in Tobacco Products pf. yesterday was 98½ and El Paso 5¾.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	19	20	19	20
Atlantic Refining	605	610	595	605
Borne-Scrymser	250	260	250	260
Buckeye Pipe Line	173	177	173	177
Chesebrough Mfg	650	670	665	680
Colonial Oil	130	140	130	150
Continental Oil	1,775	1,825	1,750	1,850
Crescent Pipe Line	62	65	63	67
Cumberland Pipe Line	60	70	65	75
Eureka Pipe Line	390	395	385	390
Galena-Signal Oil	300	310	300	310
Galena-Signal Oil pf	135	140	135	145
Indiana Pipe Lines	154	159	154	159
National Transit	47	48	47	49
New York Transit	355	360	355	360
Northern Pipe Line	110	115	110	115
Ohio Oil	130	132	130	132
Prairie Oil & Gas	840	845	835	840
Solar Refining	600	620	600	620
Southern Pipe Line	260	270	260	270
South Penn. Oil	890	900	880	890
S. W. Penn. Pipe Lines	165	170	165	170
Standard Oil, (Cal.)	190	193	188	190
Standard Oil, (Ind.)	355	360	355	360
Standard Oil, (Kan.)	495	505	480	500
Standard Oil, (Ky.)	875	885	875	890
Standard Oil, (Neb.)	815	820	820	830
Standard Oil, (N. J.)	430	435	429	431
Standard Oil, (N. Y.)	695	702	690	700
Standard Oil, (Ohio)	290	295	290	295
Standard Oil subsid. "en bloc"	745	775	745	775
Swan & Finch	250	260	250	260
Union Tank Line	70	72	71	73
Vacuum Oil	185	188	185	188
Washington Oil	30	35	30	35
Waters-Pierce Oil	1,400	1,500	1,400	1,500

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Jan. 8. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 7. Bid.	Asked.
British-American	24½	25	24¾	24¾
Conley Foil	290	300	290	300
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	180	190	180	188
J. S. Young	172	178	172	180
MacAndrews & Forbes	195	200	192	200
P. R.-Am. Tob., ex div.	260	270	260	270
P. R.-A. Tob. 6% scrip	145	160	160	160
R. J. Reynolds	260	275	250	270
Tobacco Products	120	140	120	140
Tobacco Prod. Co. pf.	98¼	99	98¼	99¼
United Cigar Stores	107¾	107¾	107	107¼
Unit. Cigar Stores pf.	116	118	116	117

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, May, 1957, inter.	104⅜	105¼	104¼	105
4½s, Nov., 1957, inter.	104⅜	105¼	104½	105
4½s, May, 1917, inter.	101	102	101	101½
4½s, Nov., 1917, inter.	101	..	101	102
4½s, Mar., 1930-60, int.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
4½s, Mar., 1962, inter.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
4½s, Sept., 1960, inter.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
4s, May, 1959, inter.	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¾
4s, Nov., 1958, inter.	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¾
4s, May, 1957, inter.	96¼	97	96¼	97
4s, Nov., 1956, reg.	94¾	96	94¾	96
4s, Nov., 1955, reg.	94¾	96	94¾	96
4s, Nov., 1936, reg.	94¾	96	94¾	96
4s, 1918-1919, inter.	98	100	98	100
3½s, Nov., 1954-5, int.	84¼	85	84¼	85
3½s, May, 1954, coup.	84¼	85	84¼	85
3½s, 1950-1954, reg.	84¼	85	84¼	85

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange at its meeting yesterday admitted these securities to listing:

Westinghouse Air Brake Company, $1,678,750 capital stock on notice of issuance and payment in full, making the total authorized to be listed $20,000,000.

Ingersoll-Rand Company, $182,400 common stock on official notice of issuance and payment in full, making the total authorized to be listed $6,175,500.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, $2,950,000 special guaranteed betterment stock, making the total listed $15,000,000.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
180	American Bonding	90¼	90¼	90¼
50	A. C. L. rights, w. i.	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	Bank of Baltimore	165	165	165
40	Con. Power pf.	116	116	116
25	Con. Coal	102	102	102
380	Fidelity & Deposit	174	174	174
1,800	Houston Oil com. t. c.	19½	18	19
190	Houston Oil pf. t. c.	67½	66	67½
690	Merchants-M. Bank	32	31⅝	31⅝
10	Maryland Casualty	105½	105½	105½
80	Mercantile Trust	155	154	155
90	Munsey Trust	104	104	104
200	Seaboard Air Line	19	18¾	19
700	United Railways	23¾	23½	23¾
25	U. S. Fidelity	185	185	185

BONDS.

$2,000	Balt. Elec. 5s	96½	96½	96½
2,000	Balt. City 4s, 1961	96½	96½	96½
3,000	Balt. City 5s, 1916	101¾	101¾	101¾
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s	74	74	74
2,000	Coal & Coke Rwys. 5s	95	94¾	95
3,000	Con. Power notes	100	100	100
1,000	City & Sub. 5s	103½	103½	103½
10,000	Con. Power 4½s	87½	87½	87¼
2,000	Knoxville Trac. 5s	104½	104½	104½
1,000	Milwaukee Rfg. 4½s	94	94	94
12,000	Nort. & P. T. 5s	92	91¾	91⅞
7,000	N. O., M. & C. 5s	87	86¾	87
42,000	United Rwys. Inc.	62¾	62½	62½
4,000	United Rwys. 4s	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
7,000	United Rys. D. F. 5s	87	86¾	87
2,000	United E. L. & P. 4½s	92½	92½	92½
2,000	Virginia new 3s	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
3,000	Wash., Balt. & A. 5s	87⅝	87½	87½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Ahmeek	325	325	325
20	Algonah	2¼	2	2
20	Allouez	41	41	41
1,340	Amal. Copper	79¼	77	77¼
6	Am. Zinc	30	29	30
50	Boston & Corbin	5⅝	5½	5½
95	Butte and Balaklala	3½	3⅜	3⅜
1,670	Butte & Superior	42½	41¼	41½
675	Cal. & Arizona	71	69	69
17	Cal. & Hecla	540	520	520
75	Centennial	18	18	18
442	Chino	47¼	46	46
197	Copper Range	51¼	49¾	49¾
265	East Butte	15	14⅜	14⅜
110	Franklin	8⅞	8¼	8⅝
820	Giroux	3 13-16	3⅝	3¾
1,425	Granby	72½	70	70
170	Greene-Cananea	9	9	9
90	Hancock	22½	22	22
20	Indiana	15½	15¼	15¼
10	Inspiration	18½	18½	18½
645	Isle Royale	33¼	31⅞	32
160	Keweenaw	1¾	1¾	1¾
245	Lake	25½	24¾	24¾
831	Mason Valley	10½	10	10
200	Mass. Con	5	5	5
250	Mayflower	14¼	14	14
235	Mohawk	65	65	65
1	Nevada Con	19½	19½	19½
100	New Arcadian	2½	2½	2½
100	New Idria	7	7	7
300	Nipissing	9	9	9
2,189	North Butte	34½	32¾	33
110	Ojibway	3⅛	3	3
90	Old Colony Mining	7¾	7½	7½
295	Old Dominion	54¼	54	54
70	Osceola	103	103	103
910	Pond Creek	27⅝	27½	27⅝
30

STANDARD OIL CO. STOCKS

BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED

Information as to dividends and other data furnished to investors.

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2 Continental Oil
10 Crescent Pipe Line
25 Galena Com.
10 South Penn. Oil
25 S. O. of Cal.
15 Union Tank Line

SELL

15 Indiana Pipe Line
100 National Transit
20 Prairie Oil & Gas
10 S. W. Penn. Pipe
10 S. O. of Ky.
25 S. O. of New Jersey
5 S. O. of New York

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Trow Director, Printing & B. Co.
Union Typewriter Company Common

R. F. Westerfield,

Tel. 2898-2899 John. 44 Wall St., N. Y.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1913.

Total sales Jan. 8, 1913	208,312
From Jan. 1, 1913	1,512,290
Same period last year	3,290,977

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
77⅛	77¼	31,550	Amalgamated Copper	79⅜	79⅜	77	77¼	—2
36½	36⅞	1,010	Am. Beet Sugar	36	38	35½	36⅝	+1⅛
30¼	30½	700	Am. Can	30¼	30¼	30	30½	+ ⅜
116½	117	600	Am. Can pf	116¼	116⅜	116¼	116⅜	+1⅜
55¼	56	300	Am. Car & Foundry	55½	55½	55	55	— ½
56	57	600	Am. Cotton Oil	57	57¼	56½	56½	— ½
162½	167	100	Am. Express	164	164	164	164	+ ½
4⅞	5¼	200	Am. Hide & Leather	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10½	11	50	Am. Linseed	10½	10½	10½	10½	...
43¼	44	150	Am. Locomotive	43⅛	43½	43⅛	43½	+ ⅛
105½	106	100	Am. Locomotive pf	106	106	106	106	...
72¼	72⅝	4,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	73	73⅜	72⅜	72¼	— ⅜
105½	106½	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	106	106⅝	106	106⅜	+ ⅜
185	190	100	Am. Snuff	188½	188½	188½	188½	...
132¾	135⅝	400	Am. Teleph. & Teleg	130¾	132⅜	130½	132½	+ ¼
284	285	1,700	Am. Tobacco	283	286½	283	285	+2
105	105½	895	Am. Tobacco pf. new	104½	105	104½	105	+1
31½	32	150	Am. Writing Paper pf	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅝
39¼	39⅜	5,400	Anaconda Copper Co	40	40¾	39	39¼	—1
106	106¼	700	Atch., Top. & S. F	106	106¼	106	106¼	...
100⅞	101⅛	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	...
52¾	53¼	400	Baldwin Locomotive	52⅝	53½	52¾	53½	+2
103¾	104¼	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	+ ⅛
105⅝	105¾	1,245	Baltimore & Ohio	106	106⅛	105½	105½	...
39⅜	39⅞	2,200	Bethlehem Steel	39	39½	38¾	39½	+ ⅝
68	68⅞	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ¾
91⅜	91½	2,600	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	90⅞	91¾	90⅞	91⅝	+ ⅞
52⅝	52¾	2,400	California Petroleum	52⅛	53	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
264¾	265	2,120	Canadian Pacific	264⅜	264⅞	263⅞	264⅞	+1⅜
...	...	1,210	Can. Pacific rights	19⅛	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
99½	100¼	150	Case (J. I.) Co. pr	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅝
95	97	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf	95	95	95	95	+1⅞
79⅛	79½	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	+ ⅛
16⅞	16⅞	400	Chicago Gt. Western	16½	16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
31	32½	400	Chi. Gt. Western pf	32	32½	32	32½	+1⅝
115¼	115⅝	3,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	115½	115⅝	115	115⅝	+ ⅛
136⅞	138	250	Chi. & Northwestern	137	137	137	137	...
45⅞	46¼	7,200	Chino Copper	47⅜	47⅜	45¼	46¼	—1
33⅜	34	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅝
140¼	141	2,800	Consolidated Gas	140	141⅝	140	140⅝	+ ⅜
13½	13⅝	700	Corn Products Ref	14⅛	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
99⅝	99⅞	100	Deere & Co	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
165	167	100	Delaware & Hudson	167	167	167	167	+1
440	445	40	Del., Lack. & West	445	445	445	445	...
21¾	22	400	Denver & Rio Grande	22	22	22	22	+2⅜
39¾	40	2,000	Den. & Rio Grande pf	40	40½	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
19½	19⅝	1,400	Distillers' Securities	20⅛	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
32	32⅛	1,700	Erie	32	32⅜	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
49¼	49½	200	Erie 1st pf	49⅝	49⅝	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
184	186	200	General Electric	185	185	185	185	+ ½
2	2½	500	Goldfield Consol	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
131½	131¾	4,450	Great Northern pf	131⅜	131⅝	131	131½	+ ⅛
40¼	41	100	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	40½	40½	40½	40⅓	...
52½	53	100	Guggenheim Explor	52	52	52	52	— ½
...	99	200	Hav. Elec. L. & P. pf	96	96	96	96	+ ½
109	113	110	Homestake Mining	110½	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
127	127½	400	Illinois Central	127	127½	127	127½	+ ½
18	18⅜	600	Inspiration Con. Cop	18⅛	19	18	18	— ½
18⅜	18½	200	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	18½	18¾	18⅛	18½	...
62⅜	63¼	700	Inter.-Met. pf	63¼	63¼	62⅜	62⅜	— ⅛
110⅝	111	300	Int. Harvester	111	111	111	111	...
17	19	475	Int. Steam Pump	17	17	17	17	+1
69	70	250	Int. Steam Pump pf	69	69	69	69	+ ½
74	78	200	Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	77⅞	78	77⅞	78	...
47	47½	800	Lackawanna Steel	47½	47½	47	47	—1½
103½	105	200	Laclede Gas	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ¾
166	166⅛	700	Lehigh Valley	167	167	166	166¼	— ¼
109	116	20	Liggett & Meyers pf	112	112	112	112	...
104½	105	200	Loose W. Bis. 1st pf	104	104	104	104	+2
94	95	400	Loose W. Bis. 2d pf	94	95	94	95	+1
84	85	200	Mackay Cos.	84	84	84	84	+1
67½	68¼	200	Mackay Cos. pf	68	68	68	68	+1½
75¼	76	300	May Dept. Stores	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	—1¼
70	70½	2,100	Mexican Petroleum	70	71	70	70½	+1
25⅞	26	800	Miami Copper	26	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
22	24	100	Minn. & St. Louis	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ¼
140½	142	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	142	142	142	142	+2
28½	28⅞	900	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	28⅞	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
42½	42⅝	6,100	Mo. Pacific	41⅝	43	41½	42⅜	+1⅝
121	126	100	Nat. Biscuit pf	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	+ ⅛
19⅛	19¼	400	Nevada Cons. Cop	19½	19¼	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛
81	81¾	600	New York Air Brake	82	82½	82	82	+1
108½	109	100	New York Central	108½	108½	108½	108½	+ ⅝
31¼	32	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	31½	31½	31½	31½	...
...	88	100	N. Y. State Railways	87½	87½	87½	87½	—1½
113	113½	100	Norfolk & Western	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	+ ⅛
122	122¼	1,900	Northern Pacific	122⅛	122¼	121⅞	122	— ⅛
2¼	2⅜	100	Ontario Mining	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	...
45	46	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	46	46	46	46	...
123½	123¾	600	Penn. Railroad	123½	123⅝	123½	123⅝	+ ¼
115	116	600	People's Gas, Chicago	115	116	115	115⅞	+1⅝
93⅜	94	500	Pittsburgh Coal pf	93½	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝	+ ⅛
35½	36	100	Pressed Steel Car	36	36	36	36	...
4	4¾	100	Quicksilver	4	4	4	4	...
34¼	35	200	Railway Steel Spring	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
21½	21⅝	3,930	Ray Consol. Cop	21⅜	21⅜	21½	21½	+ ⅛
166⅜	166½	15,100	Reading	167⅜	167⅜	166⅜	166½	— ¼
92	93¼	200	Reading 2d pf	93	93	93	93	...
25½	26	300	Republic Iron & Steel	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25½	...
85¾	86	300	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	86⅜	86⅜	86	86	— ⅛
17	18	200	St. Louis & S. F.	17¼	17¼	17	17	—1
27⅜	28	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	28	28	28	28	+ ½
48	50	17	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. new stk. ctfs	47½	50	47½	50	+8
18⅞	19	100	Seaboard Air Line	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅝	...
46	45½	300	Seaboard Air Line pf	45¾	45¾	45¾	45½	+ ⅛
210	210⅝	270	Sears-Roebuck	209⅝	211¼	209⅝	210½	+1½
106⅛	106⅝	10,000	Southern Pacific	106⅜	107⅛	106	106½	— ⅛
28	28⅛	2,100	So. Ry. extended	28½	28⅞	27⅝	28	— ⅛
80½	81	10	So. Ry. pf. extended	80½	80½	80½	80½	...
37	38	400	Standard Milling	37½	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ⅛
37⅝	38	300	Tenn. Copper ex div	37½	37¾	37½	37½	— ⅛
118½	119	1,200	Texas Co	120	120	119	119	+ ½
22	22¾	200	Texas & Pacific	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	39	700	Third Avenue	38½	39	38½	38⅝	+ ½
28	30	500	Toledo, St. L. & W. pf	27	28	27	28	...
6⅛	6¾	430	Union Bag & Paper	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
36⅜	39	200	Un. Bag & Paper pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
159⅞	160	16,100	Union Pacific	160⅜	160⅜	159½	160	— ⅝
90½	90⅝	750	Union Pacific pf	91	91	90⅝	90⅝	— ⅛
100	100¾	300	United Dry Goods	101	101	100⅞	100⅞	+ ⅛
33	34	100	United Rys. Invest	34	34	34	34	— ⅛
62	62½	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	62⅜	62⅜	62½	62½	— ⅛
1	2	50	U. S. Red. & Ref	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...
66⅝	66⅞	8,800	U. S. Rubber	66¼	66⅞	65¾	66⅝	+1⅞
108½	109	300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	109	109	109	109	+1½
80½	82	400	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	81	81	80⅜	80⅜	+1½
67⅝	67¾	19,500	U. S. Steel	68½	68¼	67⅝	67⅝	— ½
110¼	110⅝	600	U. S. Steel pf	110½	110½	110½	110¼	— ½
57	57½	4,700	Utah Copper	59⅝	59⅝	57½	57½	—2
42	42¼	300	Va.-Caro. Chem.	42⅛	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
3½	4	300	Wabash	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ¼
40½	40¾	4,900	Western Maryland	40	41¼	38¾	40⅜	+2⅛
60	61⅛	1,100	Western Maryland pf	57	61½	57	61⅛	+3½
74⅞	75¼	100	Western Union Tel	75	75	75	75	+ ¼
78	78½	200	Westinghouse E. & M	78	78	78	78	...
12	14	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	—1⅞
108⅜	109	1,900	Woolworth (F. W.) Co	110¼	110¼	107⅝	109	—2
114½	115½	100	Woolworth pf	115½	115½	115½	115½	+ ⅝

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Jan. 8, 1913	$2,746,000
From Jan. 1, 1913	13,159,500
Same period last year	37,292,000

Chinese Ry 5s, rcts, full paid 500 91
City of Tokio 5s 13,000 ..... 88½
Jap Gov 4½s, sterl loan, 2d Ser 2,000 89
4s, sterl loan 3,000 83
Rep of Cuba 4½s 5,000 ..... 96½
Rep of Cuba 5s 1,000 ..... 101⅝
U S of Mexico 5s 1,000 95
N Y State 4s, 1962 5,000 ..... 101½
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros. & Co ctfs 1,000 55
5,000 ..... 54⅝
N Y City 4s, 1958 2,000 ..... 96½
4s, 1959 16,000 ..... 96⅜
18,000 ..... 96½
N Y City 4½s 1,000 ..... 100½
2,000 ..... 100⅜
24,000 ..... 100½
4½s, 1957, new 5,000 ..... 104⅜
1,000 105
4,000 ..... 104⅞
Am Ice Secur 6s 1,000 76
Am Smelt Secur 6s 1,000 ..... 104½
4,000 ..... 104⅝
Am T. & T coll 4s 11,000 ..... 89¼
Am Thread 4s 1,000 ..... 93½
Am Tobacco 4s 6,000 97
5,000 ..... 97½
Am Tobacco 6s 2,000 ..... 120⅜
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 3,000 79
A, T. & S F gen 4s 10,000 ..... 97½
9,000 ..... 97⅝
12,000 ..... 97½
registered 10,000 ..... 95½
adjustment 4s 1,000 ..... 87½
stamped 1,000 ..... 87⅝
5,000 ..... 87⅞
7,000 ..... 87⅞
conv 4s, 1960 11,000 ..... 103½
conv 5s 4,000 ..... 105½
Trans S L 4s 1,000 92
Atl Coast Line 4s 1,000 ..... 95½
1,000 ..... 95½
Lou & N col 4s 4,000 92
Atlan & Dan 4s 2,000 87
B & O prelien 3½s 3,000s20f 91⅜
gold 4s 500 97
P. L E & W V 4s 8,000 ..... 89½
S W Div 3½s 5,000 ..... 89⅞
Beth Steel 5s 6,000 ..... 95¼
1,000 ..... 95⅜
1st & ref mtg 5s 5,000 ..... 85⅜
Bdway & 7th Ave 1st con 5s 2,000 ..... 103½
B R T gold 5s 6,000 ..... 103½
ref conv 4s 1,000 91
5,000 ..... 91¼
20,000 ..... 91½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s 6,000 106
Bush Terminal 4s 3,000 85
4,000 ..... 104⅝
Cal Gas & Elec 5s 5,000 95
Canada So 2d 5s 14,000 ..... 100⅜
235,000 ..... 100¼
9,000 ..... 100⅜
10,000 ..... 100⅜
C of Ga Ry con 5s 2,000 ..... 107⅜
Cent Leather 5s 1,000 ..... 94⅞
1,000 93
1,000 ..... 94⅜
2,000 ..... 94⅞
Cent Pac gtd 4s 1,000 ..... 95¼
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000 ..... 100⅜
conv 4½s 1,000 ..... 92⅜
5,000 ..... 92¼
Potts Creek 4s 2,000 ..... 84⅜
C & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s 2,000 ..... 93½
Chi & Alton 3½s 1,000 63
C, B & Q gen 4s 5,000 95
joint 4s 2,000 3 ..... 96¼
15,000 ..... 96¼
7,000 ..... 96⅛
3,000 ..... 96¼
registered 2,000 96
Chi Gt Westn 4s 7,000 ..... 77⅜
Chi, Mil & St P conv 4½s 69,000 ..... 106¼
C. M & P Sd 4s 10,000 ..... 93⅝
C & P W 5s 5,000 ..... 104⅝
Chi & N W gen 4s 22,000 98
gen 3½s 1,000 85
19,000 ..... 84⅜
R I & P gen 4s 9,000s5f 93¼
4,000 ..... 93½
1,000 ..... 94⅛
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s 1,000 ..... 87⅞
3,000 88
1,000 ..... 87⅞
1,000 88
deb 5s 10,000 ..... 89¼
2,000 ..... 89¾
R I & P R R 4s 13,000 ..... 66⅜
29,000 ..... 66¼
5,000 ..... 66⅛
32,000 66
Chi, St P, M & O deb 5s 10,000 ..... 102⅜
Chino Copper 6s 2,000 135
Consol Tobacco 4s 2,000 ..... 96½
Del & H conv 4s 6,000 ..... 97⅝
10,000 ..... 97⅞
Den & R G imp 5s 2,000 ..... 97½
1st & ref 5s 6,000 ..... 83½
3,000 ..... 83⅝
2,000 ..... 83¾
Det Edison 5s 5,000 102
2,000 ..... 101¾
Det Un Ry con 4½s 5,000 ..... 74½
5,000 ..... 74⅜
18,000 75
Dist Secur Corp 5s 2000 ..... 69½
Du P de Nem P 4½s 4,000 ..... 88¼
Erie, Pa col tr 4s 7,000 ..... 89¼
Gen Elec deb 5s, temp rcts, full paid 2,000 ..... 104⅝
3,000 ..... 104⅜
1,000 ..... 104⅝
2,000 105
4,000 ..... 104⅞
Gen Motors 6s 15,000 ..... 99¼
1,000 99
Gt Nor ref 4½s 3,000 ..... 100½
10,000 ..... 100⅝
Green Bay & Wn deb Ctfs B 4,000 ..... 10½
5,000 ..... 10⅜
1,000 ..... 10½
Hock Val 1st 4½s 3,000 101
Ill Cent ref 4s 25,000 ..... 94¾
Ill Steel 4s 5,000 89
Indiana Steel 5s 12,000 ..... 101⅛
28,000 101
Insp Con Cop 6s, sub rcts, 2d pd 4,000 ..... 107¼
Inter-Met 4½s 15,000 81
14,000 ..... 81¼
Int Rapid Tran 5s 12,000 ..... 104¾
Internatl Nav 5s 1,000 ..... 79¾
Iowa Cent ref 4s 2,000 64
1,000 ..... 63¾
2,000 64
Int Stm Pump 5s 2,000 ..... 85½
Kana & M 2d 5s 1,000 ..... 98¾
K. C. Ft S & M 4s 8,000 77
Kan City So 5s 3,000 ..... 38½
1,000s6f 95½
Lack Steel 5s, 1915 1,000 ..... 94⅝
1,000 ..... 94½
1923 8,000 ..... 96½
Laclede Gas Lgt of St L 1st 5s 2,000 102
L E & Wn 2d 5s 1,000 100
Lake Sh & Mich So 4s, 1928 2,000 ..... 92¼
7,000 ..... 92⅝
1931 2,000 ..... 92¼
5,000 ..... 92⅛
Ligg & Myers 7s, temp bonds 15,000 121
1,000 ..... 120⅞
Ligg & Myers 5s 1,000 ..... 98¼
2,000 ..... 98½
1,000 ..... 98⅝
1,000 99
5,000 ..... 98⅞
Lorillard Co 5s 4,000 99
La & Ark 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 93½
Lou & N gen 4s 2,000 ..... 114⅝
gold 5s 5,000 111
unified 4s 19,000 ..... 98¾
1,000 ..... 98⅝
M & Mont 4½s 5,000 103
Mer Mar col tr 4½s 12,000 66
Met St Ry ref 4s, Trust Co ctfs 1,000 ..... 62½
Minn & St Louis 1st & ref 4s 3,000 ..... 62¾
Mo, K & O 1st 5s 5,000 104
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 95¼
1,000 ..... 94¾
2d 4s 1,000 ..... 81¾
Mo Pac conv 5s 2,000 88
2,000 ..... 87⅞
5,000 88
Mo Pacific 4s
Nat En & Stpg 5s 1,000 93
National Tube 5s 1,000 ..... 99¼
48,000 99
10,000 ..... 99½
N O, Mob & C 5s 2,000 ..... 86½
N Y Air Brake 1st conv 6s 1,000 103
N Y Cent gen 3½s 1,000 87
deb 4s, 1934 1,000 ..... 91¼
Mich C col 3½s 1,000 ..... 78¼
1,000 ..... 78½
Lake S col 3½s 1,000 ..... 78¼
12,000 ..... 78¾
N Y, Chi & St L 1st 4s 5,000 ..... 93½
deb 4s 6,000 89
N Y G, El L, H & Pow col tr 5s 1,000 ..... 102¾
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s 3,000 125
non-conv deb 4s, 1955 1,000 ..... 89½
N Y Rwys ref 4s 16,000 ..... 78½
10,000 ..... 78⅝
32,000 ..... 78½
Nidl 5s 3,000 59
65,000 ..... 59½
6,000 ..... 59⅝
7,000 ..... 59¼
4,000 ..... 59¾
19,000 ..... 59⅜
8,000 ..... 59½
16,000 ..... 59¼
14,000 ..... 59⅜
5,000 ..... 59½
37,000 ..... 59⅝
5,000 ..... 59½
57,000 ..... 59⅝
25,000 ..... 59¼
33,000 ..... 59½
1,000 ..... 59¼
10,000 ..... 59½
5,000 ..... 59¼
20,000 59
6,000 ..... 59½
25,000 ..... 59¼
1,000 ..... 59½
84,000 59
15,000 ..... 58⅞
1,000 ..... 58¾
N Y Teleph 4½s 12,000 ..... 97⅞
87,000 ..... 97¾
N Y, West & B 4½s 2,000 ..... 97¼
2,000 ..... 97⅜
11,000 ..... 97⅜
Norf & Wn gen 6s 5,000 ..... 119½
Northn Pacific 4s 8,000 ..... 98⅜
25,000 ..... 98½
20,000 ..... 98¼
Northn Pacific 3s 1,000 ..... 68¼
6,000 68
Ore R & N con 4s 2,000s20f 93⅜
Ore Short Line gtd ref 4s 10,000 ..... 93⅜
10,000 93
Pac Tel & Tel 5s 9,000 ..... 100¼
2,000 100
Penn conv 3½s 9,000 ..... 97¾
1,000 ..... 97½
11,000 ..... 97½
2,000 ..... 97⅝
2,000 ..... 97½
Penn 4s, 1948 1,000 ..... 102⅜
Penn Co gtd 3½s, Series B 1,000 ..... 85½
Pub Serv Corp s f 5s 3,000 93
Twy Steel Spr 5s
Reading gen 4s 1,000 ..... 97¼
10,000 ..... 97⅜
5,000 ..... 97¼
1,000 ..... 97⅛
Rep Iron & Steel s f 4s, 1940 1,000 92
Rio Gr Wn 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 84¾
3,000 ..... 84½
St L, Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s 1,000 82
1,000 ..... 82¼
Riv & Gulf 4s 1,000 ..... 83¼
3,000 ..... 83½
St L & San Fran R R gen 5s 10,000 ..... 82¼
5,000 ..... 82½
ref 4s 1,000 ..... 73¼
4,000 ..... 73⅜
6,000 ..... 73½
1,000 ..... 73⅜
1,000 ..... 73½
St L S W con 4s 1,000 81
2,000 ..... 80¾
St Paul, M & M con 4s 2,000 ..... 98½
Seaboard Air Line ref 4s 1,000 c 78¼
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s, sta 2,000 ..... 85½
adjustment 5s 45,000 ..... 76¼
10,000 ..... 76½
So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s 7,000 ..... 99⅜
So Pac conv 4s 55,000 ..... 93⅜
10,000s20f 93¼
15,000 ..... 93⅜
10,000 ..... 93¼
9,000 ..... 93⅜
So Pac 1st ref 4s 11,000 ..... 93¼
2,000 ..... 106½
So Ry 1st 5s 5,000 78
So Ry gen 4s 5,000 ..... 88½
St L Div 4s 2,000 ..... 88½
M & O col 4s 2,000 ..... 86½
Stand Mill 1st 5s 4,000 ..... 88¾
Texas Co conv 6s 4,000 ..... 100½
7,000 ..... 100¾
Third Av ref 4s 8,000 ..... 82¼
3,500 ..... 82¼
1,000 ..... 82⅜
5,000 ..... 82¼
37,000 ..... 82⅜
24,000 ..... 82½
Third Av adj 5s 10,000 ..... 97⅜
5,000 ..... 97¼
1,000 ..... 97⅜
Tol, St L & W 4s 6,000 57
Tri-City 5s 2,000 99
Underground Elect Rys of London income 6s 8,000 ..... 91½
Union B & P 5s 10,000 ..... 90½
Un Pac 1st 4s 5,000 ..... 98¾
14,000 99
Un Pac conv 4s 2,000 97
United Railroads of San Fr 4s 10,000 67
U S Red & Ref 6s 1,000 25
U S R & Imp 5s 2,000 ..... 88½
U S Rubber 6s 5,000 ..... 102¾
9,000 ..... 102¾
19,000 ..... 101¾
1,000 ..... 101⅞
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s 1,000 93
Va I, C & C 5s 2,000 97
Va Mid, Series E 5s 1,000 ..... 104¾
Wab, Det & C 5s 2,000 107
Wanash 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 106½
Wabash 2d 5s 2,000 ..... 99¼
Wabash ref & ext 4s 4,000 ..... 63½
3,000 ..... 63¾
5,000 ..... 63⅞
Equit Trust Co ctfs of depos stamped 64,000 61
Westn Elect 5s 2,000 ..... 101¾
West Md 4s 16,000 ..... 83½
4,000 ..... 83⅜
2,000 ..... 83¼
West Shore 4s 5,000 98
registered 1,000 ..... 96¾
Westingh El & M 1st cv s f 5s 1,000 ..... 98⅞

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	101	101⅝
2s, c, 1930	101	101½
3s, r, 1918	102¼	102⅝
3s, c, 1918	102⅜	103¼
4s, r, 1925	113⅝	114⅛
4s, c, 1925	113⅝	114⅛
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100⅞	101¼
Pan 2s, r, 1938	100⅞	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101⅛	102¼
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101⅛	102

AN ELECTION REFORM IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Governors Amend Constitution So That Nominating Committee Can't Be Self-Perpetuating.

CHANGE EFFECTIVE NEXT YEAR

This Isn't a Pujo Committee Reform, but Comes of Demand of Brokers Themselves.

An election reform long advocated in the Stock Exchange among the members themselves, was instituted yesterday by the Goverorns at their regular semi-monthhly meeting. It involved a change in the constitution, but the new order had no relation to any of the questions which have arisen as a result of the Pujo Committee's investigation of the Exchange's affairs. The system of choosing the ruling officers of the Exchange is altered, and the complaint of brokers that the Governing Committee and other officials have been practically self-perpetuating bodies is removed. It remains for the members of the Exchange to vote on the change in the constitution, but it is expected to pass.

Hereafter, or rather after the second Monday in January, 1914, the Nominating Committee will no longer be the successor by indirect choice of the Nominating Committee originally chosen away back in the dim past. The present committee, which like its predecessors, is made up of men chosen by the last retiring Nominating Committee, has had its term of office extended by the Governors from the annual election next May until the new rule for choosing the committee at a special election goes into effect in 1914.

Besides providing for the election of each year's Nominating Committee at the special January election instead of at the regular annual election in May, the amendment to the constitution is designed not only to permit, but to encourage members of the Exchange at large to make suggestions for candidates.

In November of each year, begining ten months from now, the Nominating Committee will be required to hold three meetings, properly heralded in advance, at which members of the Exchange are to be invited to submit candidates for the Nominating Committee. Likewise each March, three meetings are to be held by the Nominating Committee elected in January at which members are to be invited to suggest candidates for the regular offices.

Further, the privilege of proposing members of the Nominating Committee by petition is granted, forty names insuring the inclusion of a candidate in the ballot to be voted on at the annal meeting.

CHICAGO HOUSE COMING HERE

Montgomery Ward & Co. Seek a Place for a Branch.

Montgomery Ward & Co., the mail order house of Chicago, is soon to establish a New York branch. Officers of the company have been in this city for several days attempting to select a suitable location.

They want, in the first place, to get a location accessible to the trunk line railroads. It must also be a water-front location, for trucking is looked upon as needless extravagance. Moreover, the site must be accessible to the employes and in a reasonably good neighborhood, since many of the employes are young women. The officers hope to begin business here anyway and then take their time in relecting a permanent location.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Business was dull in the grain markets yesterday as a result of the storm's interference with the broker's wire service to the West. Wheat showed some strength and closed slightly higher. Corn was bought in the early market, but there was selling later on weather news. Cotton was strong for a brief period in the morning, but the session as a whole was irregular and weak, with small losses at the close. There was fair business for local account in cottonseed oil, although the market, as was the case with the grains, was handicapped by poor wire service.

WHEAT.

Owing to the storm private wire service between here and interior markets was almost paralyzed yesterday, so that trade in the local pit was rather limited, containing less than the usual amount of hedging operations. The general undertone both here and at Western points, however, was quite steady, with prices at times showing an advance of ¼ to ⅝c above the previous night, and finally ⅛ to ¼c net higher. More bullish cable advices and a belief that actual export business in the last few weeks has been considerably larger than the figures given out each day helped strengthen sentiment. That Europe might show even greater interest in American wheat was suggested by the fact that Argentine shippers are experiencing much difficulty in getting ocean freight room, and small exports from that country are expected this week. A partial decline of ⅛d was shown in the Liverpool market, while Berlin was ⅛c higher and Buenos Aires ½ to ⅝c higher. At Budapest there was a decline of ⅝c. According to Broomhall, there is a big demand from importing countries, with requirements for the season approximating 592,000,000 bushels, for the day the export business actually reported was about 10 loads. While very low temperatures were noted throughout the Winter wheat belt, particularly in the Southwest, they were accompanied by sufficient snow to allay apprehension somewhat, although it is claimed in many quarters that Winter wheat still lacks sufficient moisture in the Southwest. Late reports on the Balkan situation were a little more reassuring, owing to the action of the powers, but had very little effect on sentiment. The local cash market eased off a little, being quoted on the basis of $1.06 nominal for No. 2 red in elevator and $1.07 nominal free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 99c free on board, afloat.

WHEAT—FUTURE PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
New York—					
May	98⅛	97⅝	98	13-16	$1.04¼
July	....	....	95¾	95½	1.00
Bonded—					
Jan.	96½	96⅜	96¼	....	....
May	96½	96⅜	96⅜	....	....
July	....	....	97⅛	97	....
Chicago—					
May	92¼	91⅝	91⅞	91⅝	1.00⅛
July	89½	89¼	89⅝	89⅜	95
Sept.	88⅛	88¼	88⅛	88¼	93½

CORN.

The crippled wire service had its effect in restricting corn trade also, and the market was rather narrow all day, closing unchanged to ⅛c net higher. Traders bought early on bad weather reports, but sold out on later predictions of clearing weather over the belt and reports of somewhat larger country offers. The Liverpool market was ⅛ to ¼d net lower. Exporters showed further interest in the market, and sales of about 12 loads were reported during the afternoon. Export corn here was quoted at 55¾c free on board, afloat.

CHICAGO FUTURE PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Corn—					
May	49¾	49½	49¾	49⅝	64¾
July	50⅜	50⅛	50½	50½	64⅝
September	51⅝	51½	51⅝	51½	65⅛

OATS.

Business was limited chiefly to professional operations, and the market acted steady all day, closing without change from the previous night. There was a moderate movement at interior points and a fair cash demand. In the local market standard white oats were quoted at 40c, nominal; No. 2, unquoted; No. 3, 38⅛@39¼c; No. 4, 38@39c; natural white, 37½@39½c; white, clipped, 38½@41c, all track.

CHICAGO FUTURE PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Oats—					
May	33⅝	33¼	33¼	33¼	40¼
July	33½	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	45
September	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33¼	40½

PROVISIONS.

The market was generally firm all day, and a little higher in sympathy with live hogs, which were 5c better. There was a moderate commission house demand, but not much cash inquiry. Receipts at all Western points were 98,000 hogs, including 3,000 at Chicago, where 27,000 were expected on Thursday.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	$9.52	$9.47	$9.50	$9.45	$9.32½
May	9.77	9.72	9.77	9.70	9.52½
Ribs—					
January	9.67	9.62	9.65	9.60	8.82½
May	9.75	9.72	9.72	9.65	8.75
Pork—					
January	17.85	17.85	17.85	17.60	15.80
May	18.20	18.12	18.17	18.07	16.17½

COTTON.

The cotton market showed a momentary tendency to improve at the opening on firmer Liverpool cables and indications that the English strength grew out of an active trade demand and small offerings of actual staple. A moderate advance encountered renewed liquidation, however, and prices soon became weak, with offerings growing more aggressive as they worked lower. Slight rallies occurred during the afternoon on reports of continued steadiness in the inteior spot markets, and claims of an improved export demand from New Orleans, but the tone of the market showed little improvement, and, while closing prices were steady, they showed a net loss of 3 to 7 points, and were practically the lowest of the day.

The opening was steady, at an advance of 6 to 11 points on the cables, with March contracts selling at 12.62c, or approximately $1 per bale above the low level of the preceding day. Private cables reporting a good trade demand, small offerings, and a very steady market contributed to this advance, and for a few minutes there was enough covering by old shorts, combined with a moderate demand for July from leading trade brokers, to give the market a steady undertone. There was no indication, however, of reviving confidence on the bull side, so far as general interest was concerned, while the early demand was readily supplied, and the market ruled more or less nervous and unsettled during the remainder of the day.

Rumors of larger arrivals here from the South for delivery on January contracts pobably tended to create confidence in the predictions that unless there is an early improvement in trade demand Southern spot markets will develop weakness. Recent rumors that Southern banks were calling loans on cotton were denied by New Orleans, with private wires claiming, on the contrary, that the banks had money to loan and were willing to advance it on cotton collateral, but local sentiment was evidently very much unsettled, and traders seem to be waiting for the test of the holders' determination, which they believe will result from a continued slack spot demand, with the approach of the time for new crop preparations. The foggy weather is said to have delayed the arrival here of some shipments from the South, but that between 3,000 and 4,000 bales are now being certificated for delivery against recent sales of January. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to ⅛c lower. It was a holiday in New Orleans yesterday, and the wire service with the South was again working poorly as a result of bad weather. The Census ginning report is to be published at the opening to-day, but no fresh sentiment appears to have developed with reference to its showing.

COTTON FUTURE PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	12.99	12.80	12.80@12.82	12 87
February	12.60	12.50	12.43@12.45	12.50
March	12.62	12.47	12.48@12.49	12.53
April	12.60	12.49	12.49@12.51	12.53
May	12.62	12.49	12.50@12.51	12.53
June	....	....	12.45@12.46	12.49
July	12.57	12.45	12.45@12.46	12.49
August	12.43	12.35	12.32@12.34	12.37
September	11.84	11.80	11.78@11.80	11.83
October	11.78	11.68	11.68@11.69	11.72
December	11.72	11.70	11.67@11.69	....

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was a fair trade in the oil market, mostly for local account, as commission houses were more or less handicapped by a poor wire service. Although crude oil was offered somewhat more freely, very little pressure developed in the local market, and present prices were unchanged to 1 point net lower.

COTTONSEED OIL PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.18@6.34	6.17
January	6.19	6.18	6.18@6.20	6.18
February	....	....	6.16@6.20	6.16
March	6.19	6.17	6.18@6.20	6.18
April	....	....	6.21@6.24	6.20
May	6.28	6.25	6.26@6.27	6.27
June	....	....	6.27@6.30	6.29
July	6.32	6.30	6.30@6.32	6.31
August	....	....	6.32@6.35	6.33

COFFEE.

Coffee showed a decidedly firmer tone, with the close steady at a net advance of from 10 to 12 points. Sales, 74,500 bags.

The market opened steady, unchanged, but quickly advanced, with only slight recessions in the late trading. Reports of a more active cost and freight demand added to the stronger feeling. Spot coffee, steady; 13⅝c for Rio 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	....	....	13.15@13.20	13.03
February	....	....	13.25@13.27	13.13
March	13.45	13.34	13.44@13.45	13.33
April	....	....	13.58@13.60	13.47
May	13.75	13.60	13.71@13.72	13.60
June	....	....	13.78@13.80	13.67
July	13.85	13.74	13.84@13.85	13.74
August	....	....	13.92@13.94	13.82
September	14.03	13.91	14.01@14.02	13.90
October	....	....	14.00@14.01	13.90
November	....	....	13.99@14.00	13.88
December	13.96	13.86	13.98@14.00	13.86

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, 36@36½c; firsts, 32@35c; seconds, 29@31c; thirds, 27@28c; held, extras, 33@34c; firsts, 30@32c; seconds, 28@29c; thirds, 26@27c; State dairy, finest, 32@34c; good to prime, 28@31c; common to fair, 23@27c; process, extras, 26½@27c; firsts, 25½@26c; seconds, 22@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@25c; factory, held, 22½@24½c; current make, firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 22@22½c; thirds, 19@21c; packing stock, held, 21@22c; current make, No. 2, 21@21½c; No. 3, 18@20c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, held, colored, specials, 18c; white, 18c; colored, average fancy, 17½@17¾c; white, 17½@17¾c; lower grades, 16½@17¼c; White, average make, colored, specials, 17@17¼c; white, 17@17¼c; colored, average run, 16@16½c; white, 16@16½c; poor, 14½@15½c; daisies, held, best, 18@18¼c; State, skims, held, specials, 14@14½c; fair to choice, 12@13½c; Winter made, choice, 11@12c; poor to fair, 7@10c; full skims, 2@6c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 30c; extra firsts, 28½@29c; firsts, 27@28c; seconds and lower grades, 23@26c; held, fresh, average best, 21@24c; fair to fair, 14@20c; fresh gathered, dirties, 17@18c; checks, 15@16c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy; local storage, charges paid, 20½@21c; firsts, local storage, charges paid, 19½@20c; firsts on dock, 19@19½c; seconds, 18@18½c; thirds, and poorer, 17@17½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, good to large size, new laid, 36@37c; selected whites, defective in size or quality, 30@35c; Western, gathered whites, 28@34c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 27@29c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—The following are current wholesale market prices for beef cuts in New York City:

Ribs, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 13½c; No. 3, 10¼c;
loins, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 13½c; No. 3, 10½c;
rounds, No. 1, 11¼c; No. 2, 10½c; No. 3, 9½c;
chucks, No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 10c; No. 3, 9c.

SUGAR.—The refined sugar market was quiet and unchanged yesterday, with fine granulated at $4.65 to $4.70.

The following prices are net less 2 per cent. discount for cash; Crystal dominoes in cases two pound cartons, half or full size pieces, $7.70@7.80; in cases of five-pound cartons, $7.20@7.30; Eagle tablets, $6; cut loaf, $5.50; crushed, $5.40; Mold A, $5.05; cubes, Eagle five-pound bags, powdered, and Eagle confectioners' granulated, $4.95; XXXX powdered, $4.85; pocket, Eagle coarse powdered, and Eagle coarse granulated, $4.80; fruit powdered Eagle, extra fine granulated, $4.70; Crystal Domino granulated, cases of two, three and one-half, and five pound cartons, $5@$5.10 in one-half cases; Eagle, two, three and one-half, and five pound cartons of fine granulated, $4.90; Eagle two-pound bags, $5; three and one-half-pound bags, $4.95; five-pound bags, $4.90; ten-pound bags, $4.85; twenty and fifty pound bags and standard granulated, $4.75; fine granulated and diamond A, $4.70; confectioners' A, $4.55; No. 1, $4.45; No. 2 to 12 in five-cent ranges, $4.40 to $3.90; Nos. 13, 14, and 15, $3.85.

The London beet sugar market was unchanged to ¾d dearer, with January at 9s 2¼d, February 9s 3¾d, and May 9s 8¼d. Local raw sugar prices were 3 points lower, with centrifugal at $3.52, Muscovado at $3.02, and molasses at $2.77.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—The molasses and syrups market was steady and unchanged. Quotations.—New Orleans centrifugal, common, 15@16; fair, 17@20; good, 21@24; prime, 20@24; New Orleans open kettle, 35@55; syrups, common, 11@12; medium, 14@17; fancy, 25@28.

RICE.—The rice market was steady under a fairly active jobbing demand at full and unchanged prices.

Quotations—Screenings, 4@4¼; ordinary, 4¼@4⅝; fair, 4⅝@5; good ordinary, 5@5¼; prime, 5¼@5⅝; choice, 5½@5¾; head Japan, 4½@5c; Patna, 6¾@7.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Business in flour was restricted by wire trouble, but the market maintained a steady undertone all day at full prices.

The following prices are quoted (in wood) on the New York Produce Exchange: Spring patents, $4.50@$4.80; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.75@$5.10; Spring clears, $4.30@$4.55; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.15@$4.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.05@$4.20; Kansas straights, $4.15@$4.20; fancy Spring patents, $5.40@$5.90. RYE FLOUR—Quoted: Fair to good, $3.60@$3.85; choice to fancy, $3.90@$4. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quoted: $2.35 asked, per 100 pounds. CORNMEAL—Quoted: Kiln dried, $3.15. BAGMEAL—Quoted: Fine white and yellow, $1.30@$1.35; coarse, $1.25@$1.30. FEED—Quoted: Western Spring, $24; standard middling, $24; flour, $27; red dog, $28.50; bran, $25, bulk; $24.50, sacks; middling, $24.50@$29; red dog, $30.50; hominy chop, $21, bulk; $22.25, sacks; oilmeal, $32.25@$33.

OILS.—Linseed oil was unchanged. Refined petroleum was steady at recent prices.

Quotations; Standard white petroleum, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $8.50, bulk $4.60; standard white, cases, New York and Philadelphia, $10.55; water white, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $9.50, bulk $5.80; water white, cases, New York and Philadelphia, $11.55. Linseed oil—American seed, city raw, 46@47c; out-of-town raw, 45@46c; Calcutta, raw, 70c.

NAVAL STORES.—Resin and tar were steady and unchanged yesterday. The turpentine market was firm in sympathy with the late advance at Savannah, and showed an advance of a cent.

Quotations: Spirits turpentine, machine, bbls., 44c. Tar—$6@$6.50. Resin—Common to good, strained, $5.75; B and D, $6.10; E, $6.20; F, $6.25; G, $6.30; H, $6.40; I, $6.50; K, $7.10; M, $7.75; N, $8.35; W. G., $8.90, and W. W., $9.25.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1912.	Increase.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—		
4th week December	$381,600	*$8,800
Month of December	1,223,100	*52,800
July 1-Dec. 31	7,302,200	*23,700
CHICAGO & ALTON—		
4th week December	405,576	58,548
Month of December	1,261,566	85,085
July 1-Dec. 31	8,204,886	329,152
DETROIT & MACKINAC—		
4th week December	28,115	96
Month of December	94,885	4,208
July 1-Dec. 31	606,887	12,739
LONDON UNDERGROUND—		
Metropolitan District:		
Week ended Jan. 4	£13,230	£695
Tubes:		
Week ended Jan. 4	14,810	*115
London United Tramways:		
Week ended Jan. 4	5,971	807
London General Bus:		
Week ended Jan. 4	58,065	18,332
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—		
4th week December	$1,421,875	$140,033
Month of December	4,903,715	337,878
July 1-Dec. 31	29,865,724	1,542,585
NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT—		
4th week December	73,133	7,082
Month of December	206,029	15,590
Jan. 1-Dec. 31	2,494,791	28,426
SEABOARD AIR LINE—		
4th week December	539,915	18,361
Month of December	2,069,621	77,159
July 1-Dec. 31	11,359,294	407,618

*Decrease.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for November—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Mileage	2,500	2,559	2,553
Freight rev.	1,782,885	1,601,854	1,709,019
Passenger rev.	442,058	464,187	412,587
Total op. rev.	2,322,694	2,090,416	2,210,051
Mt. way and str.	239,239	316,218	246,962
Mt. equipment	370,000	351,378	375,542
Trans. exp.	730,368	732,297	744,451
Total op. exp.	1,439,409	1,502,745	1,458,055
Taxes	93,750	78,000	70,000
Operating inc.	784,912	502,886	675,669
July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Freight rev.	8,413,622	7,767,900	7,922,757
Passenger rev.	2,598,974	2,540,658	2,615,579
Total op. rev.	11,522,007	10,755,721	11,002,248
Mt. way and str.	1,631,150	1,635,923	1,422,229
Mt. equipment	1,920,550	1,779,847	1,758,610
Trans. exp.	3,537,814	3,621,821	3,546,146
Total op. exp.	7,625,007	7,562,808	7,218,200
Taxes	388,750	364,000	350,000
Operating inc.	3,529,967	2,836,611	3,435,544

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for November—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Mileage	3,815.90	3,398.22	417.68
Freight revenue	2,276,580	1,809,983	466,596
Passenger rev.	840,515	738,500	102,015
Total oper. rev.	3,293,223	2,691,768	601,455
Mt. way & str.	379,697	393,821	*14,123
Maint. of equip.	373,494	306,303	67,190
Transp. expenses	1,109,836	1,102,731	7,105
Total oper. exp.	2,023,081	1,951,314	71,766
Taxes	114,463	104,500	9,963
Oper. income	1,149,585	632,323	516,261
July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Freight revenue	9,785,632	8,384,464	1,401,167
Passenger rev.	4,067,209	3,845,695	221,513
Total oper. rev.	14,652,794	12,986,017	1,666,776
Mt. way & str.	1,988,976	2,347,929	*358,953
Maint. of equip.	1,824,911	1,583,733	241,177
Transp. expenses	4,858,561	4,774,326	84,234
Total oper. exp.	9,379,326	9,392,749	*13,422
Taxes	528,801	443,350	85,451
Oper. income	4,719,723	3,139,929	1,579,793

*Decrease.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for November—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Gross	715,145	692,772	760,571
Net after taxes	189,137	145,080	184,238
Surp. after chgs.	69,423	26,617	59,549
5 mos. gross	4,341,120	4,086,912	4,243,232
Net after taxes	1,460,589	1,159,485	1,393,955
Surp. after chgs.	859,072	589,088	802,166

SPOKANE, PORTLAND & SEATTLE for November—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Average mileage	556	551	433
Gross	451,390	480,537	807,726
Net after taxes	182,595	195,620	98,468
5 mos. gross	2,362,753	2,212,755	2,118,617
Net after taxes	1,021,893	982,043	972,925

TEXAS & PACIFIC reports to the Inter-State Commerce Comission for November—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Mileage	1,885	1,885	1,885
Freight revenue	1,407,144	1,400,323	1,800,244
Passenger rev.	398,064	334,458	341,652
Total oper. rev.	1,953,759	1,825,502	1,718,888
Mt. way & str.	190,238	152,655	145,039
Maint. of equip.	241,999	170,577	258,813
Transp. exp.	782,423	708,941	894,880
Total oper. exp.	1,297,745	1,105,449	1,053,639
Taxes	55,160	124,872	85,476
Oper. income	604,930	591,362	577,243
July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Freight revenue	5,528,609	5,077,036	4,866,037
Passenger rev.	1,992,551	1,841,011	1,812,947
Total oper. rev.	8,060,070	7,397,703	7,181,960
Mt. way & str.	1,113,460	762,384	854,598
Maint. of equip.	1,268,808	988,713	1,346,152
Transp. expenses	3,482,018	2,847,354	2,692,708
Total oper. exp.	6,200,786	4,950,523	5,174,219
Taxes	247,846	281,631	250,203
Oper. income	1,544,721	2,153,486	1,744,299

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY for November—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Av. mileage	474	475	474
Nov. gross	$456,682	$408,849	$320,813
Net aft. tax	169,650	135,271	134,495
5 m. gross	2,220,911	1,984,627	1,471,366
Net aft. tax	838,172	757,234	575,929

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for November—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Gross	286,908	278,220	8,748
Net	108,570	97,487	6,133
Surp. after chgs.	19,185	16,610	2,575
Gross, 5 mos.	1,327,651	1,423,434	*95,788
Net, 5 mos.	455,493	527,758	*72,265
Def. after chgs.	74	†83,186	83,260

*Decrease. †Surplus.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for November—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Av. mileage	1,231	1,255	.....
Gross earnings	1,131,080	1,041,475	1,050,184
Net after taxes	237,787	213,578	246,184
Gross, 5 mos.	5,522,960	5,123,914	4,923,466
Net after taxes	1,168,905	1,112,353	1,095,737

ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for November—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Mileage	8,043	8,028	15
Freight revenue	4,338,458	3,784,755	553,703
Passenger rev.	1,621,618	1,487,537	134,079
Total op. rev.	6,333,892	5,630,279	703,612
Mt. way & str.	973,371	784,309	189,062
Mt. of Equip.	881,475	714,432	167,043
Trans. exp.	2,494,892	2,229,402	265,490
Total op. exp.	4,654,074	4,040,407	613,666
Taxes	252,441	233,880	18,561
Op. income	1,407,981	1,335,252	72,728
July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Freight revenue	21,212,692	18,025,935	3,186,755
Passenger rev.	8,028,415	8,756,312	272,101
Total op. rev.	32,107,503	28,583,469	3,523,833
Mt. way & str.	4,867,332	4,464,516	402,816
Mt. of equip.	4,282,051	3,737,880	544,170
Trans. exp.	11,830,726	10,686,357	1,144,369
Total op. exp.	22,537,880	20,453,590	2,084,298
Taxes	1,116,384	1,016,000	100,385
Op. income	8,269,219	6,950,382	1,818,836

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN for November—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Gross earnings	3,081,464	2,788,185	293,279
Net after taxes	980,153	885,492	94,660
Other income	37,855	15,613	22,241
Total income	1,018,008	901,105	116,902
Surp. after chgs.	277,778	287,798	10,020
Gross, 5 mos.	14,670,247	12,904,114	1,772,134
Net after taxes	4,154,681	3,373,500	781,180
Other income	151,612	183,531	*31,919
Total income	4,306,293	3,557,032	749,261
Surp. after chgs.	1,114,922	427,400	687,522

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM reports to the Inter State Commerce Commission for November—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Mileage	7,258	7,115	143
Freight rev.	6,853,111	5,820,747	1,032,364
Passenger rev.	1,631,148	1,661,247	*30,099
Total op. rev.	8,595,194	7,536,704	1,058,490
Mt. of way & s.	1,005,047	673,585	331,462
Maint. of equip.	1,202,194	902,742	24,952
Transp. exp.	2,408,445	2,218,015	190,430
Total op. exp.	4,712,306	4,155,181	557,125
Taxes	426,912	470,150	*43,238
Op. income	3,442,452	2,902,353	540,099
July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Freight rev.	30,249,638	26,603,764	3,555,874
Passenger rev.	9,643,974	9,474,960	169,014
Total op. rev.	42,897,023	39,024,685	3,872,338
Mt. of way & s.	4,401,475	4,190,599	210,876
Maint. of equip.	4,385,507	3,763,422	622,175
Transp. exp.	11,149,445	10,273,668	875,370
Total op. exp.	21,696,500	20,002,790	1,693,710
Taxes	1,963,838	1,882,343	81,495
Op. income	19,232,415	17,157,191	2,075,224

WESTERN PACIFIC for November.

Gross	560,284	541,928	18,356
Net after taxes	152,139	132,649	19,490
5 mos. gross	2,850,375	2,532,017	318,359
Net after taxes	837,191	601,386	235,805

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION CO. for November—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Gross	161,242	141,571	19,670
Net	72,005	64,234	7,770
11 mos. gross	1,545,735	1,344,620	201,115
11 mos. net	639,501	542,197	97,303

WELLS FARGO EXPRESS CO. reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for August—

To. rcts. f'm op.	2,931,829	2,570,765	361,064
Expr. priv., debit	1,416,675	1,190,213	226,462
Total op. revs.	1,515,154	1,380,552	134,602
Total op. exp.	1,329,324	1,117,218	212,105
Net op. revs.	185,830	263,333	*77,503
Taxes	30,000	24,750	5,250
Operating inc.	155,830	238,583	*82,753
July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Tot. rcts. f'm op.	5,908,254	4,581,335	1,326,919
Expr. priv., debit	2,873,301	2,129,455	743,935
Total op. revs.	3,034,862	2,451,879	582,983
Total op. exp.	2,632,339	2,070,765	561,574
Net op. revs.	402,522	381,113	21,409
Taxes	60,000	49,463	10,536
Operating inc.	342,522	331,650	10,872
Mileage st'm rds.	64,486	63,441	1,044
Mileage oth' lines	25,824	17,314	8,510

*Decrease.

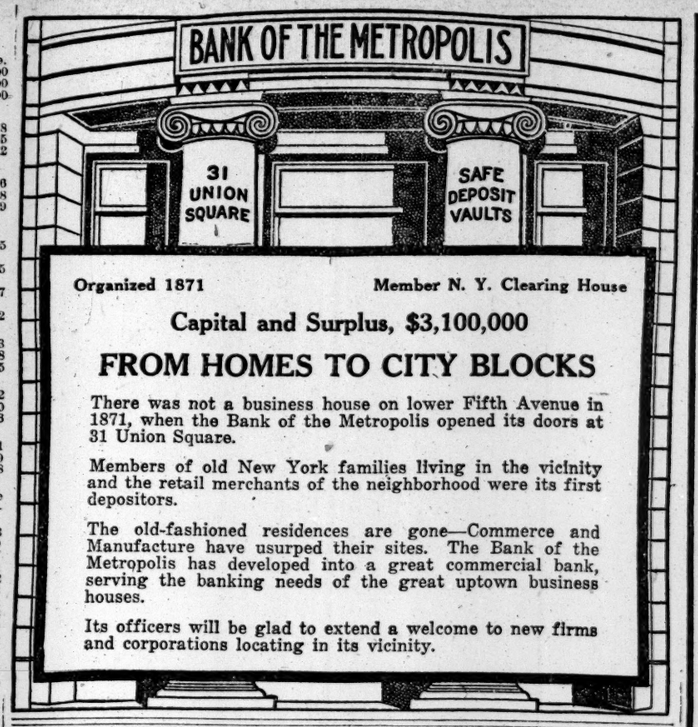
CANADIAN EXPRESS CO. reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for September—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Tot. rects. fr. op.	$317,838	$269,484	$48,353
Expr. priv., deb.	153,883	126,390	27,493
Total op. rev.	103,954	143,094	*39,140
Total op. exp.	133,589	110,524	23,044
Net op. rev.	30,085	32,570	*2,184
Taxes	2,750	2,250	500
Op. income	27,635	30,320	*2,684
July 1 to Sept. 30:			
Tot. rects. fr. op.	894,636	782,342	112,294
Expr. priv., deb.	427,627	388,792	38,834
Total op. rev.	467,080	413,540	53,539
Total. op. exp.	387,870	321,590	66,279
Net. op. rev.	79,139	91,950	*12,810
Taxes	8,250	6,750	1,500
Op. income	70,889	84,800	*13,910
Mil'ge, st. rds.	6,559	6,400	159
Mil'ge, oth. lines	847	830	17

*Decrease.

AMERICAN SURETY CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross income	3,112,655	2,739,047	373,607
Expenses	2,273,295	2,102,692	150,604
Profit	839,359	636,358	203,004



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Capital and Surplus, $3,100,000

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Its officers will be glad to extend a welcome to new firms and corporations locating in its vicinity.

Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Company

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $9,500,000

Member of The New York Clearing House Association

160 Broadway, New York 188 Montague St., Brooklyn

RECEIVES DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate, allowing interest thereon. Depository for moneys paid into Court and for money of bankrupt estates.

LENDS ON APPROVED STOCKS and Corporation Bonds as collateral.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, or Receiver, Transfer Agent or Registrar of Stocks of Corporations. Takes charge of Personal Securities.

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F

THE BUSINESS WORLD

SHOWING CHEAPER LINES.

Activity Expected in Men's Clothing, Notwithstanding Strike.

Where new lines of overcoatings were shown for Fall, considerable business was done, but on the whole the local men's wear fabric market was quiet during the week. Additional lines of the cheaper grades of suitings and overcoatings are being shown almost daily, and with buyers arriving in larger numbers more activity is looked for shortly.

The strike in the clothing trade is having some effect on the fabric market, but opinions differ as to what the result will be. Cancellations are reported in several instances, and requests from clothiers to hold back shipments are being received in considerable numbers. In certain quarters of the trade a tendency is felt toward the return to the hard finished overcoatings, but chinchillas have received the bulk of the attention so far. Meltons and kerseys are said to have sold better during the current season than in some time, and, in the opinion of many, these goods will be in still greater demand next year.

COTTON BLANKET PRICES UP.

Small Supply of Overstock and Mill Orders Are Large.

The most interesting feature of the cotton goods market during the week was the opening of the new lines of blankets for next Fall. In some instances these goods are now on display, and, in other quarters of the market, agents are preparing for openings within a day or so. In general the new season is starting out in a favorable way, and the outlook is considered unusually bright. Practically all the mills were said to have booked a considerable part of the year's production before the lines were opened. Confirmations of tentative orders have been received, and, on the whole, buyers seem more eager to cover their needs this year than they did last season. This is largely due, it is said, to the fact that there was a heavy demand for blankets last year, and that a small supply of stocks was left over. Prices are higher than they were a year ago, with the advances ranging from 5 to 10 per cent. on the average.

LOOK FOR HEAVY ORDERS.

Dealers in Waists and Dresses Get Word from Coming Buyers.

Buyers of dresses and waists are beginning to come into the local market, and, barring unforeseen circumstances, the general influx is expected within the next week or ten days. The purchases of the buyers who already have been here seem to indicate that merchandise in the hands of retailers throughout the country is light, and, so far as the actual booking of orders is concerned, there is apparently little worry felt among local manufacturers. Draped effects continue to dominate the mode in these lines, and there is every indication at the moment that an unusually heavy run will be made on them this season.

Road orders continue fair in the cloak and suit end of the woman's wear market, and reports from salesmen indicate that buying will be liberal when the retailers come into the market. So yet there has been little spot buying of these lines done.

GLAD TO FIGHT PIRATES.

Lace Men Welcome Move to Stop Stealing of Foreign Designs.

No little interest was shown yesterday in the local lace trade in the wireless dispatch to THE TIMES from London telling of the pirating of Nottingham lace designs by Continental and American manufacturers and the consideration of an international agreement on the subject by the English lace makers in conference at Manchester. Following a report late in October that correspondence had been interchanged between President Taft and John Redmond with a view to legalizing the registration of Irish trade marks, presumably with the idea of stopping the pirating of Irish designs, the dispatch had more than the usual amount of interest. Pirating of designs by domestic manufacturers has for a long time been a source of annoyance and loss to the importers, and what appears to be the beginning of a campaign to stop it is well received in the local market.

According to an importer who handles both Nottingham and Irish laces, the copying of the designs of the former goods is the more serious because of the larger part they play in American trade and the fact that there rarely are any Irish novelties offered. Many of the Nottingham manufacturers, on the other hand, employ expert designers at considerable expense, and it is in the stealing of their ideas that the greatest loss to the local importers lies. It is by no means a rare thing, he said, for a New York house to obtain the American rights to a particular pattern, only to have it quickly reproduced in this country in cheaper qualities by domestic manufacturers.

PRINTCLOTH MARKET QUIET.

The local printcloth market was quiet again yesterday. Most of the trading was in goods for fairly quick delivery. There was a small demand for odd narrow goods, but little call for the wider cloths. The day's quotations follow:

Twenty-seven inch, 56-52s, 3 3-16c bid; 27-inch, 56-56s, 3⅜c; 27-inch, 64-60s, 3¾c; 28-inch, 64-60s, 3 15-16c; 28-inch, 64-64s, 4 1-16c; 8⅝-inch, 60-52s, 4¼c; 38½-inch, 64-60s, 4¼c; 38½-inch, 64-64s, 5⅛c; 39-inch, 68-72s, 5¼c; 39-inch, 72-76s, 6½c; 39-inch, 80-80s, 7¼c; brown sheetings, Southern standard, 8@8½c; brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s, 6½c; brown sheetings, 3-yard, 7¼@7½c; brown drills, standard, 8@8½c; denims, 9-ounce, 14@6¾c; tickings, 8-ounce, 13@13½c; standard prints, 5½c, and standard staple ginghams, at value, and 6½c.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Zeese-Wilkinson Company, color engravers and printers, 213 East Twenty-fourth Street, will move about June 1 to new quarters in the building at 424 West Thirty-third Street.

The local market for foreign canned goods has not yet responded to the rise in Holland herrings in the primary markets. With the increased use of various kinds of fish in the Lenten season, however, local prices are expected to greatly increase. Imported sardines, particularly Portuguese fish, are already in very good demand, according to the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company.

Blum & Mittenthal, 151 Grand Street, manufacturers of leather novelties, will move to new quarters in the building at 5 East Seventeenth Street on Jan. 10. They will occupy the sixth loft at that address.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

It is reported in the linen trade that in addition to the various advances in the cost of manufacturing, agents are facing a new predicament in the shape of an increase in the cost of packing boxes.

The demand for dress ginghams has been improving noticeably during the past month, and, according to one well-informed factor in the trade, if this demand continues desirable goods will be scarce within sixty days and the mills will be entirely sold up. The call in certain quarters is for three-quarter goods, while in others the thirty-two-inch width is wanted.

Buyers from out of town are beginning to come into the local markets in large numbers, and it is expected that within the next ten days more will be in this city than ever before.

More inquiries are reported for bleached cotton goods, and in general business is improving in the cotton goods trade. Prices are firm and stocks are said to be low.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The industrial bureau of Winnipeg, Canada, reports the incorporation during 1912 of 106 industrial companies in that city, with a total authorized capital of nearly $15,000,000, and with individual capitalizations ranging from $10,000 to $1,000,000. The provincial returns also show that the working capital of existing manufacturing companies in Winnipeg has been increased by nearly $5,000,000.

Cellulose manufacturers in Germany have raised their prices 10 to 15 per cent. on contracts made for 1913 deliveries.

Keen interest is being taken in Scotch whisky circles in the proposal for the amalgamation of the Highland distillers. Despite the more than doubtful prospects, the project is being persevered in. The influential London syndicate which is said to be behind the scheme is represented in the negotiations by a foreign nobleman who is said to have already attained a considerable position in international finance.

EARLIER CALLS FOR LINENS.

Prices Firm and Orders Call for Deliveries for January Sales.

There was no change of importance noted in the local linen market last week. Prices are generally firm, and indications point more toward a rise in prices in the near future than to a decline. Manufacturers are calling for goods earlier than usual, it is said, but, except for this fact, conditions are about the same as usual at this time. Salesmen have gone on the road again for their filling-in trips and to take import orders for Fall delivery. Importers complain of having difficulty in getting goods and report that shipments take from three to four weeks to reach this side.

Foreign manufacturers are behind on delivery, which is also making trouble. Some business of a filling-in nature is being done on goods for immediate delivery for the January sales.

The demand for dress linens for the manufacturing trade still continues, and orders to date are said to be considerably ahead of those of last year. Desirable goods are scarce, and several lines have been withdrawn because the mills are sold up until July.

TRAVELING COSTS HIGHER.

Salesmen on Commission Find It Harder to Pay Expenses.

According to a local textile salesman traveling Middle Western territory, the increased cost of living in the last few years is affecting detrimentally the net earnings of salesmen who travel on a straight commission basis, and who, consequently, in the majority of cases, are responsible for their own expenses.

"I am considered as good as the average salesman in this line," he said yesterday, "but for the best of me I cannot increase my net income, and I believe that the increasing cost of living is entirely responsible for it. In 1907, before the panic came, I did about $101,000 net to the house, on which my gross commissions, on a 5 per cent. basis, were close to $5,050. My traveling expenses for the year ran about $1,800, leaving the net commissions around $3,250. In 1912 ,which was none too good for our line, I did about $98,000 net to the house. This meant gross commissions of about $4,900. Last year, however, my road expenses ran close to $350 higher than in 1907, leaving the net income considerably under $3,000.

Unless selling prices and commissions soon advance in proportion to the increased cost of living, we salesman will be owing our houses money when settling up time comes."

COTTON DUCK EXPORTS DULL.

Poor Showing for the First Week in the Year.

Compared with similar shipments in the first week of 1912, exports of domestics and cotton duck from this port in the week ended Jan. 4 made a rather sorry showing. The week's shipments totaled only 2,291 packages, valued at $231,985, against 10,637 packages, valued at $813,478, last year. The heaviest individual shipments of the week, valued, respectively, at $96,394 and $35,840, went to Haiti and Cuba.

While there has as yet been little evidence of buying for forward delivery in the local export market, there is a steady inquiry and a good volume of business is being done in merchandise wanted for immediate or near-by shipment. The demand from China is showing steady improvement from all accounts, and the general outlook is brighter than for some time. The mills are said to be beginning to see light on the delivery question, and in two or three months many of them will be ready to turn out goods for quick delivery.

TO DEAL IN SULPHUR.

American Sulphur Royalty Company Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 8.—Articles of incorporation were filed here to-day for the American Sulphur Royalty Company of New York City, which is authorized to purchase, acquire, hold, own, and dispose of royalties, rents, contracts, and obligations on mining rights and sulphur deposits of all kinds in the United States and foreign countries. The incorporators are Charles H. Northrush of New York City, Edward F. Sims of Houston, Texas, and W. J. Maloney of Wilmington, Del. The capital stock is $3,000,000.

The Preferred Havana Company of New York City was also incorporated to-day. It is authorized to purchase and take over the business and capital stock of Calixto Lopez & Co., operating under a New Jersey charter, manufacturers of tobacco. The incorporators are Benjamin G. Paskins and Alfred L. Rose of New York City, E. L. Scofield of Stamford, Conn., and H. W. Davis and Clarence J. Jacobs of Wilmington, Del. The capital stock is $2,000,000.

ELECTRIFYING 450 MILES.

Puget Sound Division to be the Longest Electric Line in the World.

The Puget Sound Division of the St. Paul system will soon let contracts for the electrification of a stretch of 450 miles of its main line in Montana and Idaho, making the longest piece of electric railway in the world. A. J. Earling, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, said yesterday that the installation of the electrical equipment would be completed as soon as possible, and that the company expected to be able to dispense with the use of steam locomotives on that section within three years. The mileage to be electrified traverses three principal mountain ranges—the Belt Mountains, the Rockies, and the Bitter Root chain.

The combination of water powers in the section where electrification work is to be done, under practically one ownership and management, is the one thing, in Mr. Earling's opinion, that makes the projected improvement possible. Short stretches of road may be electrified where the power is supplied from one or two developments, but in this contract it is provided that nine separate and distinct water-power systems, to be connected through their transmission lines, will furnish the necessary power. Electrification of steam road on such a scale has never before been attempted.

President Earling gave it as his opinion that the Secretary of the Interior, in confirming the grant mentioned yesterday in Washington dispatches, had taken a greater step forward in the conservation of the country's resources than had been taken by any previous Administration. Substitution of electric current for motive power over the mountains would not only conserve a great amount of coal in the ground, he pointed out, but would provide for the utilization of water power which has hitherto gone to waste.

WANT LOWER LUMBER RATES.

Reduced Foreign Shipments Due to Excessive Railroad Charges.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Spirited competition between lumber exporters of this country and those of Sweden and Norway induced the filing of a petition with the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day by the A. H. Stange Company of Wisconsin against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and practically all rail carriers operating between Wisconsin and the Atlantic seaboard.

The complainant says that in 1905 it exported 300,000 pine doors to England. Since then the exports have decreased, until, in 1912, only 50,000 were shipped abroad. The decrease is alleged to be due to the excessive transportation rates exacted by the Eastern railroads, as manufacturers of Sweden and Norway are able to enter the English market on much better terms. A reduction of rates is urged.

BATONS NOT INSTRUMENTS.

Neither Are Castanets Under a Recent Customs Ruling.

Musical circles in this city were gratified yesterday over the action of the Board of the United States General Appraisers in holding that castanets and batons are not "musical instruments" under the terms of the Aldrich-Payne Tariff Act of 1909. Ever since the enactment of the present law the Customs officials at New York and Chicago have demanded duty on these articles under the musical instrument provision of the law.

The tax imposed was 45 per cent. ad valorem, whereas, importers asserted that the articles were merely "manufactures of wood," and as such dutiable at only 35 per cent. ad valorem. Representatives of musical associations, as well as dancing organizations, will benefit by the decision. Judge Sharretts holds in brief that articles used to heighten the effect of a composer's art cannot be regarded as musical instruments.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THEOBALD COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Theobald Company, importers of laces, embroideries, and women's neckwear at 7 West Twenty-second Street, by Milton M. Blumenthal, attorney for Herrmann Pfeiffer, a creditor, for $4,000. Judge Holt appointed T. Tileston Wells receiver. Mr. Blumenthal stated that the liabilities were $48,000, and assets about $15,000.

HERMAN MARCUS.—A petition has been filed against Herman Marcus, a dealer in furniture at Yonkers, by these creditors: H. Herrmann Furniture Company, $280; Frank P. Dies, $150, and A. M. Nehring, $99.

LOUIS KAPLAN.—Louis Kaplan, surviving partner in the firm of L. Kaplan & Son, furriers, formerly at 59 Bleecker Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities $5,345, contracted in 1906, and no assets.

OSCAR H. GROPPER.—A petition has been filed against Oscar H. Gropper, dealer in leather goods at 111 Nassau Street. Liabilities are said to be $3,000, and assets $1,000. Judge Holt appointed Matthew A. Henkel receiver.

LOUIS SILVERSTEIN COMPANY.—Schedules of the Louis Silverstein Company, clothing manufacturers, 120 West Twenty-ninth Street, show liabilities $26,675 and assets $21,225.

JOSEPH HABER.—Schedules of Joseph Haber, dealer in dress goods at 580 Second Avenue, show liabilities $7,007 and assets $198.

RUBEN ASTRACHAN.—Schedules of Ruben Astrachan, dealer in umbrellas at 486 Tremont Avenue, show liabilities $2,578 and assets $1,200 in stock.

PLANET OUTFITTING COMPANY.—Schedules of the Planet Outfitting Company, dry goods, at White Plains, show liabilities $7,643 and assets $7,700.

ORIENTAL CASINO, INC.—Schedules of the Oriental Casino, Inc., of 145 West Forty-fifth Street, show liabilities $8,745 and assets $2,500 in stock of wines and liquors, also some cash in bank.

L. F. WEISS & CO.—L. F. Weiss & Co., manufacturers of cigars at 214 East Ninety-ninth Street, have made an assignment to Sydney W. Stern. The deed was signed by only one of the partners, Eugene Levy. The firm was formed on May 1, 1912, the other partner being L. F. Weiss.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Albarracin, Frank, and Jose M. Aleman—Manuel Caragoe & Son, $885.
Bacharach, Simon—W. J. Salomon, $145.
Browne, Thomas C.—Five Hundred and Three Fifth Avenue Co., $133.
Byrd, Maxwell H.—W. J. Salomon, $107.
Brennan, Louis A.—E. D. Vanderbilt et al., $144.
Braunstein, Julius—J. Wiener, $388.
Baldanza, Giovanni—Herman Klensler Co., $152.
Courtney, John T.—Kramer & Rosenberg, $255.
Carey, John F.—E. L. Byrne, $196.
Same—Same, $196.
Carlton, Frank T.—W. J. Salomon, $171.
Carr, Austin—Eppens-Smith Co., $275.
Biel, Robert—E. Powers, $1,555.
Darkin, John F.—Van Iderstein Co., $264.
Collins, Mathew G.—E. M. Garnsey et al., $2,840.
Ellis, Frederick, and George W. Worth—U. S. Realty and Improvement Co., $131.
Fonda, Frank, and Elizabeth C.—H. C. Sillack, Jr., $155.
Freund, Adolph—J. Steneck et al., $472.
Gennerich, Henry W.—F. Brakmann, $4,743.
Feinberg, Maurice M., or Morris, and Nicholas J. Hayes, as Sheriff—W. Wppenheim, possession of chattels and $98.60 or $1,698.
Huyck, Lelia, or Mrs. C. E. Hyck—J. B. Davis, $831.
Harris, Charles E.—E. Laska, costs, $180.
Haight, Allen T.—U. S. Realty and Improvement Co., $350.
Harley, Charles C.—C. O. Harley, $134.
Hunt, John J.—V. Sylvain, $108.
Johnson, John C.—E. A. Isaacs et al., costs, $109.
Kuzminer, Samuel—C. R. Colyer & Sons, $285.
Kaback, Louis—I. Vogel, $115.
Krause, Oscar O.—Meyer & Lange, $153.
Kohn, Theresa—Bank of Long Island, $8,542.
Labensart, Max L.—O. Kirsch, $147.
Leventhal, Morris, and Beckie Katz—J. H. Jacobs, $159.
Murphy, Hugh C.—Richmond Brick Co., $264.
Moore, Thomas, or Appiaha P.—J. Grunninger, $207.
Muhlenbruck, Henry—C. P. Leggett, $782.
Margulies, Larry—H. F. Barre, $598.
Miller, Stephen I., and Jacob H. Snook—American Hay Co., $1,049.
Same—Same, $1,064.
Norton, Wm. M., Edith E., and Samuel L.—First Nat. Bank of the City of N. Y., $4,530.
Nagler, David, and Jacob Zuckerman—B. Troupiansky, $269.
Oliphant, Claude J.—J. A. Jennings, $482.
O'Reilly, Philip—Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., $176.
Ficker, Amalia and Amelia—L. Englander, $1,056.
Pollok, Harry—J. Jordan et al., $277.
Parker, Willard, Jr.—J. I. D. Bristol, $273.
Prager, Nathaniel—A. Opperman et al., $156.
Rosenbaum, Nathan, Max Rubin, and David Kooperman—I. Vogel, $225.
Rountree, Moses E. and Alice M.—Brandt Construction Co., $1,701.
Roe, Albert F.—Gibson Distilling Co., $369.
Sroka, Louis—B. Silberman, $140.
Siegel, Benno—M. Kasse, $2,018.
Stetler, Caroline S. or Caroline S. Wolf—F. F. Ward, $208.
Saltsky, Annie—G. A. Forman, $480.
Sander, Herman H.—J. I. D. Bristol, $118.
Schmulowitz, Abraham M.—L. Miller, $108.
Schoenberg, Rose L.—503 5th Avenue Co., $112.
Scott, Wm. H., Jr.—F. C. Hickok, $165.
Smith, Harry—J. Greenberg, $149.
Thompson, Caroline E. and Mme. Thompson—R. H. Macdonald, $2,327.
Taub, Abraham—Long Dock Mills and Elevator, $794.
Van Gassbeck, James H.—Smith-Worthington Co., $398.
Wolkowisky, Daniel—I. Edman, $467.
Worth, Geo. W., and Frederick Ellis—U. S. Realty and Improvement Co., $131.
Somerville Realty Co.—I. Cohen, $502.
Ericson Realty Co.—J. H. Stoutenburgh, $1,692.
Central Long Island Realty Co.—W. K. Goodchue, $144.
Christman Aeroplane Co.—C. O. Hadley, $157.
Title Guarantee and Trust Co.—F. A. Faven et al., costs, $127.
Rountree Realty Construction Co.—Brandt Construction Co., $1,925.
Atlantic Beef Co.—Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc., $257.
Universal Truck Co. of N. Y.—Donigan & Nelson, Inc., $235.
Hewlett Bay Co.—Henry Steers, Inc., $3,039.
Advance Realty and Construction Co.—Banister & Schell, $153.
Barron & Cole Co.—Glyndon Contracting Co., $1,941.
Esseff Knitting Mills—B. F. Boger & Co., $354.
Cawston Construction Co. and Dainnico (or Daiminico) Colucci—M. M. Menken, $386.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

Halley Land and Improvement Co.—Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guaranty Co., Jan. 3, 1913, (canceled,) $726.
Knickerbocker Ice Co.—D. Geizler, Nov. 9, 1903, (canceled.) $3,306.
Helmsley, Minnie, Fussie Helmsley and Ida Tonjes—C. Travers, Nov. 6, 1911, $300.
Kates, Edward, and John A. Clarke—R. C. Van Bayer, Jan. 13, 1911, $300.
Schwarz, Gustav—B. M. Gattle & Co., May 16, 1910, $270.
Van Haus, Wilhelmina—U. B. Soule, July 5, 1910, $593.
Prohaska, John—M. Hasbrouck et al., Sept. 9, 1910, $222.
Rosenthal, Sylvan E.—W. F. Collins, Dec. 17, 1912, $300.
Reich, Joseph—J. Drillman, Oct. 7, 1912, $525.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of OTTO HERSCHMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of this Court, that the undersigned, Robert C. Morris, Receiver of the estate of the above-named bankrupt, offers for sale all the merchandise, consisting of a complete line of toys, stationery and fixtures.

Bids for the merchandise described herein must be sealed and submitted to the Receiver, at his office, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1913, at 2 P. M., at which time and place the bids will be opened by him and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid. The Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids. If all bids are rejected, the property will be sold at public auction on the premises by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on January 22nd, 1913, at 10:30 A. M.

Said property may be inspected on the premises, No. 135 West 125th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th, 14th and 15th days of January, 1913, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned.

Dated New York, January 9th, 1913.
ROBERT C. MORRIS, Receiver,
135 Broadway, New York City.
HENRY B. SINGER, Attorney for Receiver, 55 Liberty Street, New York.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Gross, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries; L. B. Withstanley, domestics, linens; 2 Walker.
Lion Dry Goods Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. M. Walker, dress goods, linings, silks, velvets; 214 Church.
McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; O. Phillips, china; 214 Church.
Barandon, Mrs. C. L., Springfield, Ohio; ready-to-wear, underwear; 225 5th Av., Room 700.
Anderson, W. R., Chicago, Ill.; men's, boys' hats; 225 4th Av.
Gutman, A., Chicago, Ill.; E. G. Parks, ladies', misses', children's coats, waists, dresses; 225 4th Av.
Strauss Millinery Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Strauss, millinery; McAlpin.
Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Hawkins, knit goods, underwear; 43 Leonard.
Patrick, F. A., & Co., Duluth, Minn.; P. W. Bissonette, dress goods, flannels, white, and wash goods; 43 Leonard.
Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. R. Hall, notions, fancy goods; 72 Leonard.
Baltimore Bargain House, Baltimore, Md.; M. G. Frazier, laces, neckwear, embroideries; 72 Leonard.
Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; A. Gabille, dry goods; 75 Spring.
Reid & Hughes Co., Norwich, Conn.; Miss K. E. Lyons, ladies' and infants' wear; 75 Spring.
Mertz, W., Co., Torrington, Conn.; W. W. Mertz, general merchandise; 320 Church.
Munger, H. G., Co., Herkimer, N. Y.; C. M. Batcheller, hosiery; 320 Church.
Globe, The, Harrisburg, Penn.; J. G. Ochs, boys', children's clothing; McAlpin.
Smith & Welton, Norfolk, Va.; R. F. Welton, ready to wear; McAlpin.
Emporium, Oklahoma City, Okla.; E. L. Tobias, ladies' garments, millinery, hosiery, gloves; 71 West 23d; Cadillac.
Bernard Francis & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. Freed, suits, waists; 3 East 17th; Herald Square.
Klein, Norton Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; J. Levy, shirts, pants; 43 Leonard.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; C. E. Ebson, dress goods; G. M. Daly, linens; 2 Walker.
McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. G. Miller, general buyer; 320 Church.
Gilchrist Co., Boston, Mass.; E. W. Dempsey, gloves, umbrellas, laces, ribbons, neckwear; Knickerbocker.
Miss S. A. Hahn, waists; 55 White; Prince George.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. A. Richards, perfumery, silverware; 214 Church.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; G. S. Elder, shirts, muslin underwear; 258 Church.
Malley, E., Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. D. Sleigh, gloves, ribbons, jewelry; 320 Church
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. J. Gillis, ribbons, neckwear; Arlington.
Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. W. Mason, silks, ribbons, laces; G. A. Kline, hats; 621 Broadway; McAlpin.
Hurst, J. E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Wells, silk dresses for Spring; 15 E. 26th.
Hirsch Bros., Atlanta, Ga.; H. Hirsch, clothing, furn. goods; McAlpin.
Herman, L., Danville, Va.; millinery, carpets; McAlpin.
Williams & Beckmire, Freeport, Ill.; A. F. Williams, ladies', children's wear; 7 W. 22d.
Long, J., Sons, Scranton, Penn.; A. C. Roberts, upholstery goods; 311 4th Av.; Herald Square.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; H. Grunebaum, domestics, dress goods, silks; 15 W. 26th; Cadillac.
Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. J. Parsons, white goods; 200 5th Av.
Chicago Mercantile Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. J. Phelan, hats; G. L. Stonehill, millinery; 621 Broadway.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods, linings; 334 4th Av.
White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; P. D. Slocum, furs; L. Fisher, men's clothing and hats; W. H. Ross, rugs, carpets; Miss M. F. Hirsh, hdkfs.; 1,270 Broadway.
Schaper Bros., St. Louis, Mo.; H. Krueger, laces, embroideries; A. Krueger, cotton fabrics, sheets, pillow cases; J. Rausch, silks, wool goods, linens; 69 5th Av.
Kaufmann Bros., Pittsburgh, Penn.; Miss A. McManus, waists; R. M. Keller, job waists; A. Moffitt, hosiery, leather goods, umbrellas; F. Moffatt, ladies' cloaks, suits; B. Lehman, sporting goods, sweaters; 200 5th Av.
Olds, Wortman & King, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. A. Alder, infants' wear; 438 Broadway.
Silverman, M., & Son, Philadelphia, Penn.; S. B. Koffler, laces; 1 W. 22d; Latham.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Baach, gloves, ribbons; 6th Av. and 20th; Latham.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; D. D. Adams, men's, boys' clothing; 13 E. 22d.
Greenbaum, Weil & Michels, San Francisco, Cal.; G. H. Gerwin, clothing, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 43 Leonard.
Powers Mercantile Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss B. Currie, millinery; Miss Ryan, millinery; 214 Church.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. Bloch, ladies' neckwear, yellings; 115 Worth.
Jordan-Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.; F. H. Jury, dresses, dressing sacques; A. E. Finney, furnishing goods, sweaters; 31 Union Square.
McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; E. L. Merrill, carpets; 214 Church.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. G. Cressman, muslin underwear, waists, infants' wear; Broadway and 10th.
Myers, J. G., Co., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Rich, dress trimmings; 220 5th Av.; St. Denis.
Chandler & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. N. Reed, dry goods; C. H. Ensign, wash goods; Imperial.
Lit Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss Burke, muslin underwear; 1,261 Broadway.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss M. White, furs; Broadway and 10th; Wolcott.
Revell, A. H., Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Revelle, carpets; Ritz-Carlton.
Knox, S. H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; S. H. Knox, notions; Waldorf Asturia.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; E. G. Parks, cloaks, suits; A. Guthman, cloaks, suits; 2.5 4th Av.
Lyman Millinery Co., Denver, Col.; O. W. Lyman, millinery; 621 Broadway.
King Sons, Washington, D. C.; H. King, general mdse.; Cumberland.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. S. Diller, fancy goods; R. C. Gibson, dry goods; 104 Worth; Wellington.
Fiedtke Bros. Co., Toledo, Ohio; M. A. Foor, dress goods, silks; Cadillac.
Smith Parisian Cloak Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; N. Smith, cloaks, suits; Cadillac.
Leszynsky, S. L., & Co., Seattle, Wash.; M. Leszynsky, ladies', misses' garments; 1,182 Broadway.
Leszynsky, S. L.; & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; E. Leszynsky, ladies', misses' garments; 1,182 Broadway.
McMahon, W. H., Philadelphia, Penn.; carpets; York.
Hoehn & Dieth, New Orleans, La.; E. Hoehn, millinery, ribbons; 487 Broadway; York.
Corbin, F. A., New Haven, Conn.; woolens; Collingwood.
Kaufmann Bros., Pittsburgh, Penn.; M. M. Dunn, dress goods, silks; 200 5th Av.; Collingwood.
Halle Bros. Co., Cleveland, Ohio; P. Clarke, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.; McAlpin.
Saalfield, A. J., Akron, Ohio; dry goods; McAlpin.
Keith, Edson, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Knudson, silk goods, ribbons; 225 5th Av.; McAlpin.
McAusan & Wakelin Co., Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, ladies' suits, laces, gloves, ribbons; Navarre.
Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. E. Taylor, ornaments, velvets; 200 5th Av.; McAlpin.
Leatherbury-Webster Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. C. Leatherbury, millinery; McAlpin.
Mooore, J. G., Cleveland, Ohio; clothing, furn. goods; McAlpin.
Hutzler Bros., Baltimore, Md.; A. D. Hutzler, silks; McAlpin.
Horn, P. & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; P. Horn, waists; 239 4th Av.; Albert.
Keet & Rountree Dry Goods Co., Springfield, Mo.; J. H. Rountree, domestics; J. L. Rice, hosiery, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard; McAlpin.
Marks, Isaacs Co., New Orleans, La.; Miss H. Marks, jewelry, fancy goods; 148 West 23d.
Samuels, D., San Francisco, Cal.; M. Cohn, muslin underwear, corsets; 45 East 17th; Albert.
Oneonta Department Store, Oneonta, N. Y.; L. H. Breese, dry goods; Albert.
Sterling Furnishing Goods Co., Louisville, Ky.; S. Goldstein, notions, hosiery, furnishing goods; H. Parker, dry goods; Albert.
Reed Bros. & Co., Cleveland, O.; J. L. McClelland, millinery; 621 Broadway; Broztel.
Butler's, Boston, Mass.; M. J. Butler, dry goods; 55 White.
Blum Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.; N. Oestreicher, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 31 Union Square.
Hess Bros., Allentown, Penn.; Miss F. Wieand, laces, handkerchiefs; 315 4th Av.; Victoria.
Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; F. E. Brown, carpets; 315 4th Av.; Herald Square.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Site for Big Apartment on West Fifty-fifth Street Purchased by Herald Square Holding Company—$350,000 Involved in the Deal—Uptown Apartments Bought by Investors—The Sanford Estate Sells East River Water Front.

A purchase by the Herald Square Holding Company, composed of George Backer, Arnstein & Levy, which will lead to an important improvement in a block where they have been very successful operators within the last two years, was made by them yesterday from Benjamin Stern of Stern Brothers in acquiring the stable plot at 124 West Fifty-fifth Street. It adjoins 126, bought a short time ago, giving the buyers a combined frontage of 50 feet. The parcel will be at once improved with a nine-story apartment, divided into suites of three to four rooms with kitchenettes. This type of house has been popular in that locality.

In connection with this deal the Herald Square Holding Company gives to Mr. Stern the stable and studio building at 136 West Fifty-fifth Street, in the same block, a plot 25 by 100. The deal, including the value of the exchanged parcels and the cost of the proposed apartment, represents about $350,000.

Only a few days ago the Herald Square Holding Company sold the new nine-story apartment recently completed by them at 140 and 142 West Fifty-fifth Street to David Banks, and about a year ago they bought 147 and 149 West Fifty-fifth Street from the Barney estate and improved it with the Laurelton Hotel. This property was recently sold to the Westland Realty Company. The three deals mentioned aggregate well over $1,000,000. Edgar A. Manning was the broker in yesterday's transaction.

West Side Apartment Deals.

Two large apartment house deals on the upper west side, both of which involved trade features, illustrated the continued activity in investment buying in that part of the city. In the Washington Heights section the new ten-story Sarsfield apartment, occupying a plot 100 feet on Broadway by 125 feet on 143d Street, being the southwest corner of those thoroughfares, was reported as sold by Peter Axelrad and Solomon Feinberg for the McMorrow Engineering and Construction Company, which completed the house last year. The brokers stated that the deal had not been closed, but the contracts are practically ready to be signed. The property, which has been held at $650,000, has been taken by an investor who will give in part payment property in New Jersey.

The second trade deal was in the Fort George section, where the six-story apartment at 543 to 549 West 163d Street, covering a plot 110 by 99.11, being 100 feet east of Broadway, was purchased by the New York Real Estate Security Company from the Comfort Realty Company, of which B. House is president. In part payment the New York Real Estate Security Company gives a plot of seventeen lots fronting 150 each on Broadway and Wadsworth Avenue, extending through the block, about 60 feet north of 185th Street. The depth is 325 feet. The new owners plan to improve the plot with three five-story flats on the Wadsworth Avenue side and a taxpayer business structure on Broadway. The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company negotiated the deal.

$200,000 Waterfront Deal.

One of the largest waterfront deals that has been made in some time on the East River shore between the Queensboro Bridge and Astoria has just been closed in the purchase by A. E. Wupperman & Co. of a large unimproved plot having a water frontage of over 300 feet from the Sanford Corporation. The property has been in possession of the Sanford family for over 75 years, and on the plot sold is the old country homestead, one of the few old houses still surviving in the Ravenswood section.

J. W. Hancox was the broker in the deal, which represents a realty value of about $200,000. The property has a water frontage of 306 feet. Its southerly line adjoins the northern extremity of Ravenswood Park, running east 520 feet to Vernon Avenue, on which the frontage is 330 feet, and with a northerly line of 435 feet.

The buyers are actively interested in the rubber business and in the Moisant Aviation Company. A representative of the Wupperman firm said yesterday that no immediate plans had been made for improvement, but in the near future a factory will be erected on the property. It will not be, however, it was stated, for the manufacture of aeroplanes, nor will the property be used for aviation purposes, as, while being an exceptionally large industrial plot, it is not suited to the requirements of aviation.

Builders Buy on Washington Heights.

The vacant lot 25 by 100, at the southeast corner of Broadway and 146th Street, and the adjoining lot 25 by 100, on 146th Street, has been sold to an investor by Anna L. Daly. A two-story taxpayer will be erected on the site. John R. and Oscar L. Foley were the brokers in the transactions. The same brokers also sold for G. F. McKenna the plot 25 by 177 by 28 by irregular on the east side of Broadway, 22.6 feet south of 236th Street.

Negotiations have been completed for the sale by the McLanahan estate of Washington of the plot, 100 by 125, at the north corner of Riverside Drive and 144th Street. The property had not changed hands in over thirty years.

A builder has purchased from Daniel Coffey, 527 and 529 West 146th Street, old frame buildings, on plot 50 by 99.11, located 325 feet east of Broadway.

Murray Hill Dwelling Sold.

Eugene Van Schaick has purchased from E. Pierpont Hicks his residence at 123 East Thirty-eighth Street, a four-story structure on a lot 17 by 90 feet.

Tenement Property Sales.

M. & L. Rosenthal have sold for Annie Sugarman to Minnie Kahn 334 East Ninety-first Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100, and have resold same to Louis and Clara Greenfield.

Mary Hallecy has sold 514 and 516 West 182d Street, a five-story apartment house on a plot 50 by 70, between Amsterdam and Audubon Avenues.

Bronx Borough.

The two-story frame dwelling 2864 Marion Avenue, in the Bedford Park section, has been sold by Miss Elizabeth Van Alta to a client of the Duross Company. The house was built in 1906 by George Kingston and sold by him to the present seller for $13,500. It occupies a plot 36 by 110 feet, about 100 feet south of Bedford Park Boulevard.

The Mott Haven apartments at 428 to 446 East 138th Street and 425 to 439 East 137th Street, which were about the first elevator flats erected in the Bronx, have been sold by the Knickerbocker Trust Company to Leslie R. Palmer. The property fronts 150 feet on each street, being 200 feet deep, and was held at $275,000.

The trust company acquired the property in 1911 in foreclosure proceedings. On two different occasions it was owned by the Llewellyn Realty Company.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for Louis Rubin to a client for investment the three-story tenement, with stores, on a plot 25 by 100, at 5506 and 5508 Fifth Avenue.

Plans have been filed with the Building Department for a $45,000 apartment building to be erected on the south side of De Kalb Avenue, 100 feet east of Lewis Avenue, on a plot 50 by 88. It will be built of brick and limestone. A. M. Bernstein is the owner.

A $50,000 thirty-three family apartment is planned for the southwest corner of Hooper and South Fifth Streets, on a plot 50 by 90, for Hyman Herskowitz. The building will be six stories high, of brick with stone trimmings.

Big Apartment in Jersey City.

Work began yesterday in Jersey City on what will be, when finished, the largest apartment house in New Jersey. It will be located on a large plot facing 150 feet on the Boulevard, 200 feet on Sip Avenue and 100 feet on Garrison Avenue, situated 1,000 feet distant from the Summit Avenue Station of the McAdoo tube service. The house will be known as the Summit. The property was recently bought by a syndicate known as the Boulevard Improvement Company incorporated a few days ago, with ex-Mayor Fagin, President; A. M. Henry, Vice President; John F. Boyle, Treasurer, and Frank E. Stripe, Secretary and attorney. It was formerly known as the Cahill property, and wreckers began yesterday tearing down the old buildings. The entire investment, including the land, will represent about $250,000. H. G. Stripe was the broker in the transaction and obtained the building loan for the syndicate.

$400,000 for Summit, N. J., Buildings.

The money spent in Summit for new buildings and improvements in the last year, according to Building Inspector Wright, exceeded $400,000, which is slightly below the figures of the year before. The two new schools required more than $100,000 to build.

Recent Buyers.

T. Arthur Ball of Best & Co. is the buyer of the private dwelling 26 West Seventy-sixth Street, sold by Henry Goldman. The property was held at $115,000. H. C. Senior & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

A syndicate headed by Sol Bloom is the purchaser of the cemetery property on East Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, east of First Avenue, sold several weeks ago. The city is negotiating for the purchase of part of the property.

The Raisler Heating Company is the buyer of 129 and 131 Amsterdam Avenue, a plot 40 by 80, adjoining the athletic field of the High School of Commerce. A four-story factory of concrete construction will be erected for the company's use.

Cunningham Estate Sale To-day

In the Vesey Street salesroom to-day Joseph P. Day will offer property at absolute executors' sale, to close the estate of Daniel Cunningham. The offering involves apartment houses, loft buildings, and tenements.

Seventh Av. Improvement Hearing.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, at its meeting to-day will give a public hearing on the proposed areas of assessment in the proceeding for acquiring title to the extension of Seventh Avenue, from Greenwich Avenue to Carmine Street; the widening of Varick Street, from Carmine Street to Franklin Street, and the extension of Varick Street from Franklin Street to West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

Dwellings Leased.

Post & Reese, in conjunction with Douglas L. Elliman & Co., have leased for Mrs. Charles P. Perin 1,056 Fifth Avenue, an American basement house, fully furnished, to Charles P. Williams of Stonington, Conn.

The Duross Company has leased the three-story private dwelling 25 Bank Street for August M. Gerdes to William Alexander Hoefler of C. M. Hoefler & Co., for five years. Also to Henrietta Kidd the four-story building 133 West Washington Place.

Commercial Leases.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased for Adelberg & Berman to Brown & Roth the five-story storage warehouse 138 and 140 East Fifty-seventh Street for a term of years.

William A. White & Sons have leased for Mrs. Anna G. Biglow for a term of years to Mrs. Burritt the three-story building at 128 East Nineteenth Street. The building will be extensively remodeled and used for studios.

J. P. and E. J. Murray have leased the building 110 East 110th Street for Roger Foster to Abraham Millstein for use as a restaurant and dwelling.

William H. Matthews & Co. have leased for A. N. Leventhal the six-story elevator apartment house 470 and 472 West 146th Street for a term of years.

Realty Notes.

The West Side Taxpayers' Association will hold a regular meeting this evening at 267 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Henry Brady.

88th St, 180 West, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.8, five-story flat; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Frederick Torkler, $38,531.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Nichols Place, w s, 61.6 ft s of Prescott Av, runs w 217.5 to 207th St x s 100x e 40x s 100x e 100.1x n e 217.6, vacant; foreclosure, adjourned to Jan. 13.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

19th St, 274 and 276 West, s s, 110 ft e of 8th Av, 40x123.5x40.3x128.2 six-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Citizens' Savings Bank, $65,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

108th St, 109 East, n s, 105 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, David Banks, $12,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Samuel Marx.

Coster St, 630, e s, 460 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure, to the defendant, Raffael Luongo, $7,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No plans for new buildings were filed in the Bronx yesterday. The following were filed in Manhattan:

174th St, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, for a six-story storage, 75x94.11; T. F. McAvoy, 601 West 156th St, owner; F. E. Glaser, 70 Manhattan St, architect; cost, $75,000.

5th Av, s e corner of 46th St, for a six-story stores, offices, and conservatory; 561 5th Av. Co., 149 Broadway, owner; Rouse & Goldstone, architects; cost, $75,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

45th St, 38 and 40 West, to a twelve-story hotel; G. W. Stetson, premises, owner; Tracy & Swartwout, 244 5th Av., architects; cost, $50,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,520-22, n w corner of 135th St, 39.11x100; Frederick Plump et al., to Frank J. Eberhard, 75 West 119th St, (mtg $73,500,) Jan. 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,520-22, n w corner of 135th St, 39.11x100; Frank J. Eberhard to Charles D. Donohue, 1 West 59th St, (mtg $88,000,) Jan. 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 60.5 ft s of 66th St, 40x80; John A. Moore to Benjamin F. Foster, 306 West 100th St, (mtg $27,000,) Jan. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, at centre line of 153d St, if extended, runs s 75x w 100x n 75x e 100 to beginning, (foreclosure, Dec. 18;) Charles L. Hoffman, referee, to Great Centres Realty Co., 45 West 34th St, Jan. 6; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.$10,000

INTERIOR STRIP at centre line of block between 49th and 50th Sts, and 125 ft w of 6th Av, 5x0.1; Elizabeth Clark and others to 50th St. Co., 225 5th Av, Jan. 3, 8 deeds; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SHERMAN AV, s e corner of Emerson St, 100x100; Manaroneck Mortgage and Security Co. to Charles V. Sheehan, 145 West 123d St, mag $30,000,) Jan. 8; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

1ST AV, 1,516-1,518, e s, 50x75; Jere N. Martin to Joseph Frisch, 1,502 1st Av, (mtg $19,000,) Jan. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

1ST AV, 1,518, e s, 25x75; Joseph Frisch to Annie Schulman, 55 Avenue A, (mtg $18,750,) Jan. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

5TH AV, 2,156, w s, 17x75; Daniel J. Mandelson to Edward A. Johnson, 17 West 132d St, (mtg $11,000, and all liens,) Jan. 4; address 154 Nassau St.....$100

6TH AV, e s, 59.3 ft s of 38th St, 39.6x75; Albert Baer to Mathilde, his wife, 2,119 Ocean Av, Brooklyn, B. & S., Jan. 8; attorney, Nathan B. L. Cosel, 302 Broadway..$100

9TH ST, 720 East, s s, 24.11x93.11; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Lena Welkovitz, 207 East 15th St, Jan. 7; attorney, S. J. Rawak, 256 Broadway.....$23,000

19TH ST, 37 West, n s, 25x92, (foreclosure Dec. 20;) Morris J. Hirsch, referee, to Lawyers' Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Jan. 8; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St.....$50,000

51ST ST, 33 West, n s, 42x100.5; Julia M. Cary to 33 West 51st Street, 507 5th Av, (mtg $130,000,) Jan. 7; attorney, A. S. Gilbert, 43 Exchange Place.....$100

60TH ST, 243 West, n s, 24.11x100.5; William A. Keener, referee, to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, Nov. 27, 1912; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St.....$8,500

60TH ST, 245 West, n s, 24.11x100.5; same to same, Nov. 27, 1912; same attorney.....$8,500

69TH ST, s s, 223.4 ft w of Av A, 41.8x100.5; Serena Realty Co. to Samuel Wacht, 790 Riverside Drive, all liens, Jan. 8; address 99 Nassau St.....$100

81ST ST, s s, 137.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6 x102.2; Florence H. Hyman and another to San Diego Realty Co., 200 West 86th St, (mtg $55,000,) all liens, Dec. 26; address 200-48 West 86th St.....$100

83D ST, 112½ and 115 East, n s, 50x102.2; John R. Merritt et al. to Jonas Kahn, 200 West 113th St, (mtg $58,000,) Nov. 30, 1912, re-recorded from Dec. 2, 1912; attorney, Myron Sulzberger, 38 Park Row.....$100

92D ST, 316-318 East, s s, 50x100.8; Louis Safir to Ettie Ginsburg, 240 Clinton St., all liens, Dec. 31, 1912.....$100

100TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of 2d Av, 40x100.11, (foreclosure Dec. 20;) John Z. Lowe, Jr., referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Jan 8; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St.....$37,500

117TH ST, 321 East, n s, 25x100.11; Nicola Menza to Louis Alterisi, 2,063 East 17th St., Brooklyn, (mtg $24,000,) Jan. 7.....$1

128TH ST, 23 East, n s, 20x99.11; Hy. Corn to Rosella Corn, 1,986 Broadway, one-third of R. T. & I., all liens, Jan. 3; attorneys, Rosenthal & H., 2 Rector St.....$100

129TH ST, 217 West, n s, 16.8x99.11; John W. Sterling and another, executors, &c., of William A. Osborn, to Edw. M. Kirkpatrick, Valley Cottage, Rockland Co., N. Y., Jan. 8; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

132D ST, s s, 147.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.6x 99.11; Mary E. Pearce, widow and heir of Willard A. Pearce, to Mary E. Brown, 76 West 132d St, all liens, Jan. 7; attorney, Eugene Sweeney, 247 West 125th St.....$1

133D ST, 65 West, n s, 25x99.11; Joseph M. Levie et al., to Georgena K. Wilson, 82 Washington Place West, (mtg $19,000,) Dec. 12; attorney, Nathan Friedman, 309 Broadway.....$1

143D ST, 461 West, n s, 19x99.11; Emma J. Dunnigan to Ellen D. Potter, 461 West 143d St, ½ part, all title, all liens, Jan. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

166TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Edgecomb Av, 50.1x99; Dean Holding Co. to Hy. A. Goldman, 838 Hewitt Place, all liens, Jan. 8; attorney, A. W. Levy, 378 Grand St....$100

CLAY AV, 1,047, w s, 25x100; August Kirchner to Frances Glander, 757 2d Av, Jan. 7, (mtg $7,000;) attorney, M. Francolini, 500 5th Av.....$1

LIGHT ST, s s, 80 ft w of Rombouts Av, 20x 100; Dyre Avenue Realty Co. to Patrick Sullivan, 1,570 Lexington Av, (mtg $4,000,) Jan 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOT 27, Parcel 2, map of Knickerbocker Trust Co. vs. Webster Realty Co.; Flannagan & Sweeney Construction Co. to Thomas J. Flanagan, 4,012 Hill Av, (mtg $15,000,) Jan. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 1,173, map of Wakefield, 109.6x105; Mutual Trust Co. of Westchester County to Downtown Realty Co., 20 Nassau St, Dec. 21, 1912; attorneys, Ferris & S., 165 Broadway.....$1

MURDOCK AV, w s, 125 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Louis Baltimore to Bessie Agnisky, Murdock Av and Jefferson Av, Dec. 30, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PLOT begins 740 ft e of Whites Plains Road and 895 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Rosa Nathan and others, executors, to Henry J. McIntyre, 1,912 Wallace Av, (mtg $3,000,) Jan. 6; attorneys, Wood, C. & S., 63 Wall St.....$4,500

PROSPECT ST, n s, adjoining land of Mary A. Booth, 40x—, at City Island; George P. Koehler, guardian, to George P. Koehler and another, 433 East 155th St, Jan. 4; attorney, John F. Frees, 3,029 3d Av.....$3,500

SIMPSON ST, w s, 197.6 ft s of Westchester Av, 43.9x100; Charles L. Hoffman, referee, to Ida Edman, 555 West 151st St, (mtg $28,000,) Jan. 8; attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway.....$8,000

WESTCHESTER AV, n e corner of Evergreen Av, 100x irregular to w s of Wheeler Av x110x200.5; American Real Estate Co. to Pew Realty Corporation, 931 Southern Boulevard, Jan. 7; attorney, M. Stern, 64 Wall St....$100

WILLIS AV, 440, 25x100; 411 East 145th St, 25x100; 715 East 224th St, 100x114; Anton Muller to Kate Muller and others, 715 East 224th St, Jan. 8; attorney, J. W. Bryant, 391 East 149th St.....$100

163D ST, 410 East, s s, 37.6x100; Robert C. Kraft to Mabel L. Kraft, his wife, 202 Alexander Av, $50,000; attorney, H. C. Glore, 391 Fulton St, Brooklyn.....$1

174TH ST, 451 East, n s, 50x100; Arthur P. Massey, referee, to Emil W. Klappert, 873 West End Av, Jan. 7; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St.....$7,625

178TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 72x 95; Edward W. Boker and another to Hyman Harkavy, 510 East 85th St, Dec. 30; attorney, M. Berkowitz, 115 Broadway....$10,500

179TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Mohegan Av, 50x 99.1; Annie Leahy to Ozbark Realty Co., 1,007 East 180th St, Dec. 30, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

223D ST, s s, 205 ft e of Barnes Av, 100x114; w ¼ Lot 352, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Stanislawa Drews to Stanislaus Belski, 834 East 223d St, Feb. 17, 1913; attorney, John O'Connell, 291 Broadway.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,520 and 1,522, 39.11x100; Frank J. Eberhard to Frederick Plump, 601 West 180th St, Jan. 7, due March 1, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$14,500

BROADWAY, 3,159, w s, 40x100; Florence N. Silverman to Millie Hellinger, 67 East 90th St., Jan. 8, prior mtg $45,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Paul Hellinger, 320 Broadway.....$8,000

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, at centre line of 153d St, 75x100; Great Centres Realty Co. to Montrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, Jan. 6, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100,000

FORSYTH ST, 14, e s, 4.4x29.1x irregular; Lewis Adelson to Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway, Jan. 4, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Roelker, B. & S., 62 William St.....$18,000

HOUSTON ST, 148 East, n s, 25.4x101.8; Pauline Ossman et al. to Stephen Ossman, 1,454 3d Av, Jan. 7, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, E. M. Hassey, 302 Broadway.....$5,000

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 90th St, 100.4x 20; George W. Godward to Fannie Gersten, 163 Lenox Av, Jan. 7, prior mtg $30,000, due as per bond; attorney, Samuel Gersten, 163 Lenox Av.....$1,500

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 80th St, 100.8x 90.6; John Volz to Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway, Jan. 4, 3 years; attorneys, Roelker, B. & S., 62 William St.....$150,000

1ST AV, 1,373, w s, 28.2x60; Frank Mosner to Ernest C. Adler, 1,506 1st Av, Jan. 6, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph Hlavac, Jr., 1,509 1st Av.....$5,000

1ST AV, e s, 52.2 ft n of 79th St, 50x75; Joseph Frisch to Jeremiah N. Martin, 787 West End Av., Jan. 4, prior mtg $20,000, due as per bond, (two mtgs, each $8,750;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$17,500

2D ST, n s, 193.3 ft e of 1st Av, 25x121.11; Charles Abrahams to Aaron Morris, 26 Oliver St, Jan. 8, prior mtg $30,000, 5 years; attorney, Edmund Bittner, 277 Broadway....$5,000

9TH ST, 726 East, s s, 24.11x93.11; Lena Welkovitz to Ratschel Joseph, 222 Avenue B, Jan. 7, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, S. J. Rawak, 256 Broadway.....$21,625

30TH ST, n s, 210 ft w of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Catherine V. Corduke to Joseph Kenney, 145 East 97th St., Oct 11, 1912, 2 years..$2,000

42D ST, 225 and 227 West, 37.6x100.5; Louis V. O'Donohue and others to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St., Jan. 7, 1 year; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$40,000

43D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.4; David C. Miller to North River Savings Bank, 31 West 34th St., Jan. 8, prior mtg $11,000, due as per bond; attorney, N. B. Sanborn, 37 Liberty St.....$1,000

51ST ST, 33 West, n s, 42x100.5; 33 West Fifty-first Street Co., Inc., to Julia M. Cary, Ridgefield, Conn., (prior mtg $130,000,) Jan. 7, due May 1, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$15,000

69TH ST, 310 West, 25x100.5; Arnold Jacob to Joseph J. Brown, 227 West 141st St, Jan. 7, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Paul Hellinger, 320 Broadway.....$1,000

77TH ST, 428 East, 25x102; John Kolesszar to Jacob Steiner, Corono, L. I., Jan. 8, prior mtg $12,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$3,500

81ST ST, 422 East, s s, 25x102.2; Ernestine Grabenstein to Anna Fantel, (prior mtg $15,000,) Feb. 1, 1909, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. C. Levine, 119 Nassau St.....$3,000

111TH ST, s s, 287.6 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x100.11; E. Fagan to Mary J. Kingsland, 1,026 5th Av, 5 years, Dec. 2, 1912; attorneys, C. P. & W. W. Buckley, 141 Broadway.....$35,000

127TH ST, 230 West, n s, 15x80.11; Irma F. Wessely to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 7, due, &c., as per bond.$6,000

129TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Edward M. Kirkpatrick to John W. Sterling, 912 5th Av., Jan. 8, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,750

152D ST, n s, 350 ft w of Broadway, 25x 199.10; Annie M. Kelly to Elizabeth Adams, Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 7, due Aug. 4, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. F. Rogers, 4 New Chambers St.....$700

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, n s, 50 ft e of Monroe Av, 45x95; Mary J. Price to Bronx Savings Bank, 429 Tremont Av, Jan. 7, 3 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$9,000

DALY AV, w s, 231.7 ft s of 180th St, 31x 114.8; Ockland Realty Co. to Rockland Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, Jan. 7, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$26,000

EVERGREEN AV, n e corner of Westchester Av, 104x —; Pew Realty Corporation to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, Jan. 7, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$92,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av, Jan. 7, due Sept. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. C. Meyers, 527 5th Av.....$6,000

LOT 16, map of Wardsville, 50x132; James T. Lyons to Frank E. Wood et al., trustees, New Rochelle, Jan. 7, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,500

LOT 9, map of Unionport, 50x216; John J. Lutz to Mendel Marcus, 358 5th St, Brooklyn, Jan. 6, due Nov. 6, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, Isaac Levison, 258 East 138th St.....$280

LOTS 77 and 80, map of part of Hunt estate; Katherine Muller to Edward R. Koch, 655 East 158th St, Dec. 17, due as per bond; attorneys, Klocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St, $500

MONROE AV, n e corner of Belmont Av, 95x 50; same to same, Jan. 7, 3 years; attorney same.....$11,000

MORRIS AV, e s, 66.11 ft s of Bonner Place, 41.8x100; Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Co. to John A. Rutherford, trustee, Cooperstown, N. Y., Jan. 8, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$30,000

MORRIS PARK AV, s s, 100.4 ft e of Fillmore Av, 50.8x119.5x50x127.6; F. & W. Co. to Gustav Flenkner, 158 East 55th St, prior mtg $37,000, Jan. 7, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

PARK AV, s e corner of 183d St, 47.1x90x43.8x 90; Hermann N. Meyer to Caroline Christman, 163 West 105th St, Jan. 2, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$20,000

PARK AV, e s, Lot 416, map of Melrose South; Angela Monteleone to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, due as per bond, Jan. 8.....$7,000

PLOT, begins 740 ft e of White Plains Road and 895 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Henry J. McIntyre to Rosa Nathan and others, executors, 188 St. Nicholas Av, Jan. 7, prior mtg $3,000, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 300 Broadway.$800

WENDOVER AV, s s, 151.7 ft e of Washington Av, 25.3x109.7; Olga Balaban to Simon Russek, 137 West 86th St, Jan. 7, due as per bond; attorneys, Bandler & H., 42 Broadway, $2,500

WESTCHESTER AV, n w corner of Wheeler Av, 40.1x107.3x40x110; Pew Realty Corporation to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, Jan. 7, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$8,000

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 40.1 ft e of Evergreen Av, 40.1x109.6x40x108.9; same to American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av, Jan. 7, due Sept. 1 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. C. Meyers, 527 5th Av.....$5,000

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 80.2 ft e of Evergreen Av, 40.1x irregular; same to same, Jan. 7, due Sept. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$5,000

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 120.3 ft e of Evergreen Av, 40.1x107.3x40x107.5; same to same, Jan. 7, due Sept. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; same.$5,000

144TH ST, s s, 50.8 ft w of Rider Av, 50.7x—; Kate C. Clark to Augustus Van Cortlandt, Jr., and another, trustees, Garden City, L. I., Jan. 6, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$18,000

149TH ST, s s, e half ¼ of Lot 86, map of Melrose South; Jennie E. Brolles to Anna M. Hoops, 582 East 135th St, Jan. 2, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,000

159TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Elton Av, 16.10x 100; Andrew Miller to Ina F. Burgoyne, Florence, Mass., Jan. 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Robert H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av.$3,000

167TH ST, 846 and 848 East, 50x146.11; Carmine Construction Co. to Barbara Lopard, 822 Jennings St, Dec. 26, 1912, prior mtg $45,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,000

174TH ST, n s, 100 ft s e of Railroad Av, 50x 100; Emil W. Klappert to Charles Stahl, 118 East End Av, Jan. 7, 3 years; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St.....$5,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 813, south store; Solomon Weinhandler to Angelo Rinaldi, 813 Amsterdam Av., 3 years from May 1, 1912; attorney, E. H. Kauffman, 123 William St.....$720

CLASON POINT ROAD, e s, 250 ft n of Gildersleeve Av, 25x111.6, all; Susan H. Rudd to Anton Bubak, 213 East 126th St, 10 years from May 1, 1911; attorneys, Whalen & D., 97 Cedar St.....$745

HENRY ST, 193, basement; Benjamin Solomon to Belle Selkewitz, 193 Henry St, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1912; attorney, M. Blotstein, 169 East Broadway.....$540

2D AV, 157, all; John Palmieri to Isaac Turetsky, 157 2d Av, 3 years from Jan. 1, 1913.....$1,680

3D AV, 403 and 405, all; David Lippmann to Max Greenberg, 163 3d Av, 10 years from Jan. 1, 1913; attorney, Samuel A. Singerman, 35 Nassau St.....$2,850

7TH ST, 83 East, parlor floor; Lena Jacobowitz to Benjamin Kleinberg, and another, 83 East 7th St, 2 10-12 years from July 1, 1909.....$860

180TH ST, 881 East, store and basement; Tommaso Giordano to Eugene Bonsaing, 904 East 182d St, 10 years from Nov. 1, 1912; attorney, Joseph T. Hanlon, 1,009 East 180th St.....$1,200

MECHANICS' LIENS.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 96th St, 35.8 x89.9; Kawneer Manufacturing Co. against Abraham Goldberg, owner; John H. Schelen, contractor.....$155

AUDUBON AV, 404 to 412; North American Wall Paper Co. against H. G. Realty Co., owner; Henry Guttmann, contractor, (renewal).....$885

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, whole front between 62d and 63d Sts, 200.10x irregular; Isador Cristaldi against New Theatre, owner; Century Theatre lessee; Ellison Construction Co., contractor.....$210

CONVENT AV, n w corner of 142d St, 99.11x 125; Jamestown Mantel Co. against Benclare Construction Co., owner and contractor..$7,652

HOME ST, s w corner of Fox St, 94x100; Jacob B. Levine and Alex Rosner against Home Fox Co., owner and contractor.....$800

LIND AV, w s, 124 ft n of 168th St, 50x144; Tobruk Construction Co. against Pasquale Lamberti, owner; Lamberti Construction Co., owner and contractor.....$222

WEBSTER AV, 2,039 to 2,043; North American Wall Paper Co. against Cawston Construction Co., owner and contractor.....$146

3D AV, 3,758 and 3,760; Klock Contracting Co. against Wendover Bronx Co., owner and contractor; Julius Miller, contractor.....$284

3D AV, 1,770 to 1,774; Charles A. Worthington, trustee, against New York Elevated Railroad Co. and Interborough Rapid Transit Co., owners; Hudson M. Mason, Henry L. Gillespie, and Hygrade Amusement Co., lessees; George Merritt Ward, Inc., contractor..$455

11TH AV, n w corner of 37th St, 50x100; Thomas Mulry & Son against Peter McGirr, owner; Terence T. McKegney, lessee; Payne Construction Co., contractor.....$888

47TH ST, 629 West; Jacob Perlman against James F. Walsh, owner and contractor..$900

47TH ST, 222 to 226 West; John Hankin & Brother against D. Brainard Ray, John E. Stimson, Richard C. Burne, Joseph W. Stinston, executors, &c, and estate of Mary E. Ray, owners; Jacob M. Seidenberg and Jacob Kostman, lessees and contractors; Seidenberg & Kostman, contractors.....$249

SAME PROPERTY; same against same owners; same lessees; Frolic Restaurant Co., contratcor.....$53

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 9th St; Hull, Crippen & Co. against John Wanamaker and others, Oct. 31, 1912.....$42

1ST AV, 168; Joseph Hammerman against Edward Rafter and others, Jan. 11, 1912, $159.

48TH ST, 220 to 228 West; R. J. Donovan Co. against Frazee Realty Co. and others, Nov. 30, 1912.....$157

SAME PROPERTY; Braunfels, Browning & Co. against same, Dec. 3, 1912.....$79

48TH ST, s s, 275.6 ft e of 8th Av; James Kelly against Frazee Realty Co. and others, Dec. 2, 1912.....$1,302

184TH ST, n e s, 192.7 ft w of Webster Av; Standard Plumbing Supply Co. against Orosant Construction Co. and others, Jan. 4, 1913.....$2,425

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

DALY AV, w s, 231.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

166 WEST 72ND ST.

HOUSEKEEPING HOTEL APARTMENTS

3 and 4 Rooms, with Bath and Kitchen.

Bathrooms equipped with shampoo and needle showers.

Kitchens have porcelain lined refrigerators, cooled by refrigerating plant in basement.

Maid service furnished, if desired, at low rate. A remedy for the servant problem.

Ideal for Bachelors or Small Family.

Situated near Subway Express Station, 6th and 9th Avenue "L" Stations and Street Cars.

See pamphlet with full particulars.

Apply to Manager, on premises. 'Phone, 7640—Columbus.

530 WEST END AV.

Southeast Corner 86th Street.

Two 10 Room Apartments, with 4 baths.

One Doctor's Suite, on corner, separate entrance.

Call and see before renting elsewhere.

Subway Station a block away. Apartment located on two streets under jurisdiction of Park Department.

Representative on premises.

Bankruptcy Sales

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the DOVER WHITE MARBLE COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 16,572.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt and to all parties in interest:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that real and personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of the trustees herein, at public auction, by Shongood & Company, United States Auctioneers, at No. 113 Leonard Street, City of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, free, clear, and discharged of all liens and incumbrances thereon, all such valid liens and incumbrances to attach to the proceeds of such sale.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

REAL ESTATE, located in the Town of Dover, County of Dutchess, and State of New York, known as the quarry property of the bankrupt, consisting of approximately one hundred and fifty-three acres of land and the buildings thereon, and certain PERSONAL PROPERTY located on said real estate, consisting of tile power plant, cutting plant, etc., and also personal property consisting of office furniture, located at No. 303 Fifth Avenue, Room 908, in the City of New York, all of which property is described more particularly and in detail in an order of this Court, made on the 13th day of December, 1912, and filed in the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, No. 68 William Street, New York City.

Said property may be inspected any day prior to the sale, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The sale is to be made pursuant to the terms set forth in the aforementioned order and subject to the confirmation of this Court.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 13th, 1912.

GRIGGS, BALDWIN & BALDWIN, Attorneys for Trustees, Office and Post Office Address, 27 Pine Street, Manhattan, City of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS FINKELSTEIN, MORRIS R. FINKELSTEIN and ABRAHAM FINKELSTEIN, individually and as copartners composing the firm of A. FINKELSTEIN & SONS, Bankrupts.—No. 17,451.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Jan. 9th, 1913, by order of the court, at 11:30 A. M., at 22-24 West 26th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of dresses and junior cloaks and suits, woolens, silk and satin piece goods, trimmings, buttons, sewing machines, electric power machines, cutting tables, and equipment of a modern cloak and suit factory, furniture and showroom fixtures, safe, typewriter, &c.

FERDINAND A. HOYT, Receiver.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy, 71 Broadway, N. Y. City.

MALCOLM SUNDHEIMER, Attorney for Receiver, 31 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SCHATZER, WEISSART & THAU, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 699 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of men's neckwear, piece goods, machinery, safe, fixtures, &c.

CHARLES W. BACON, Receiver.

ROSENBERG & LEVIS, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CONRAD & BROOKS, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Jan. 9th, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of cloaks, suits, furs, fixtures, &c.

MORTIMER B. BERNSTEIN, Receiver.

EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Receiver, 366 Broadway New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM GORDON, Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, January 9th, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of coats, suits, &c.

JOHN S. DAVENPORT, Trustee.

ROSENBERG & LEVIS, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAM ROTHSTEIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Jan. 9th, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 29 Allen St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of picture frames, pictures, fixtures, &c.

ALLEN MANN, Receiver.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 16,118.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—GAETANO ZINGALES, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Gaetano Zingales, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 15th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on February 10th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 3d, 1913.

NO. 17,427.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—GEORGE FOX, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George Fox, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 6, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 17th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 6, 1913.

NO. 16,238.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—DANIEL KLEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Daniel Klein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 9th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on February 10th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 3d, 1913.

Bankruptcy Notices

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS STEIERMAN, alleged bankrupt.—No. 17,308.

To the creditors of Julius Steierman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that a petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the bankrupt herein, and a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider an offer of composition, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated January 7, 1913.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEW YORK PIONEER MANUFACTURING CO., Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 17,042.

To the creditors of New York Pioneer Manufacturing Co. of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that a petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the bankrupt herein, and a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1913, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider an offer of composition, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 7th, 1913.

NO. 17,495.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS HELLER, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Louis Heller of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1912, the said Louis Heller was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1,375, Hudson Terminal Building, No. 50 Church Street, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 6th, 1913.

NO. 17,558.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSE LOWENHEIM, doing business as MME. ROSE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Rose Lowenheim, doing business as Mme. Rose, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1912, the said Rose Lowenheim, doing business as Mme. Rose, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1,375, Hudson Terminal Building, No. 50 Church Street, City and County of New York, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 7, 1913.

NO. 16,441.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—DAVID FINE and JACOB WAX, individually and as copartners under the firm name of FINE & WAX, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that David Fine and Jacob Wax, individually and as copartners under the firm name of Fine & Wax, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 18th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on February 10th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 3d, 1913.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of THE FAIR ONE TO TWENTY-FIVE CENT DEPARTMENT STORE, a domestic corporation, alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of January, 1913, an order was made referring the above-entitled proceedings to the undersigned as referee, under Section 12 of the Bankruptcy Act, and

Notice is hereby further given that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, at No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on the 20th day of January, 1913, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

January 8, 1913.

NO. 17,325.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ORIENTAL CASINO, INC., bankrupt.

To the creditors of Oriental Casino, Inc., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1912, the said Oriental Casino, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room 1,375, Hudson Terminal Building, No. 50 Church Street, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 6th, 1913.

NO. 17,500.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE H. DE LEON, doing business as GEORGE H. DE LEON CO., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of George H. de Leon of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1913, the said George H. de Leon was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, (Room 1,510,) City and County of New York, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 8, 1913.

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Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 15,807.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York—MICHAEL ROSENTHAL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Michael Rosenthal, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 22d, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on February 10th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 3d, 1913.

NO. 16,020.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—McPARTLAND & O'FLAHERTY CO., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that McPartland & O'Flaherty Co., bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated January 7th, 1913, praying for the confirmation of a composition of 20 per cent., and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 20, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 7, 1913.

NO. 17,338.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of A. FELTENSTEIN, a corporation, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of A. Feltenstein, a corporation, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1912, the said A. Feltenstein, a corporation, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 2 Rector Street, City and County of New York, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1913, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Jan. 8, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,048.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM CROWLEY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William Crowley, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 25th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on February 10th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 3d, 1913.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY COHEN, Bankrupt.—No. 17,097.

To the creditors of Harry Cohen of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1912, the said Harry Cohen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated January 8th, 1913.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,291.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—MILTON C. FRIEDBERG, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Milton C. Friedberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 20th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on February 10th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 8d, 1913.

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S.S. Hamburg (11,000 tons) Jan. 11, 11 A.M. Feb. 22, 10 A.M.

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Mauretania	Jan. 22, 1 A. M.	Mar. 5
	Feb. 12, 1 A. M.	Apr. 2
Lusitania	Feb. 5, 1 A. M.	Mar. 26
	Feb. 26, 1 A. M.	Apr. 16

QUEENSTOWN, FISHGUARD, AND LIVERPOOL.

CARMANIA JAN. 11 (10 A. M. Feb. 22, 10 AM) CAMPANIA Jan. 29, 1 AM April 9, 1 AM CARONIA May 8, 10AM May 31, 10AM

Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume
Sailing hour noon. See Itinerary.

PANNONIA JAN. 11, FEB. 27. ULTONIA FEB. 12. CARPATHIA MAR. 22.

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FRANCONIA Jan. 18 CARONIA Jan. 30 Mar. 15
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EXPRESS SAILINGS—10 A. M.—FAST MAIL SAILINGS

Kaiser Wilhelm II, January 21
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, January 30
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, February 4
*Barbarossa, February 6
*Bremen Direct

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

*Madeira, Gibraltar, *Algiers, Naples, Genoa — Mediterranean — Berlin, Feb. 15; Prinzess Irene, Mar. 1
*As indicated on sailing list

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Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
St. Paul.....Jan. 11 | *Majestic.....Jan. 25
Philadelphia....Jan. 18 | New York.....Feb. 1
*White Star Line Steamer from Pier 59, N. R.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N. R.
Minn'ska. Jan. 11, 10:30 AM | Minneapolis. Feb. 1
Minnet'ka. Jan. 18, 1:30 PM | Minnehaha. Feb. 8

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10:00 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Zeeland.....Jan. 15 | Vaderland....Jan. 29
Finland.....Jan. 22 | Finland.....Feb. 5

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
*St. Paul. Jan. 11, 9:30 AM | Majestic....Jan. 25
*Philad'a. Jan. 18, 9:30 AM | *New York. Feb. 1
*American Line Steamer from Pier 62, N. R.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Baltic...Jan. 23, noon | Baltic.....Feb. 20
Celtic...Feb. 6, noon | Celtic.....Mar. 6

Boston—Mediterranean Ports—Italy.
Canopic.....Feb. 1 | Cretic.....Apr. 5
Canopic.....Mar. 15 | Canopic.....April 26

WINTER CRUISES
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*La Provence.....Jan. 16 | *La Touraine.....Feb. 6
*La Lorraine.....Jan. 23 | *La Lorraine.....Feb. 13
*Twin-screw steamer. ‡

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

8, Original—The State of Wyoming, complainant, vs. State of Colorado et al.—Leave granted to file answers herein.

381—Effie Hoke et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States;

588—Louis Athanasaw et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States;

602—Emma Harris, &c., et al., plaintiffs in error vs. the United States.

603—Della Bennett, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States, and

842—John A. Johnson, appellant, vs. Luman T. Hoy, United States Marshal, &c.—Leave granted C. W. Howth to file additional brief in behalf of Effie Hoke within one week. Argument continued for the United States, and concluded for the plaintiffs in error in 602 and 603.

500—The Northern Pacific Railway Company et al., appellants, vs. the United States of America.—Argument commenced for the appellants and continued for the appellee.

Day call for Jan. 9: Nos. 500, 520, 620, 682, (and 683,) 698, 854, 670, 691, 858, and 862.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ.—109—Aubrey sisters v. Creme de Mohr Co. 122—Matter of Monarch Corporation. 123—Matter of tug Charles B. Sandford. 40—Parker v. U S. 69—N Y, N H & H R R v. Gladiator. 70—River & Harbor Transp Co. v. Transport No. 10. 85—Beard v. Campania. 99—In re Passalo. 107—Lehigh Coal & Nav Co v. tug R. B. Little. 112—Royce v. D, L & W R R.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Jury Calendar. 138—Gleason v. Thaw. 121—Krantz Mfg Co v. Sibley. 60—Nelson v. Penn RR. 170—Hayes v. Wells Fargo Co. 145—McCreary, Wallin & Crouse v. Anglo So Am Bank. 149—Blakely v. Merchants & Mfrs Ex. 150—Cantalupo v. Laconazzo. 94—United States v. Holland Am Line. 155—Vermule v. Reilly. 141—Pusey v. N Y Lubricating Oil Co. 152—United States v. Emulsite.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Ray, J.—Equity. 23—Hughes v. A H Smith Co. 24—A. H. Smith Co v. Hughes.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Admiralty. 143—Erickson v. Gallagher. 142—Fox v. S S Stephano. 147—Cent Hudson Steamboat Co v. steamboat Flemington. 148—Cook v. tug Hercules. 157—Harms v. lighter Bayonne.

STATE.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Thursday: 787—Matter of Priess v. Wade. 762—People ex rel Coney Island Jockey Club v. Purdy. 763—Same v. same. 746—In matter of Young v. Waldo. 853—Bernard Anderson v. Arthur McMullen, impleaded. 292—Edward S. Burtis v. Frederick K. Trowbridge. 360—William H Mudge v. West End Brewing Co.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, and Miller, JJ.—Enumerated motions. 358—In re Federal Surety Co. 359—Bonart v. Thorn. 360—Farjeon v. Indian Territory Illum Oil Co. 366—Black v. Mfg Comm Co. 367—Culbrandsen v. Lord Elec Co. 364—Stelle v. McGregor. 434—People v. Hammerstein. 216—People v. Vitusky. 394-395—Mayor, &c, v. Broadway and 7th Av Ry. 368—Hakanson v. Kingsley. 369—Grabfield v. Haralson Co Bk of Buchanan, Ga. 370—Hyams v. Morrison. 371—Riehl v. Himmelwrighat. 372—Riehl v. Austin. 374—Knapp v. Barrett. 375—First Comm Bk of Pontiac v. Moses Valentine.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—Litigated motions. 1—Matter of La Sala, (4,945 Park Av.) 2—Riley v. Preston. 3—Goldberg v. Goldberg. 4—Morse v. Baker. 5—Matter of Universal Silk Mill Co. 6—Jackson v. Grube. 7—Bank of Nova Scotia v. Hutcheson. 8—Malatesta v. Emro. 9—Webber v. Earley. 10—Leon v. Leon. 11—Corinthian Bowling Club v. N Y Bowling Co. 12—Wright v. North American Assn Co of London. 13—Rattray v. Hazard. 14—Levin v. Levin. 15—Guaranty Trust Co v. 2d Av Ry Co. 16—Same v. same. 17—Shinn v. British Columbia Copper Co. 18—Morse v. Baker. 19—Warle v. L I R R. 20—Same v. same. 21—Bernstein v. same. 22—Flatauer v. Loser. 23—Cavanagh v. Philipsborn. 24—Smith v. Hammond. 25—Levy v. Tribelhorn. 26—Epstein v. Epstein. 27—Dorney v. Herron. 28—Posilipo v. Levy. 29—Morse v. Morse. 30—Meyer v. Becker. 31—Samarelli v. Samarelli. 32—Steinberger v. Schaeneyelt. 33—Schmidt v. Medical Society. 34—Levine v. Friederick. 35—Peterson v. Renskorf. 36—Reinhardt v. Dunne. 37—State Bank v. Levi. 38—Sickels v. Hughes. 39—Updike v. Mace. 40—Matter of Murphy, (McKeon.) 41—Int R T Co v. City Island R R Co. 42—Titus v. Central Park, &c, R R. 43—Cooley v. Cooley. 44—Same v. same. 45—Raftery v. Fisk. 46—Hedges v. Mountjoy. 47—Shane v. Muir. 48—Munn v. Roth. 49—Gardell v. Joline. 50—Same v. same. 51—Herron & Co v. Habicht. 52—People ex rel Meeks v. Drummond. 53—Byrne v. Doelger. 54—Schultze v. Huttlinger. 55—Italian Press Pub Assn v. Isham Ellsworth Co. 56—McManus v. Vogelstein. 57—Same v. same. 58—Same v. same. 59—Truse v. Doyle. 60—Sloan v. Sloan. 61—Jahn v. Happel. 62—Lacey v. Auerbach. 63—O'Leary v. Oppenheim. 64—Blaney v. Loew. 65—People v. Davis. 66—Same v. Owens. 67—Levy v. Buskey. 68—People v. Cohen & Levy. 69—Matter of Simon. 70—Tlusty v. Doyle. 71—Hudson Mfg Co v. Olson Const Co. 72—Same v. same. 73—Keleher v. Pecker. 74—Gordon v. Raflowitz. 75—Helemer v. Helemer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Amend, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Newberger, J.—Motions. Preferred causes. 1345—Farley v. Noar. 777—Furthmann v. Furthmann. General calendar. 263—Schultz v. Schultz. 1466—Federal Terra Cotto Co. v. Sternfeld Bldg Co. 766—Warner v. Ostrander & Co. 805—Savarese v. Attilio. 1613—Coufal v. Gunby. 1628—Wells v. Culver. 1656—Jawitz v. Wagner. 1661—Ketcham v. Ketcham. 1662—Lyman v. Bush. 1706—Cent Trust Co of N Y v. Bourne. 1768—Glemby v. Glemby. 960—Mosapp v. Stevens. 1385—Hester, Inc, v. Sutphin. 1059—Terry v. Thomas. 1438—Anderson v. Waring. 1121—Egan v. Egan. 874—Comiskey v. Fitzpatrick. 1718—Maxwell v. Cebrelli. 978—Skrillow v. Rubonovitz. 980—Burke v. same. 1071—Hutchinson v. Sperry. 1161—May v. Stein. 1141—Watson v. Watson. 824—Dunphey v. Kelly. 218—Laitman v. Montgomery. 1359—Rastetter v. Hoenninger. 907—Hallahan v. Hallahan. 40—Spain v. Talcott. 85—Kolb v. Mortimer. 134—Ranger v. Locke. 1073—Carleton v. Lawrence. 1137—Lander v. Levy. 1157—Davidson v. Davidson. 977—Rafski v. Smith Co. 243—McLean v. Gardner. 1173—Wrightsville Hardware Co v. Assets Realization Co. 1793—Obendorf v. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. 756—Overton v. Gobber. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Terms—Part IV., clear; Part V., case on; Part VII., case on; Part VIII., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI. Adjourned until Jan. 13.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Goff, J.—Criminal Term. 1—Charles C. Steinert, Jr., et al. v. James J. Wise. 8—John Perrett. 4—Jacob Einbund et al. v. 5—Ralph Bartugno.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCall, J. 2400—Nat Bank of Commerce v. Ehrich Mfg Co. 2792—French v. Potter. 2540—Cockrell v. Hutton. 2832—Conley v. Bell Ayre Conservation Co. 2766—Brill v. Friedhoff. 2835—People, &c, Gernee v. Masbicher Cong. Co. 2835—Salomon v. North British & Mer Ins Co. 2835—Druck v. Druck. 2813—Spiegel v. Brown. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Davis, J. 1788—Shanahan v. Norcross Bros. Co. 1781—Meehan v. Joline. 1790—Marinaro v. Precision Mach Co. 1780—Sullivan v. Joline. 1625—Fabrizio v. City of N Y. 1764—Baker v. Whitridge. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Cohalan, J. 1744—Klein v. C I & B R R. 1752—A Quinn v. Whitridge. 1754—P Quinn v. same. 1750—Quinn v. same. 1736—Gervans v. Linch. 1753—Villano v. N Y Times Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hasbrouck, J. 1479—W McLaughlin v. City of N Y. 1480—J McLaughlin v. same. 1584—Sullivan v. N Y Tel Co. 1621—Fitzsimmons v. City of N Y. 1652—Cells v. same. 644—Vaillant v. Collins. 1687—Blurv v. City of N. Y. 1734—Lewin v. same. 1795—Hasberg v. Picker Bros. 1799—Durnin v. Washington Engine Works. 1800—Little v. Joline. 1812—Charleton v. Charlock. 1886—Grimes v. City of N Y. 429—Ostrafsky v. Blinder. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Whitaker, J. 1562—Greenblatt v. Kalashen. 1105—Jordan v. Jackson. 1051—Harries v. Walker. 1522—Wolfe v. Lucas. 1815—Glover-Miller v. Int R T Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Pendleton, J. 1488—Cook v. Hart. 134—Donoghue v. Callanan. 206½—Rosasco v. Ideal Opening Dye Co. 1577—Pearce v. Nilson. 232½—Mangan v. Collins. 233½—Mangan v. Collins. 140—Landers v. Eichberg. 406½—S Pizarro v. Taylor. 474—G Pizarro v. same. 4400—Same v. same. 4401—S Pizzaro v. same. 4437—A Pizarro v. same. 1974—Andoux v. N Y Transp Co. 271—Bell v. Su Print & Pub Co. 204½—Same v. Press Pub Co. 600—Colussi v. Dickey. 127½—Anner v. Gordon. 787—Karnes v. Catovi. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J. 1611—Orspansky v. Charles Bayer Co. 1775. 1820—Durfein v. Brewster. 1778—Goodman v. Joline. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gavegan, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Donnelly, J. 40½—Sperrazza v. Bklyn Union El R R. 1696—Ellis v. Maxwell Briscoe, Inc. 1474—Wasserman v. Muller. 1450—Nemeth v. Tracy. 995—Geary, Jr, v. U S Finishing Co. 1697—Fleming v N Y Transp Co. 1468—Miller v. U S Realty and Imp Co. 1845—Hellbronner v. Joline. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J. 1287—C. Hines v. Walz. 1288—L Hines v. Walz. 285½—Lachner v. City of N Y. 1500—P. Handweiler v. City of N Y. 1501—E. Handweiler v. City of N Y. 1571—Fudinas v. Proser. 1575—McCarthy v. F W Seagrist, Jr, Co. 1095—Mulhollander v. Hotel Astor Co. 1741—McCourt v. City of N. Y. 1869—Brookheim v. Rader. 1903—Dworsky v. Hudnut. 1908—Choinsky v N Y Mutual Gas Light Co. 1919—Wilson v. City of N Y. 712—Hopkin v. City of N Y. 1112—Lenhart v. Burns Bros. 1858—Gayfert v. Wade. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Guy J. 1674—Rudousky v. Brooklyn Union El R R. 1303—Harty v. Ehret, &c. 1682—Abramovitz v. Durra. 1682—Strauss v. Nas El R. 1673—Schmelzer v. "Huyler's," Inc. 1820—W Mosblech v. Brinkworth. 1321—H Mosblech v. same. 1708—Labrouzza v. B H R R. 1675—Redden v. Brangan. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Bischoff, J. Inquest, 1390—Blaney v. Loew. 410—Anderson v. Ill. Surety Co. 1390—Aldrich v. N Y & Queens Elec Light & Power Co. 1395—Sonntag v. Felker. 117—South Am Co v. Chelsea Const Co. 1368—Alexander v. Ellis. 1237—Lemly v. Keech. 1250—Price v. Clarke. 1225—Lehman v. Pike. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Bijur, J. 949—Stephen Colletti Co v. Hommedieu. 974—Osborne v. Mulligan. 1499—United Fruit Co v. Met S S Co. 1486—Reinhardt v. Dunne. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Hotchkiss, J. Case on—Comerford v. Moffatt. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Gerard, J. 1457—Henderson v. Delpark Production. 1494—Hart v. Wallach Bros. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Platzek, J. Inquest, 1125—Silverman v. Lemkay. 480—Rucienski v. No Brit & M Ins Co of London. 481—Same v. Liverpool & London & Globe Ins Co. 85—City of N Y v. Lloyd. 2467—Cannon v. Bannon. 797—Stone v. U S Title Guar & Ind Co. 371—Coleman v. Lincoln. 1272—Donahue v. Newman. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Bragg, J. 1319—Straus v. Hoch. 1437—Nathan v. Gladstone. 1020—Smith v. Pinsey. 1318—Williamer v. Rutherford Realty Co. 44—Oil City Boiler Works v. Gen Elec Co. 1458—Messimer v. N Y Dock Co. 597—Taggart v. Cutting. 1279—Silsbie v. Silsbie. 381½—Bimline v. Kirshstein. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers — Fowler, S. Will for probate: Robert B. Baker, John W. Corbett, Margaretha Baeschlin, Emma Krebs, Mary W. Mandelich.

SURROGATES' COURT — Trial Term — Cohalan, S. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Luce, J. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Lynch, J. 4587½—Meyer v. De Rosa. 1584—Yager v. Rosenberg. 4536½—Fox v. Fox. 1556—Fishman v. Werner. 1629—Klein v. Levy. 4409½—Blaut v. Shurfoot Horseshoe Co. 1565—Mollenhauer v. Int R T Co. 1566—Namas v. same. 1571—Walsh v. Codington Co. 1239—Duff & Sons v. Levin. 5264½—Coffe v. Newark Auto Co. 1633½—Wolf v. Trautner. 1638, 1634—Emma v. Lewenstein. 1635—Meichel v. Goldberg. 1636—Warchkowitzer v. Zinreich. 1637—Eureka Fire Hose Mfg Co v. Falber. 1638—Telp v. City of N Y. 1639—Schenkan v. Cent Park, &c, R R. 1640—Fishman v. Levine. 1641—Wechsler v. W & J Sloane Co. 1644—Reddington v. Meyer. 1645—Kulla v. Greenwald. 1646—Avitabile v. United Const Realty Assoc. 1647—Karpen v. Joline. 1648—Beller v. Weinberg. 1648½—Teller v. Morganthau. 421—Solomon v. Brons. 422—Shapiro v. same. 1649—Bernstein v. Batavia. 1651—Garbolowitz v. Bklyn Heights R R. 1653—Silverstein v. Rock. 1654—Giesenwald v. Cohen. 1655—Caravelli v. Del Draga. 1657—Gutman v. Black. Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III., Delehanty, J., case on; Part IV., Smith, J., case on; Part V., Schmuck, J., case on; Part VI., Finelite, J., case on; Part VII., McAvoy, J., case on; Part VIII., La Fetra, J., case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Green, J. 4897—Landeker v. Prop Sec Co. 4906—Mulcahy & Gibson v. Pacific C C Co. 5124—De Cantellon v. Moloney. 5133—Currie v. Holland. 5137—Hurd v. Harrison Plush Co. v. Feldman. 5138—Alexander v. McCarthy. 5147—Levey v. Sachs. 5211—Leggett v. Levy. 5143—May v. Lithe & Mfg Co. 5146—Maccarts v. European Const Co. 5151—Henry v. Sunderoff. 5160—Gens v. Rothstein. 5173—A P Dienst Co v. Leopard Const Co. 5153—West, &c, Co v. Whitlock. 5154—Rosenthal v. R H Haines Co. 5122—Wiess v. Grande. 5120—Bossert v. Helmick. 4778—Turner v. Goodwin. 4894—Wasserman v. Kuncherf. 4954—Ginsburg v. Heller. 4962—Isreal v. J F Owen Co. 5008—Gens v. Cohn. 5100—Klebold Press v. Becmin Co. Case on.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J. Trust Co of America v. United Boxboard Co—J Sidney Bernstein.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J. Livingston v. Smith—John Jerome Rooney. Nelson v. Madison Const Co (2)—Edward R Rayher. Hastorf v. Hennen—Clifford G Ludveigh. Halferin v. Livingston—Charles A Oberwager.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J. In re Pessmont Realty Corp—John J Lowe.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J. In re West 231st St—Lawrence S Greenbaum.

CITY COURT—McAvoy, J. Walton v. Cox—Alfred H Towney.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J. Margaret K Hoyle v. Max Borsuk—William J Lynch. Abel King v. Wilhelmina How—Michael Heumann. Rosehill Realty Corp v. Gantano Collina—Thomas F Keating. Lincoln Trust Co v. Charles F Dixon—Thomas F Keating. Jennie Breitenback v. Mary Buhler—Irvin I Levy.

CITY COURT—McAvoy, J. Epstein v. Donohue—Thomas J Snee.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jaycox, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Ketcham, S. Wills of Adelheid Kropp, Seaman Frank, David Cochran, and Maria D Palmer. Accountings in the estates of J V Buskirk, S G Delap, Frederick Votis, M J Coffey, Arthur Westervelt, George Zipp, J Edward Swanstrom, Ellen Ryan, P Lotzner, Wilhemena Myndtsee, Johanna Sherlock, Moses Crown, Alexander McGivney, Joseph Notivitz, James McStay, Mary Brennan, J S Turner, and Ellen Trudden. Estates of John Hayes, Ellen Hogerty, D J Runyon, and Bleakney infants.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Putnam, J. 2576—Moriarty v. Moriarty. 1791—Bossert v. Dhuy. 2633—Gold v. Kaplan. 1965—Fauls v. Fauls. 2000—Klein v. Krakower.

The remaining cases marked ready on the day calendar of Jan. 7 will be added to this calendar from time to time as these cases are disposed of.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kapper, J. Litigated motions. 1—Matter of Katz. 2—Baldwin v. Baldwin. 3—Graham v. Straus et al. 4—Page v. Schak. 5—Thompson Co v. Dickstein. 6—Daroschik v. Nichols Copper Co. 7—Bertram v. Cawthorne. 8—Stratton v. Graham. 9—Matter of Castleton Av. 10—Zwarich v. Brooklyn Cooperage Co. 11—Force v. Price. 12—Schroeder v. Snyder et al. 13—Matter of Young Women's Christian Association. 14—Matter of Putnam Av, (Wyckoff.) 15—Matter of Putnam Av. 16—Matter of Putnam Av. 17—Matter of Stockholm St. 18—Finn v. Finn. 19—Smith v. Smith. 20—Ross v. Cohen. 21—Patterson v. Patterson. 22—Slater v. Shimko. 23—Matter of Putnam Av, (Fresh Pond Realty Co.) 24—Matter of Behrens. 25—Barnes et al. v. Middland R R Terminal Co. 26—Woldenberg v. Feldman. 27—Bisseer v. Loebelson. 28—Blosser v. Loebelson. 29—Sanbern v. Central Georgia Ry Co. 30—Wendel v. Wendel. 31—Rhinow v. Rhinow. 32—Brokaw v. Brokaw. 33—Muller v. Hawxhurst. 34—Shaw v. Shaw. 35—Matter of Flatbush & Extension-4th Av Subway, (Kelther.) 36—Schiff v. F & J Realty Co et al. 37—Schaikowitz v. Sadowsky. 38—People v. Seleske. 39—Marcus v. Cordes. 40—Barlow v. Classon Const Co et al. 41—Weber v. James. 42—Carey v. L I R R Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Stapleton, J.; Part II., Manning, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Van Siclen, J. 6278-6279—Murphy & Cavanagh v. Sea Beach Realty Co. 6097—Keane v. same. 2210—Maliouk v. Loudon. 5848—Preston v. City of N Y. 5255—McGarry v. N Y Dock Co. 6690—Seaward v. Tasker. 6257—McGuinness v. Asbestolith Mfg Co. 6259—Doran v. B Un El R R. 6268—Holt v. Nassau R R. 6273—Ellam v. Wheeler. 9325—Dillon v. Ormond. 6074—Simon et al v. Nnara. 6072—Levy Bros v. Emeigh et al. 5730—Lorey v. Guthy et al. 1789—McCluskey v. McClintic-Marshall Const Co. 4675—O'Hara v. Nassau R R. 4709—Beasley v. B H R R and another. 5893—Chapal Freres & Co v. Weinschenker & Son. 2822—Vogel v. Interborough Rapid Tr Co. 4804—Guzy v. Solomon. 4568—McCloray v. Nassau R R. 6121—Hill v. O'Connor. 6248—Malone et al v. Newburg Carpet Co. 5762—Cunningham v. Barnum Auto Co et al. 5788—Basel v. Ansonia Clock Co. 6256—Yule v. Nassau R R. 6288—Cooney v. Cauldwell-Wingate Co. 4847—Olivette v. H & A. Lock Co. 4607—Johnson v. Nassau R R. 2670—Di Maio v. Fox. 3420—Genna v. Sea View Amusement Co. 4323—Scholl v. Otto. 7939—Lo Re v. Federman and another. 863—McFadden v. City of N Y. 5322—Bleiman v. Schwartzenfeld. 965—Roventini v. Fleer et al. 6294—Chamberlain v. L I R R. 6296—Aronoff v. Nassau R R. 6297—Wrublewsky v. Tide-Water Bldg Co. 6298—English v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 6307—Doyle v. C I & B R R. 6311—Haber v. B H R R. 1518—Bydel v. Cornman et al. 4698—Britt v. same. 4901—Kalmanowitz v. Von Glahn et al. The balance of the day calendar stands over until Jan. 10. Highest number reached on regular call, 6350.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Part III., Delehanty, J., case on; Part IV., Smith, J., case on; Part V., Schmuck, J., case on; Part VI., Finelite, J., case on; Part VII., McAvoy, J., case on; Part VIII., La Fetra, J., case on.

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CITY COURT—McAvoy, J. Walton v. Cox—Alfred H Towney.

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SUPREME COURT—Amend, J. Margaret K Hoyle v. Max Borsuk—William J Lynch. Abel King v. Wilhelmina How—Michael Heumann. Rosehill Realty Corp v. Gantano Collina—Thomas F Keating. Lincoln Trust Co v. Charles F Dixon—Thomas F Keating. Jennie Breitenback v. Mary Buhler—Irvin I Levy.

CITY COURT—McAvoy, J. Epstein v. Donohue—Thomas J Snee.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jaycox, J. Ex parte business.

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SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kapper, J. Litigated motions. 1—Matter of Katz. 2—Baldwin v. Baldwin. 3—Graham v. Straus et al. 4—Page v. Schak. 5—Thompson Co v. Dickstein. 6—Daroschik v. Nichols Copper Co. 7—Bertram v. Cawthorne. 8—Stratton v. Graham. 9—Matter of Castleton Av. 10—Zwarich v. Brooklyn Cooperage Co. 11—Force v. Price. 12—Schroeder v. Snyder et al. 13—Matter of Young Women's Christian Association. 14—Matter of Putnam Av, (Wyckoff.) 15—Matter of Putnam Av. 16—Matter of Putnam Av. 17—Matter of Stockholm St. 18—Finn v. Finn. 19—Smith v. Smith. 20—Ross v. Cohen. 21—Patterson v. Patterson. 22—Slater v. Shimko. 23—Matter of Putnam Av, (Fresh Pond Realty Co.) 24—Matter of Behrens. 25—Barnes et al. v. Middland R R Terminal Co. 26—Woldenberg v. Feldman. 27—Bisseer v. Loebelson. 28—Blosser v. Loebelson. 29—Sanbern v. Central Georgia Ry Co. 30—Wendel v. Wendel. 31—Rhinow v. Rhinow. 32—Brokaw v. Brokaw. 33—Muller v. Hawxhurst. 34—Shaw v. Shaw. 35—Matter of Flatbush & Extension-4th Av Subway, (Kelther.) 36—Schiff v. F & J Realty Co et al. 37—Schaikowitz v. Sadowsky. 38—People v. Seleske. 39—Marcus v. Cordes. 40—Barlow v. Classon Const Co et al. 41—Weber v. James. 42—Carey v. L I R R Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Stapleton, J.; Part II., Manning, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Van Siclen, J. 6278-6279—Murphy & Cavanagh v. Sea Beach Realty Co. 6097—Keane v. same. 2210—Maliouk v. Loudon. 5848—Preston v. City of N Y. 5255—McGarry v. N Y Dock Co. 6690—Seaward v. Tasker. 6257—McGuinness v. Asbestolith Mfg Co. 6259—Doran v. B Un El R R. 6268—Holt v. Nassau R R. 6273—Ellam v. Wheeler. 9325—Dillon v. Ormond. 6074—Simon et al v. Nnara. 6072—Levy Bros v. Emeigh et al. 5730—Lorey v. Guthy et al. 1789—McCluskey v. McClintic-Marshall Const Co. 4675—O'Hara v. Nassau R R. 4709—Beasley v. B H R R and another. 5893—Chapal Freres & Co v. Weinschenker & Son. 2822—Vogel v. Interborough Rapid Tr Co. 4804—Guzy v. Solomon. 4568—McCloray v. Nassau R R. 6121—Hill v. O'Connor. 6248—Malone et al v. Newburg Carpet Co. 5762—Cunningham v. Barnum Auto Co et al. 5788—Basel v. Ansonia Clock Co. 6256—Yule v. Nassau R R. 6288—Cooney v. Cauldwell-Wingate Co. 4847—Olivette v. H & A. Lock Co. 4607—Johnson v. Nassau R R. 2670—Di Maio v. Fox. 3420—Genna v. Sea View Amusement Co. 4323—Scholl v. Otto. 7939—Lo Re v. Federman and another. 863—McFadden v. City of N Y. 5322—Bleiman v. Schwartzenfeld. 965—Roventini v. Fleer et al. 6294—Chamberlain v. L I R R. 6296—Aronoff v. Nassau R R. 6297—Wrublewsky v. Tide-Water Bldg Co. 6298—English v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 6307—Doyle v. C I & B R R. 6311—Haber v. B H R R. 1518—Bydel v. Cornman et al. 4698—Britt v. same. 4901—Kalmanowitz v. Von Glahn et al. The balance of the day calendar stands over until Jan. 10. Highest number reached on regular call, 6350.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Tiernan, J. Rosso Tallarico, James Maroney, Morris Safier, Maria Bellakowsky, James Randolph, Mary Haskins, Peter Natolli, James McDonald, Joseph Moentz, Tony Parrato, Frank Novella.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Talmadge, J. Lewis Sherman, William Farran, Morris Skelsky, alias Morris Sokofsky, Harry Jacobs; Stephen Dorn, Edward Slattery, Fred Dorn.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part III.—Paddock, J. Isaac Rader, real name Israel Rader; Louis Wank, John Thompson, Michael Buono, Antonio Stilio, Bruno Bezenionto, William Schmidt.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part IV.—Dike, J. In re Louisa Augusta Phelps, an alleged incompetent person. 1953—Hulson v. Duerr. 1972—Kweision v. Schneider. 1973—Leppard v. Bush Terminal Co. 1976—Leddy v. Brooklyn, Queens Co and Sub R R Co. 1978—Brower v. Marcus. 1979—Kane v. Keegan. 1980—Seiter v. Matthews. 1961—Rosenstein v. N Y and North Shore Traction Co. 1902—Peters v. Haff & Hohorst. 1891—Schuchman v. C I & Bklyn R R Co. Reservel calendar marked ready and passed until Monday, Jan. 13, 1913.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Keogh, J. 463—Shme v. Mason & Hauger Co. 464—Mulwitz v. Levene. 465—McGovern v. Brownline Realty Co. 466—Warner v. Obermeyer & Liebmann. 467—Dinkel & Jewell Co v. Y M C A of Tarrytown. 468—Murray v. Pearsall. 469—Bernstein v. Friend. 470—Leonard v. Tripp. 471—Village of Bronx v. Lawrence Park Realty Co. 472—Rosenblatt v. Merritt. 473—Welcke v. Oakwood Heights Realty Co. 474—Ottmann Lithograph Co v. Dodge. 475—Gwynne v. Gwynne. 477—Saunders v. Saunders. 478—Grevious v. Grevious. 479—Toussaint v. Toussaint.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Mills, J. 761—Ossining National Bank v. Donohue. 745—Domato v. The Carey Co. 463—Roberts v. N Y Transp Co. ...—Rosenthal v. Rose. 89—Wilson v. Village of White Plains. 150—Taranto v. Toomey-O'Connell Co. 198—Snea v. Wernburgh Paper Co. 144—Gallatine v. Int R T. 145—Same v. same. 222—Givardi v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rolling, Inc. 406—Fallon v. Hickey. 410—Kay v. Pittsburgh Con Co. 395—Rockwell v. Utz. 404—Johnson v. Putnam Foundry and Machine Co. 405—Messin v. Int R T. 728—Furo v. Desalvo.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. 226—Liberty Brew Co v. Orr. 230—Same v. Kern. 982—Andrews v. Louisville & Nashville R R Co. 580—John Stanton Brew and Malting Co v. Raphael. 595—Werner v. Pollock. 614—Tillinghast v. Ryan-Parker Cons Co. 615—Same v. Hobby. 655—Nelson v. Savin. 694—Timon v. Gill Wylie. 696—Lockett v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 696—Muller v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 697—Brown v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 704—Schmidt v. Transit Cons Co. 719—Fennel v. Fennel. 720—Orlando v. Jackson, Inc. 730—Muller v. Curran. 744—Prcsuak v. Pittsburgh Con Co. 748—Carraturo v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 749—Lawyers Title Ins & Trust Co v. Jewell. 750—Phillips v. Consolidated Ice Co. 755—Corcoran v. Stern. 756—Brown v. Dinkel & Jewell Co. 757—Gilmartin v. Fuller Co. 758—Fuellert v. Herrmann. 759—Illingos v. Standard Oil Co. 760—O'Rourke v. Met Life Ins Co. 763—Decker v. Booth. 765—Roche v. Receiver West Elec R R Co. 767—Rossi v. Glimartin. 770—Godde v. Graham. 774—Curran v. The Law Union and Rock Ins Co. Highest number reached, 775.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J. 585—Arbutino v. Pittsburgh Con Co. 539—McCarten v. Von Kokeritz. 569—Alster v. Berkowitz. 555—Clapp v. Morton. 186—Lumia v. Gatuso. 444—Coke v. Carr. 477—White Plains v. 480—Feale v. Kaum. 488—Seiffert v. Alexander. 489—Same v. same. 490—Same v. same. 491—Same v. same. 557—Baldaccini v. Village of Dobbs Ferry. 572—Jacobs v. Knierien. 575—Doelger v. Mastropaola. 221—Alexander v. Sloat. 584—Reginolo v. Brooklyn Heights. 567—Trombaitta v. Laumatina. 595—Kulah v. Yonkers Railroad. 596—Simuni v. same. 603—Sullivan v. Scott. 604—Carpenter v. Pittsburgh Con Co. 610—Gilman v. Reynal.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Terms—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Benedict, J. 1081—Fish v. Bklyn, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 668—Dalcasian Fishing Club v. est Rockaway Land Co. 1032—Becker v. Amer Ice Co. 1026—Dont v. Bklyn Hgts R R Co. 1100—Cruikshank, an infant, v. same. 1107—Junguahn v. Junghann. 1111—Yuengling v. City of N Y. 1113—Wolf v. Keyworth. 1125—Falvey v. Hirschmann. 1

Lost

LOST.—Tuesday morning, between 180th St., Ogden Av. to 8th Ave., or 6th Av. elevated to 125th St., bunch of keys, with brass check No. 144 of the United Cigar Stories Co., attached. E 40 Times.

LOST.—Silver mesh bag, containing commutation ticket to Mount Vernon, on St. Nicholas Av., between 145th and 150th Sts.; reward. Notify Miss Ida Hanann, 118 Urban St., Mount Vernon.

LOST.—If party seen picking up diamond sunburst Rector's large dining room Saturday evening last will return same full value will be paid. S. Wolfsheimer, 18 West 18th St.

LOST.—At Churchill's, on New Year's Eve, diamond dagger, emerald in centre, valued for association; $250 reward; absolutely no questions asked. H. A. Post, 406 11th Av.

LOST.—On Saturday last, at Cohan's Theatre or near by, gold bracelet, leaf design, set with amethyst and pearls. Suitable reward if returned to 130 West 74th St.

LOST.—Pass Book No. 8,592 of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, 242 East 86th St., New York City; please return book to bank.

LOST.—Veeder hub speedometer; about 5,000 miles registered; suitable reward. Return to 1,801 Park Av.

LOST.—Jan. 8, a diamond and crescent pin on 5th Av.; suitable reward. G. W. Riley, 14 East 31st St.

$150 REWARD.—Lost New Year's Eve, diamond bracelet, about an inch wide, with cross pattern, between Knickerbocker Hotel and Louis Martin's Cafe. Return to E. M. Gattle & Co., 5th Av. and 38th St.

Found

FOUND.—Pin marked "R. B. Nichol." Address to D 156 Times.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LIBERAL REWARD for black dachshund wearing gray pigskin collar; small scar top of head. Lost from 349 West 87th St. Zoller.

Business Opportunities

IRRIGATED FARMS IN THE SACRAMENTO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.

HEALTH, PROSPERITY, HAPPINESS.

The California farmer never has to store away for the Winter months. He does not sit around the stove from November to March. He is making money every month.

Don't you want a farm like this, with palm trees on your lawn and oranges and prunes growing side by side in the orchard?

People are going there from all over the United States. Probably one or more of your old neighbors are there. If so, they are making more money on less land than they ever did in the East.

In our literature we give many instances of what Eastern and Central State farmers are doing there. They all wonder why they did not come to California years ago. Here is an invitation for you to come and join them.

Write for literature or call on us.

KUHN IRRIGATED LAND COMPANY,

501 5th Av., cor. 42d St.,
New York, N. Y. Dept. A.

YOUNG MAN OF EXCELLENT CHARACTER AND JUDGMENT, WHO HAS MADE A GREAT DEAL OF MONEY IN VARIOUS LEGITIMATE ENTERPRISES AND CAN PROVE IT, DESIRES CAPITAL FOR A NEW VENTURE; PARTICULARS ONLY TO THOSE WHO WILL DINE WITH ME. ADDRESS FOR DATE. E 48 TIMES.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY—N. Y. CITY.

FINE STATIONERY—ALL BRANCHES.

Favorably known through United States for many years; grand business opportunity for younger force; present owner will supervise for a term on terms. F 225 Times Downtown.

Factories and mills, textiles, or other lines, North or South, wishing to have their product represented to the Dry Goods Trade and Department Stores by reliable parties having excellent selling facilities can make arrangements and obtain reasonable advances by addressing D 60 Times.

Recently established mercantile office business in an encouraging condition, without debts, requiring no traveling, for sale; $1,500 cash; balance out of profits of business. 104 5th Av., Room 1,511.

Able man, with $25,000, to enter old-established concern; exceptional opportunity for right man; references exchanged and fullest investigation courted. F 235 Times Downtown.

PHYSICIAN WANTED.

Splendid opportunity; refined Brooklyn suburb; can also become associated with small select sanitarium. H 295 Times Downtown.

Unusual opportunity for person desiring to invest a few hundred dollars in treasury stock of closed corporation; no agents; no commissions. H 288 Times Downtown.

$10,000 required to broaden our field of operations; a wonderful new process applied in the building line; half interest in old contracting business. E 39 Times.

Butcher store, establishd; room with steam heat; rent $40; elegant fixtures; sell for $325; worth double. 1,224 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

Wanted.—A publisher and distributor for Dr. Fluegel's scientific works. Address James Fluegel, 257 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

Builder wishes associate with $20,000 to invest in speculative building operation where there is ample security. D 153 Times.

Investors with services can secure investigated propositions requiring $3,000 to $25,000. E 30 Times.

A moving picture theatre for sale, $500 cash, to right party if bought at once. E 36 Times.

Excellent opportunity to invest $50,000 additional capital in established business. D 173 Times.

Will invest $5,000-$15,000 with services in paying business wishing expansion. E 25 Times.

Stationery business for sale.—34th St.; little cash. Mearson & Silver, 45 West 34th St.

Business Notices

Fac simile Multigraph Typewritten Letters; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8.00; work called for and delivered. Telephone 5860 Morningside, 215 W. 116th St. Weatherford.

Bond letterheads, cards, envelopes, $1.20 per 1,000; other printing equally low. Needleman Press, 110 Fulton St.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

9TH ST., 12 EAST. (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small desirable rooms; steam heat; reasonable.

11TH ST., 29 EAST.—Desirable rooms; running water; excellent table; references; telephone.

47TH ST., 130 EAST.—Newly furnished double rooms, heated; running water; excellent board; phone; moderate.

63D ST., 23 EAST.—Large second floor room; private bath if desired; fine table; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH, 49 WEST.—Heart shopping district; convenience theatres; high-class home cooking; table board.

44TH ST., 260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—"Quiet place for quiet people." Single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathrooms, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 6068 Bryant.

94TH, 144 WEST.—Desirable, large and small rooms; southern exposure; parlor dining; table guests.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; private baths, telephone; superior table.

72D, 267 WEST.—Southern house, desirable sunny, single and double rooms; private bath; board.

67TH ST., 351 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; private bath; good board; Subway; telephone.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Newly decorated large rooms, private bath, electricity; superior cuisine; references.

71ST ST., 116 WEST.—Attractive, medium sunny room; also single room; with board; reference; telephone.

72D ST., 131 WEST.—Desirable medium and single rooms; large dressing rooms; table guests; references.

72D, 322 WEST.—Elegant double, single rooms; conveniences; excellent table; reasonable; table guests; references.

73D ST., 154 WEST.—Large front room, with board; telephone; private bath; references.

76TH ST., 127-129 WEST.—Second floor front; running water; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

76TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; parlor; dining; references.

76TH ST., 174 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; superior board; refined home; references; table board.

79TH ST., 114 AND 122 WEST.—Norece Hall and The Bonheur.—Under one management; select residential hotels; new throughout; steam heat; exceptional rooms and suites; large parlors, reception rooms, lounge and tea room; ideal in all appointments; Southern cooking, white maid service; rates reasonable. Write for booklet. 'Phone 7140 Schuyler.

85TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, parlor dining room, private house; references.

80TH ST., 149 WEST.—First-class TABLE BOARD; private house. Telephone 1848 Riverside.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large second-story front room; references.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; refined, homelike; parlor dining; excellent table.

93D ST., 21 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; well heated; "L"; French cuisine; table guests.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Small rooms, suitable for gentlemen seeking comforts; excellent board; Jewish family.

94TH ST., 147 WEST.—High-class house; electric light; private bath; men only.

95TH ST., 62 WEST.—Nice, comfortable room, with board; German-American family; telephone, conveniences.

103D, (corner West End, 879.)—Large corner room; all conveniences; splendid cuisine; rates moderate.

105TH ST., 78 WEST.—Delightful suite; private bath; table uniformly good; references; reasonable; Southerners.

107TH, 286 WEST.—A real home for gentlemen; large, sunny rooms; private residence, near Broadway; table of unusual excellence; moderate terms; also few table boarders.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; couple or gentlemen; table guests. 8136 Morningside.

113TH ST., 544 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Large front room, second floor; table guests; home cooking.

113TH ST., 264 WEST.—Large and small rooms in small private boarding house; references.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Large and small, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; excellent table; table guests.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Elegant rooms, en suite or single; good board; Jewish family. Brenner.

130TH ST., 250 WEST, (near "L" station.)—Medium and hall room to let with board.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large rooms; electricity; with or without private baths; references; table guests.

A.—Adult family having beautifully furnished, high-class apartment, Riverside Drive, close to Subway, southwestern exposure, will take cultured gentleman who will appreciate the environment of a refined private family and will pay reasonable amount for same; references exchanged. C 100 Times.

IF SEEKING HOME COMFORTS, bright, large rooms, and good living, at reasonable rates, call at 214 West 92d St. Van.

GENTLEMEN (three) having their own nine-room well-furnished apartment, on Broadway, near 96th St., would like to have congenial fourth party. Complete housekeeping; references exchanged. Permanent, Y 124 Times.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS, 414 West 121st St., in new high-class elevator apartment, large and small light rooms, first-class board, $9 to $12 weekly. Morningside 7830. Apt. 2.

NO CHARGE for full information regarding 500 investigated places where superior accommodations can be secured. Leland's, 4 West 33d, (25th year.)

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 547, (Apartment 4B.)—Exclusive home; excellent board; refined couple, or two gentlemen.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming Winter residence; elegant, sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; 20 minutes Manhattan; rates 25% lower than New York. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Heights, river view; most accessible locality N. Y. City; Subway 5 minutes Wall St.; corner trolley connects Bridge and Broadway; high-class neighborhood; board; rooms furnished, unfurnished. 905 Main.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Steam-heated rooms; excellent table; convenient Borough Hall Subway.

Country Board

Connecticut.

THE ELMS, Ridgefield, Conn.—Open all year; all modern improvements; special rates for Winter months; booklet.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

29TH, 132 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; good location; homelike and comfortable.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms, with and without bath; gentlemen; references.

76TH ST., 122 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms, heated; excellent table; telephone; private house.

80TH ST., 143 EAST.—Large, small furnished front rooms; excellent table; telephone; private house.

158TH ST., 423 EAST.—Mother and daughter, German, desire business woman for furnished room; home comforts; board if wanted; references. Heissler.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

LEXINGTON AV., 157, (30th St.)—Comfortable, desirable rooms; double, single; bath; phone; private house.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d St.)—Homelike rooms; also back parlor; bath, breakfast; telephone; references; select.

West Side.

5TH AV., 25.—Refined surroundings, beautiful, large rooms; running water; bath; breakfast optional.

9TH ST., 37 WEST.—Large front; southern exposure; closet; adjoining bath; quiet surroundings; also single.

9TH ST., 69 WEST.—Large, newly furnished front room; private house; all conveniences; references.

9TH ST., 39 WEST.—Sunny, well-heated room; hot and cold water; large closet; reasonable.

21ST ST., 154 WEST.—Large, heated room, southern exposure; exceptional appointments; board optional.

21ST ST., 354 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished back parlor; southern exposure; running water; telephone; gentlemen.

23D ST., 423 WEST, Near 9th Av. "L."—Beautiful rooms, newly furnished and decorated; bath, electric light; references required; telephone service.

30TH ST., 135 EAST, (Apartment 2.)—Single room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; telephone; gentlemen only.

45TH ST., 18 WEST.—Large, front room; also small room; well heated; references.

50TH ST., 51 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, sunny room, with bath; gentlemen; references.

52D ST., 252 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Desirable accommodations in newly furnished, immaculate house; all conveniences.

52D ST., 255 WEST (near Broadway).—Attractive suites; two rooms and bath; other rooms; reasonable.

54TH ST., 215 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, light rooms, in private apartment, suitable for gentlemen; all conveniences; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

55TH ST., 103 WEST.—Attractive, light rooms; all conveniences; refined surroundings; select neighborhood; reasonable. Tappan.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; bath connected; electric light.

64TH ST., 41 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, bachelor's apartment; steam heat; $35 monthly; references.

64TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large and small nicely furnished rooms; reasonable; all conveniences.

64TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive, warm rooms; constant hot water; suitable two; $4-$6; telephone.

66TH ST., 60 WEST.—Rooms, $3; gentlemen or business couple; kitchen privileges; one flight.

67TH ST., 142 WEST.—Single room, all improvements; private American family. Koryony.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH, 105 WEST.—(Near Broadway.)—Large room; southern exposure; quiet, respectable house; $6. Conlon.

68TH ST., 58 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, single and double; excellent location; private baths; board optional.

70TH ST., 150 WEST.—Second-story room, private bath; hot water supply; room telephone; references.

70TH, 105 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large, small rooms; running water; board optional. 4084 Columbus

70TH ST., 117 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; private bath; telephone; references.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman only.

70TH ST., 307 WEST.—Attractive furnished room; phone, baths, private house; southern exposure.

71ST ST., 350 WEST.—Large front room; modern apartment; convenient to Subway express; reasonable. Sly.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

71ST, 269 W.—Large, sunny front rooms, beautiful for two; all conveniences; board optional.

73D ST., 160 WEST.—Large front room; every convenience; private house; near "L" and Subway; gentleman only.

75TH ST., 181 WEST.—For permanent gentleman, beautifully furnished front room; southern exposure; steam; electric light; telephone; refined home surroundings; references; $8. Phillips.

76TH ST., 106 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; centrally located; every convenience; home environments; near park.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; also medium sized room; dressing room; bath adjoining.

78TH ST., 168 WEST.—Handsome steam-heated rooms; private house; phone; Subway; gentlemen preferred; references.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful, large room, suitable for osteopath or business purposes; would let for living room; Subway; also small room.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelor home; choice rooms, large and single, handsomely appointed house; references.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—Ideal rooms, single or suite; newly furnished; suitable doctor; conveniences; reasonable.

81ST., 108 WEST.—Pleasant, nicely furnished room; running water; conveniences; reasonable; private house; references.

81ST, 135 WEST.—Desirable small front room; southern exposure; convenient "L" Subway; telephone; references.

81ST ST., 263 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, sunny rooms; gentlemen; references; $6, $10. V. R.

82D ST., 8 WEST.—Select family, homelike surroundings; large, small rooms, kitchenette privileges; out-of-town guests; Southerners accommodated.

82D ST., 53 WEST.—Comfortable furnished rooms, well kept, private house; reasonable; board optional.

82D, 78 WEST.—Attractive parlor and bedroom; bath, electricity; suitable couple; $8 weekly. Wolff.

82D ST., 184 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; running water; well heated; adjoining bath.

84TH ST., 81 WEST.—Beautiful parlor and bedroom for two or three; modern conveniences; $7 and $9; also medium size; running water.

84TH ST., 29 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; one, south front; refined family; phone; reasonable. Ochs

85TH, 140 WEST.—Well-furnished, large, small rooms; southern exposure; private; telephone; Subway, 86th "L."

86TH ST., 806 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, or singly; breakfast optional; Subway, "L"; references.

86TH ST., 108 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; Subway, "L"; refined house; references. Hart.

87TH, 156 WEST.—High-class accommodations; rooms, baths, with board; private house; excellent location.

94TH ST., 54 WEST.—Front parlor suite, other rooms; running water, steam heat; one flight.

95TH, 310 WEST.—Unusually large, handsome room; running water; next bath; elevator apartment. Johnson.

97TH ST., 143 WEST.—Attractive room, dressing room; ample wardrobes; bathroom adjoining; board optional.

101ST ST., 18 WEST.—Light, cozy, homelike room, with all conveniences; moderate. Harrod.

102D ST., 205 WEST.—Comfortable, heated rooms, bath, one flight; single, double, $3.50, $5. Curtis.

105TH ST., 168 WEST.—Large parlor, southern exposure, suitable for physician or two young men.

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—Bright, attractively furnished room; elevator apartment; private family; references. Apartment 53.

107TH, 2,783 Broadway.—Cheerful, homelike room; running water; refined surroundings; elevator, telephone; breakfast. Jarett.

108TH ST., 203 WEST.—Nice, sunny room, southern exposure; all conveniences; telephone, kitchen privilege; no objection to children; also room for gentleman. Blanchard.

111TH ST., 605 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; strictly modern apartment; scrupulously clean; refinement; gentleman. Apartment 19. Tel 4740 Morningside. Wright.

112TH ST., 511 WEST.—Sunny; steam, electricity, elevator. Call after 6 P. M. 8583 Morningside. Clark.

113TH ST., 622 WEST, Near Riverside Drive.—Attractive rooms; suite, singly; elevator. Apartment 31.

115TH ST., 404 WEST, Between Morningside and Columbia University.—Choice room; elevator; moderate. Apartment 51.

116TH ST., 620 WEST.—Two large front rooms, singly or suite. 3,596 Morningside. Apt. 101.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Desirable rooms, newly furnished; high-class elevator apartment; near Columbia. Apartment 21.

118TH ST., 401 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms overlooking Morningside Park; high-class apartment. Hills.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Medium-sized room; elevator apartment; refined home atmosphere. Apt. 41.

119TH ST., 430 WEST.—Beautiful room for gentleman or couple; modern and private. Apt. 31.

121ST, 414 WEST, (Apartment 61.)—Newly furnished, outside, sunny, quiet room; elevator, steam, telephone; reasonable; private family. 116th St. Subway. Pettersen.

121ST ST., 509 WEST, (half block east Broadway.)—Beautiful double room, with kitchenette; reception room; excellent restaurant. Inquire restaurant desk.

121ST ST., 170 WEST.—Sunny, corner, four windows; all conveniences; telephone; $2-$4. Hungerford.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Large room, first class; reasonable; elevator, electricity, 'phone; kitchen. Apartment 31.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Three nicely furnished rooms, overlooking Morningside Park; every convenience. Apartment 33.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Choice two-room apartment; bath; other steam-heated, sunny rooms.

130TH ST., 499 WEST.—Large, airy room; all conveniences; moderate. Breckwell.

134TH ST., 501 WEST.—Large outside room; steam and bath; suitable one or two. Schwab.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Suites; private bath; single rooms; running water; hotel service. Pierson.

139TH ST., 602 WEST.—Sunny outside medium room, elevator, electricity; reasonable, private family. Apt. 19.

700 WEST END AV., (CORNER 94TH ST.) Beautiful corner suite, suitable doctor; other double and single; large closets; running water, steam, &c. Telephone, Riverside 9845. Britten.

AMSTERDAM AV., 183.—Large front room, convenient location; well heated; moderate. Keeler.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, $3 TO $10.
61st St., 139 West. Private Residence.

EDGECOMBE AV., 106.—Elegant large front room; running water; rivate house; 140th St., "L" station.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, near 141st St., Convent Av.—Nicely furnished rooms; brass bed; $2.50.

MANHATTAN AV., 58.—Furnished room for one or two; running water; telephone. Kelcey.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 110.—Large room, kitchen, use of bath, for care of apartment and small rent; elevator. Call afternoons, 2 to 5. Tessier.

OPPOSITE COLUMBIA CAMPUS.—Large, attractive room to let in apartment to a lady; near best transportation lines; reasonable. Address E 5 Times.

WEST END AV., 843.—Large, handsomely furnished room with lavatory, bath and shower adjoining; no other roomers; Subway express two blocks. Farrell.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished.

TWO REFINED gentlemen want two medium-sized rooms in private family, 96th to 110th Sts., west of Amsterdam Av.; no rooming houses; state terms, which must be reasonable. E 47 Times.

Wanted—Furnished bachelor apartment, 2 adjoining bedrooms and bath, between 42d and 65th Sts., east of 6th Av.; will pay as high as $25 per week. Y 121 Times.

TEACHER wants quiet room; kitchen privilege noon; west side; references. L. S., 263 West 125th St.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of MAX KAUFMAN, Bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order of the above named Court, William W. Hoppin, Jr., receiver herein, offers for sale the assets and effects of the said bankrupt, consisting of picture frames, pictures, mouldings, art novelties, etc., including a safe and a desk.

Property may be inspected upon the premises at 65 Ludlow Street, Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th and 11th days of January, 1913, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M.

Bids for said property to be submitted to the attorneys for the receiver, at their office, No. 220 Broadway, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of January, 1913, at 10 A. M., at which time bids will be opened. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for 10 per cent of the amount of the bid. The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids in which event the said property will be sold at public auction on the premises by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on the 16th day of January, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, January 8th, 1913.

WILLIAM W. HOPPIN, JR., Receiver,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

MORRIS & SAMUEL MEYERS, Attorneys for Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

Help Wanted, Female

AN OPPORTUNITY for woman of refinement, calling on private trade; no experience necessary; salary or commission. General Supply Co., 29 East 44th St. Phone Murray Hill 3400.

A.—Presser on children's dresses. Ira Schreiber, 28 East 20th St.

BEST & CO.,

Fifth Ave. and 35th St.,

require milliners, improvers, and apprentices on ladies' hats.

LADY living alone, desires a woman companion who is employed by day; can have use of room for services. E 49 Times.

MODEL.—DESIRABLE ALL-YEAR-ROUND POSITION AS MODEL IN FITTING DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG WOMAN OF GOOD FIGURE, MEASURING 36 BUST AND 5 FT. 7 INCHES TALL. APPLY F. S. SIEGER, BUTTERICK BUILDING, SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS., NEW YORK.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced stenographer; naval architectural firm; must be well educated, with good references, of neat appearance, accurate, and rapid; salary, $20 per week. Reply Box H 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, two, experienced, temporary, L. C. Smith, Underwood. Call Thursday, 10 A. M., R. 517, 253 Broadway.

R.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced, high-class stenographer for permanent position with manufacturing corporation in Bronx; applicants must give fully their experience, state their age, the salary they have earned, and give references. Y 98 Times.

WANTED.—Woman of intelligence and refinement under 40 years of age, as matron in an institution for Jewish boys near New York City; $30 per month, with maintenance. Address with references, Matron, Y 126 Times.

WANTED.—A colored girl as chambermaid and waitress; must have city references and must sleep out. Apply to Mrs. Geo. W. Ely, The Apthorp, corner 79th St. and Broadway, before 10:30 on Thursday morning.

WANTED.—Middle-aged woman (white) as working housekeeper; family three adults; no laundry; must be good cook, strong, neat, willing, temperate. Address "L," Patchogue, N. Y.

WANTED—A woman, with personal city reference, to do family washing and ironing once a week. Apply Friday morning, Apartment 8 E, 818 West 100th St.

Help Wanted, Male

A CHICAGO manufacturer of high grade art goods for department stores and stationery trade, desires a competent representative for New York and the East; state qualifications in application. E 42 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted at once by railway and motor weekly; commission. Apply Room 308, 81 Liberty St.

A LIVE SALESMAN to carry our specialty line of ladies' $2.25 skirts as side line for Middle West and Far West; liberal inducements to right man. E 10 Times.

AN OPPORTUNITY,

New York special representative Western newspapers has opening for a solicitor; answer by letter, describing experience, qualifications, and salary desired. E 35 Times.

A well-established mercantile agency desires the services of a live and energetic solicitor, who has had experience in that line. H 293 Times Downtown.

BEST & CO.,

Fifth Ave. and 35th St.,

require an energetic young man, about 22 years of age, for clerical work.

BECOME A JEWELER; earn $50-$150 weekly; enter dignified, profitable field; we teach diamond setting, engraving, making platinum diamond jewelry, etc.; individual practical instructions day and evenings; good position guaranteed after few months' study; reasonable terms. Schickerling Mfg. Co., 80 Maiden Lane.

BOOKKEEPER.—Single man, competent to take charge of storeroom accounts, distribution sheets, and cost system, for large suburban institution. Apply 7 P. M., 507 W. 155th.

BOYS WANTED.—Bright and energetic boys, about 15 or 16 years old, for position of messenger in large institution; good chance of advancement; salary $5 weekly to start; must be well recommended. A 1 Times.

CAP SALESMAN to carry high-grade retail line; one with established trade preferred. P. O. Box 56, Trenton, N. J.

HANDKERCHIEF SALESMEN WANTED TO HANDLE A STRONG LINE OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC HANDKERCHIEFS AS A SIDE LINE ON COMMISSION IN CONNECTION WITH OTHER LINES OF FANCY DRY GOODS. SEVERAL TERRITORIES ARE OPEN. SALESMEN NOW HANDLING LINENS, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, NECKWEAR, OR RIBBONS PREFERRED. APPLY IN PERSON OR BY LETTER, STATING PRESENT CONNECTIONS AND TERRITORY.

JOHN PULLMAN & CO.,
29 EAST 19TH ST.

LAND SALESMEN.

Forceful, intelligent, high-class, to sell, in small tracts, land suitable for all agricultural purposes. This is a "new promised land," and will shortly become a veritable paradise.

Here is the opportunity of a life time for men not afflicted with "weak knees." If you can qualify this will associate you with one of the strongest groups of men in New York City.

H 287 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MEN, over 25, having clean salesmen's records; permanent position; opportunity for advancement; salary $10 and commission. South, 1133 B'way, 26th St.

SALESMEN to cover Middle West and South; experienced selling kimonos preferred; good opportunity for resident salesmen out of town. Immediate, 284 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted on ladies' dresses; must have established trade; only experienced man need apply; best satisfaction to right man. Call Hirschhorn, 12-14 West 21st St.

SALESMAN WANTED.—Young man in dress house; one who understands bookkeeping; excellent opportunity offered to right party. E 41 Times.

SALESMAN.—One who can finance himself until he proves his ability. Call, between 9 and 12 A. M., 181 Broadway.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced in retail stationery store. Goldsmith Brothers, 77 Nassau St.

SALESMEN wanted, experienced in the line of traveling bags. S. Knee, 27 Walker St.

STOCK SALESMAN with high-class clientele wanted. F 283 Times Downtown.

R.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

WANTED—SALES MANAGER FOR LARGE REAL ESTATE PROPOSITION; MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN HANDLING MEN, STRONG ON CLOSING SALES, AND HAVE THE REQUISITE QUALITIES TO FILL PERMANENTLY SUCH A POSITION WITH A HOUSE OF KNOWN REPUTATION; SALARY AND OVERHEAD COMMISSION. APPLY WITH TYPEWRITTEN APPLICATION BETWEEN 4 AND 6 THURSDAY AFTERNOON. LODER, 30 CHURCH ST.

WANTED—Stock and bond salesman to become treasurer of our company and assist in sale of stock and bonds; salary and commission; no investment required; men who are broke, or those who cannot give bank references of their honesty, need not answer; state age and salary desired. Apply by letter only; all letters treated in confidence. Southern California Land and Homes Co., 1,108 Marbridge Building, New York.

WANTED—Two first-class men to solicit; applicants must be well educated and neatly dressed; college men and teachers preferred; salary and commission; phone for appointment. W. P. Thomas, phone 4553 Madison Square.

WANTED.—Practical man, 22 to 25 years old.
WANTED.—Practical man, 22 to 25 years old, estate firm; state experience; salary $15. Apply H 304 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Paid leader for club work in carpentry and Venetian iron. Address Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—ELECTRIC VEHICLE SALESMAN. Must have selling record; leading make; salary and commission to right man. Y 122 Times.

WANTED—Broad silk cloth examiner; state experience and salary required. E 28 Times.

YOUNG MAN, thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, as assistant; state salary and references. H 301 Times Downtown.

Employment Bureaus

Commercial.

OPEN POSITIONS.—Clerk, $15; accountants, (2,) casualty experience, $125 mo.; boys, $5. Call Metropolitan Service Agency, 154 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, $15; stenographer, $50 mo.; stenographer, law experience, $10; comptometer operator, $12. Call Metropolitan Service Agency, 154 Nassau St.

Help Wanted

Employment Bureaus

Commercial.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
(Agency.)
Officers and Directors.

Otto T. Bannard, Pres. — Jacob H. Schiff,
John R. MacArthur, V.P. — Robert W. de Forest,
Paul M. Warburg, Treas. — George Blumenthal,
E. H. Outerbridge, Secy. — Francis L. Hine,
L. F. Loree.
Hudson Terminal Bldg., 30 Church Street.

MALE.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—Must have directed the advertising campaign of placing some article on the market for a large corporation; salary $3,500; worth $5,000 inside of a year; position out of town.

CORRESPONDENT.—English, German, and French; must have been connected in similar capacity with stock and bond house; $2,500.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Selling experience; $1,500 and expenses.

ASSISTANT TO MANAGER.—Mechanical engineer; $125 per month.

ENGINEER.—Installing Pumping systems; $100.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in selling pumps; $150.

ASST. SUPT.—Technical education; automobile experience; $1,800.

DRAFTSMEN, (2.)—Conveying machinery; $25.

DRAFTSMAN, (1.)—Engines, etc., $100.

BOOKKEEPER.—Spanish correspondent; $1,800.

STENOGRAPHER.—English and Spanish, for Central America; $1,800.

ACCOUNTANT.—English and Spanish, for Central America; $2,000.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANT.—C. P. A. experience; $1,800.

OPEN POSITIONS.—Bookkeeper and accountant, (Botson and Washington,) $30 each; stenographer, $75 monthly; assistant bookkeeper, $15; salesman, (automobile trucks;) outside man, $15; bookkeeper, (manufacturing,) $20; college man, (travel;) other openings; call. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

Situations Wanted

Female

ACCOUNTANT-STENOGRAPHER, private secretary, or office manager; eight years' experience; highest references. E 26 Times.

AMERICAN WOMAN desires position as housekeeper; three years' references from last position. D 160 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent, rapid, accurate, reliable, conversant with all forms of accounts, foreign exchange, balance sheets, profit and loss. H 289 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Experienced; books balanced, opened, closed; $12; references. Ruth Bochow, 379 West 127th St.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; wideawake, capable, accurate; small salary; satisfaction assured. B., 105 East Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; double entry; open, balance, close books; seven years' experience. H 290 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in law office; must be an American of intelligence and good appearance. Address, in own handwriting, H 302 Times Downtown.

CULTURED WOMAN of social position, competent as social secretary, traveling companion, or conducting small party abroad, desires position; references given and required. E, W., Y 125 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Young lady, expert dressmaker, wishes to do work at home or by the day. Eva Leibowitz, 821 East 161st St., Bronx.

DRESSMAKER, competent, makes ladies', children's dresses, reasonable. Mme. Juliet, 126 East 12th St. 408 Stuyvesant.

EXPERIENCED ADDRESSER.—Must be rapid and accurate and write a good hand; references required; no home work. P. O. Box 1,120, New York.

IF YOU WANT a thoroughly reliable, competent stenographer with a good share of common sense, 6 years' experience, salary $20, write at once H 20 Times Downtown.

GOOD, RELIABLE LAUNDRESS, with reference; washing home; day's work. Wiley, 3 West 132d St.

NURSE.—Position for a four years' experienced undergraduate nurse; executive, adaptable, conscientious; not necessarily nursing; willing to learn. 883 8th Av. Morel.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER.—Woman, experienced in confidential office duties, seeks position as secretary and assistant in mercantile house; exceptional references. D 121 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, young woman, college education; ten years' stenographic experience; bookkeeper; seeks secretarial or position of responsibility. Box 24, 1,310 Boston Road.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, office assistant; good penman; neat, ambitious girl, beginner; accurate; American; no agency; year high school; $7. H 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER; possesses quick intelligence; has many years' experience legal, literary, technical lines. Miss D., 168 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Bookkeeper; reliable, trustworthy; highest references; salary moderate. Stenographer, 61 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, educated, experienced, medical and literary work, seeks position morning hours. D 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; neat, intelligent, industrious, accurate; $6. "Accurate," 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, 18, experienced, neat; high school education; $7; unquestionable references. H 268 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, and office assistant; experienced; references; $9. Lillian Cone, 170 East 108th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—4 years' experience; operate switchboard; general office assistant; $12. Edith, 173 Morningside Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, well educated, reliable, seeks position in busy office; references. I. L., 102 West 118th St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; four years' experience; excellent references. Pauline Horowitz, 315 East 4th St.

TWO GIRLS desire positions together, cook or housekeeper and upstairs girl; highest references; no cards. Top floor, 315 Seventh St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Position for clerical work by a young woman of 19; college student; writes good hand; quick at figures. E 33 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN AUTHOR, whose writings have been published, seeks position with magazine or literary publication; also a practical stenographer and bookkeeper; references. H 282 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN.—Thoroughly experienced cook; best references; private family. Algonquin Agency, 760 Lexington Av.

Situations Wanted

Male

ABLE OFFICE MAN, accountant, correspondent, long experience

CARMANIA ARRIVES THREE DAYS LATE

"Worst Voyage in All My 40 Years at Sea," Says Captain Barr.

SAILED IN NINETY-MILE BLOW

Women Rescued Through Window When Ship Lists to Angle of 40 Degrees Under Big Wave.

When the Cunard liner Carmania docked yesterday morning, three days late, Capt. James C. Barr, the Commodore of the fleet, said:

"It was the worst voyage I ever have made in my forty years' experience at sea."

The extract from the ship's log shows how the wind and sea rose from a moderate gale and high head sea on Dec. 30 to hurricane force, with mountainous seas, on Jan. 3, and then gradually subsided to a moderate breeze on Jan. 6. According to the Beaufort scale, by which the force of the wind is measured, a moderate gale is 40 miles an hour, fresh gale 48 miles, a whole gale 75 miles, and hurricane force 90 miles an hour and over.

The 327 cabin passengers on the Carmania were all glad to land after their long passage, and being detained 24 hours by fog off Sandy Hook, after being buffeted by the Atlantic storms for eight days. Before leaving the ship they drew up a set of resolutions expressing their appreciation of the able service and untiring efforts under trying circumstances of Capt. Barr, his officers, and crew of the Carmania.

According to the passengers the Carmania listed to port 50 degrees at 4:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Jan. 2, and remained with the overhang of her bridge under water for one minute through the force of the hurricane. Capt. Barr admitted to a TIMES reporter in his cabin that the ship did give a heavy lurch to port, but not to 50 degrees, he said, as that would have meant every one hanging on to the side of the ship with their feet off the deck.

In former days the angle of safety with the average ship was 45 degrees, but in the modern type of big ships it is much higher. The safety angle of the Carmania is about 90 degrees, and the record given by nautical authorities was made by one of the British battleships, which careened over to 110, describing a very big angle.

From Monday, Dec. 30, the Carmania encountered bad weather, which grew steadily worse until 4 o'clock in the afternoon on Jan. 2, when the velocity of the wind was more than 90 miles an hour, and the ship rolled heavily in the mountainous seas. The majority of the passengers were lying down, trying to forget they were at sea. A few of the more adventurous old timers were in the smoking room aft, and four or five women were sitting in the veranda café adjoining, getting the air.

About 4:30 o'clock the hurricane came, and over went the ship to port as if it was going to come up the other side. Glasses and plates were swept off the smoking room table, the barkeeper was deluged with choice liqueurs and spirits which came from the bottles in the racks, and the veranda collapsed with the force of the hurricane and two lifeboats were lifted out of the chocks inboard.

The stewards, assisted by passengers, lifted the women in through the smoking room windows from under the crushed veranda without anybody being injured.

The worst disaster caused by the big lurch occurred on the main deck, where the cooks were hurled out of the galley surrounded by a swirl of salmi of game, turtle soup, sole Colbert, poulet a la Marengo, sweetbreads a la Toulouse, roast turkey, and other dishes, into the port alleyway, where they mingled with the chief baker and confectioner and heaps of pies, custards, blanc manges, and jellies.

There was no dinner that night for either first or second cabin passengers, but Chief Steward Cooks served broth, sandwiches, and fruit. The steerage passengers were ahead that day, as their dinner was served at noon.

The hurricane continued until 7 o'clock that night, with heavy rolling seas, which made locomotion impossible for the passengers and difficult for the crew. Then the weather gradually moderated until the Carmania arrived at the Ambrose Channel Lightship at 11:24 A. M. on Tuesday, after making her passage in 9 days, 4 hours, and 22 minutes at an average speed of 12.87 knots, instead of 18 knots an hour.

During the twenty-four hours beginning at noon, Jan 2, the liner was slowed down for eighteen hours, and only made 214 miles.

STORM STORY AS TOLD BY THE CARMANIA'S LOG.

From Liverpool to New York.

1912-13.	Distance.	Latitude. N.	Longitude. W.	Remarks.
Dec. 28				5:05 P. M., left Liverpool Landing Stage.
Dec. 29	228			8:49 A. M., arrived Queenstown.
Dec. 29	6	from Daunt's Rock L'ship		11:37 A. M., Irish time; 12:02 G. M. T. Daunt's Rock L. V. beam.
Dec. 30	370	50.57	18.03	Moderate gale, high head seas, squally weather.
Dec. 31	330	50.19	28.40	Strong to fresh gale, with violent squalls, (speed reduced 11 hours.)
Jan. 1	306	48.41	34.06	Strong to whole gale, enormous head sea, clear, (speed reduced 13 hours.)
Jan. 2	274	46.47	40.17	Whole gale, squalls of hurrican force, (speed reduced 12 hours.)
Jan. 3	214	45.23	45.00	Storm with hurricane squalls, mountainous seas, (speed reduced 18 hours.)
Jan. 4	340	42.51	51.55	Strong wind, rough sea, hazy weather, (speed reduced 6 hours.)
Jan. 5	286	42.10	58.19	Strong to whole gale, very high, confused sea, (speed reduced 15 hours.)
Jan. 6	335	41.52	65.39	Strong to moderate breeze, high sea, fine and clear, (speed reduced 9 hours.)
Jan. 7	375	To Ambrose C. Lightship.		11:24 A. M., Ambrose Channel Lightship abeam.
	2,836	From Daunt's Rock Lightship to Ambrose Channel Lightship.		Length of Passage.—9 days 4 hours 22 minutes.
	3,064	From Liverpool Bar to Ambrose Channel L'ship.		Average Speed.—12.87 knots per hour.

KROONLAND ASHORE IN MUD.

Red Star Liner Unable to Find Her Way to Port in Fog.

The fog which continued intermittently in the harbor throughout the day until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon was the cause of the Red Star liner Kroonland going aground on the northeast edge of the Ambrose Channel on her way out to Antwerp, close to the place where the Amerika was aground last Saturday. She had 12 saloon, 46 second cabin, and 191 steerage passengers and 6,700 tons of general cargo.

When the Kroonland left her pier at 10 o'clock there was a prospect of the fog clearing, as the Carmania, California, Minnewaska, and Rochambeau had all come up from Quarantine and reached their piers. As the liner proceeded the fog thickened, and the ship had to stop and take advantage of the glimpses of the sky to crawl out toward Staten Island. At 3:10 the Kroonland went aground near Buoy 8 on the northeast of the Ambrose Channel and hoisted two black spheres at her fore masthead to show she was not under control.

Capt. Kreibohm sent a wireless message for assistance, and tugs were dispatched to haul her off the mud, but after six hours' struggling it was given up, and the tugs will stand by all night to have another try at high tide early to-day.

The sea was rough, with the wind blowing at fifty miles an hour last night, but the liner was in no danger and was resting comfortably, according to her Captain.

The Kroonland was built at Cramp's Shipyard, Philadelphia, and flies the American flag. She is 560 feet long and 60 feet beam and about 10,000 gross tonnage, with a speed of 15 knots.

Distress signals were reported yesterday afternoon flying from the peak of a three-masted schooner two miles out to sea from the Quogue, L. I., life-saving station, and the United States revenue cutter Manhattan was sent to her assistance, as the derelict destroyer Seneca had been dispatched to look for the abandoned Russian bark Dorothea. The name of the schooner which signaled has not yet been learned.

The schooner Oregon, which arrived in port from Baracoa with cocoanuts yesterday, reported having been caught in the hurricane off Cape Hatteras, which swept her decks clear, smashed her watercasks, and stove in her bulwarks and cabin companionway.

The forecaster at the Weather Bureau last night said the wind at 9 o'clock was blowing fifty miles an hour, with occasional gusts which increased its velocity to sixty miles an hour It began in the north during the afternoon and gradually veered to the northwest. The temperature was 53 in the morning at 8 o'clock and fell to 27 degrees by 8 P. M., with the prospect of dropping to 25 by morning.

After the wind had freshened by 4 P. M. the fog drifted away, and the streets and sidewalks were soon dry.

HUDSON RIVER STILL OPEN.

Boats Making Regular Trips Through to Albany.

The "open Winter" conditions of the present season have enabled the Hudson Navigation Company to break all previous records in making the regular trips of the People's and Citizens' Lines between New York, Albany, and Troy.

The last "up trip" on record for previous years is Jan. 4, but as yet there has been no interruption of navigation on the Hudson. The steamers of these popular night lines carried a goodly list of passengers yesterday.

ASK CITY TO APPROVE SUBWAY FINANCING

Interborough Submits Plans for $170,000,000 of Bonds for New Work and Refunding.

B. R. T. REPORTS READY, TOO

Authority Required from Service Commission to Complete Details for Building the Dual System.

Applications were received yesterday by the Public Service Commission from both the Interborough and the B. R. T. for the approval of financial arrangements for carrying out the plan of the dual subway system.

The Interborough purposes to make a bond issue not to exceed $170,000,000, to take up its outstanding bonds and provide money for new construction and equipment. The company has made an arrangement with J. P. Morgan & Co. for the purchase of the entire issue at 93½ and accrued interest, and the bonds are to be issued in such proportion as will net the company $150,622,900, and the further sum of $174,600 to pay off or discharge "prior liens or incumbrances" on its real estate.

The petition sets forth that as the Interborough proposes to enter into a contract with the city by which it will contribute to the new rapid transit lines $58,000,000, it will need to meet this undertaking $53,000,000 in cash. Moreover, it is about to undertake to equip these lines at a cost of about $22,000,000, or $21,000,000 in cash. Consequently, to meet the obligations under this part of its bargain it will need $74,000,000 in cash.

Then there is the third tracking to be provided for, and for this $10,800,000 approximately will be needed, while the cost of the elevated extensions, for which it hopes to receive the certificate of the Public Service Commission, will be about $16,154,000.

The company now has outstanding $33,950,000 of forty-five-year gold mortgage bonds, of which $857,000 are held for sinking fund purposes, and $372,314 are in the possession of the Guaranty Trust Company as trustee for the purchase of additional bonds for sinking fund purposes. This $372,314 will be sufficient to acquire at the redemption price of 105 per cent., about $354,000 more bonds for the sinking fund account, making a total of $941,314. Consequently there will be about $33,018,000 bonds outstanding to be refunded, which at 105 will cost $34,668,900.

The commission is also asked to approve an issue of $15,000,000 to pay off the company nine months' 5 per cent. notes to the par value of $15,000,000, and it is also asked to concede that $174,600 be reserved under the proposed mortgage to pay off the real estate liens.

The bonds which the company would issue would be dated Jan. 1, 1913, and would be payable on Jan. 1, 1966. They would bear 5 per cent. interest. They are to be subject to purchase at 110 and accrued interest, through the operation of the 1 per cent. sinking fund provided for in the subway contract.

The Interborough has a capital of $35,000,000, and has paid interest thus: 1904, 5 per cent.; 1905, 7½; 1906, 8%; 1907 to 1910, 9 per cent.; 1911, 10½, including a special dividend of 1 per cent., and in 1912, 15 per cent., including a special dividend of 5 per cent.

The B. R. T. in its petition asked for the approval of the Public Service Commission with regard to a number of arrangements among its subsidiary companies in prepartion for the signature of the operating subway contracts.

In the first place, the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, which was formed last September to prepare for the new system, asks permission to issue $1,000,000 of the $2,000,000 capital stock which has been already authorized. Of this $100,000 would be issued to cover the $100,000 in cash paid by the incorporators, and the other $900,000 would be used as the working capital of the new corporation.

Then the New York Consolidated Railroad Company, which is made up of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company, the Sea Beach Railway Company, and the Canarsie Railroad Company, and will actually operate the new system, asks permission to guarantee the bonds of the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, which it will have to issue from time to time to finance the contract it expects to make with the city. These bonds will be issued for sinking fund purposes under a first mortgage and deed of trust to be given to the Central Trust Company, and will be of a 5 per cent. denomination.

A stockholders' meeting of the Consolidated is to be held on Feb. 21 to procure an authorization for this guarantee. Under the Stock Corporation law the Consolidated before it can guarantee the Municipal Company's bonds, must own the entire capital stock of the company, and it is now asking the commission to authorize the purchase. The Directors of the Consolidated Company have already authorized the transaction.

The New York Municipal Railway corporation, which may be spoken of as the B. R. T. to avoid confusion, as the B. R. T. is back of it, has already borrowed on notes $40,000,000, of $60,000,000 it will need to carry out the B. R. T.'s contract with the city for subways and elevated extensions.

Finally the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and the New York Municipal Railway Corporation unite in asking the Public Service Commission to approve a contract between them for the use by the latter of a part of the Lutheran Cemetery line. This is necessary to provide the Municipal Corporation with a connection between its Myrtle Avenue line and Metropolitan Avenue. Under this contract the Municipal Corporation would construct the connection with the Lutheran Cemetery line at its own expense, and would pay the Brooklyn Heights Company $25,000 a year for the use of its tracks. The contract would last for eighty-five years.

SUBWAY EXPLOSION KILLS 1, INJURES 4

Blast Failed to Go Off and the Five Men Were Resetting it When the Blow-up Came.

EXCAVATING AT 103D STREET

Bradley Construction Company Doing the Work on a Section of the New Lexington Avenue Line.

The accidental explosion of a charge of dynamite in the excavation for the new Lexington Avenue subway, at 103d Street yesterday morning at 11:30, caused the death of one man and injured four others, one of whom will die.

Killed.

CODY, EDWARD, 46 years old, foreman, living at 480 St. Ann's Avenue.

Injured.

DALRYMPLE, ALBERT, 49 years old, licensed blaster, living at 125 East 120th Street; severe contusions of body and limbs.

KELLEHER, WILLIAM, 39 years, a driller, living at 1,217 Franklin Avenue, the Bronx; fracture of skull, fracture of left tibia, laceration of chin, and contusions.

MURPHY, MICHAEL, 46 years old, a driller, living at 2,226 Fifth Avenue; fracture of base of the skull and multiple contusions of the body; will probably die.

SCHATZLE, JOSEPH, 19 years, a driller, living at 2,220 Hermany Avenue, the Bronx; contusions of the body.

The blasting crew, employed by the Bradley Construction Company, was working in solid rock about twenty-five feet below the street level. Half a dozen drill holes had been loaded with dynamite, and the crew retired about 150 feet to await the explosion. Albert Dalrymple, in charge of the blasting, pressed the button which should have caused the simultaneous explosion of the several charges of dynamite which were all controlled by the same electric wire. For some reason there was no explosion.

According to Kelleher, Cody, the foreman, said after they had waited a few seconds for the explosion:

"Well, boys, it didn't work. We'll go and see what is the trouble."

All five walked to the rock wall where the charges were set, and stood within a few feet of Cody while he began to disconnect the exploder from the dynamite in one of the drill holes. While he was at work, one of the loads was fired accidentally, and tons of broken rock were hurled on the five men. Cody, who was killed, was directly in front of the blast. His skull was fractured, and his body was covered with injuries. Murphy and Kelleher were thrown to the floor of the excavation and buried under a heap of jagged rock. Dalrymple and Schatzle escaped with bruises from smaller pieces of stone.

Dalrymple and Schatzle ran to a shaft at the corner of 102d Street and called for help from workmen in the street. Several men descended and extricated the dead man and the two severely injured, and hoisted them to the street in buckets.

Before an amblance arrived from the Harlem Hospital, Father Shine of St. Cecelia's, a Catholic Church in East 106th Street, arrived and administered the last rites to Cody and to Murphy and Kelleher. When Dr. R. J. Knapp of the Harlem Hospital came, one glance at Cody was sufficient to show that he was dead. The other four men were taken in ambulances to the hospital, where an examination showed that Murphy was mortally hurt, but that the others would recover. Dalrymple was able to leave after his injuries had been treated.

MME. DA GAMA UNDER KNIFE.

Wife of Brazilian Ambassador Rests Comfortably After Operation.

Mme. Democio Da Gama, wife of the Brazilian Ambassador at Washington, was operated on yesterday afternoon in Miss Alice M. Perrigo's sanitarium, 203 Central Park West. Last night it was said that her condition was favorable and that she was resting comfortably. Dr. Samuel M. Brickner, assisted by Dr. Edwin Sternberger, Mme. Da Gama's physician, performed the operation, the nature of which was not learned.

At the home of her son, Morris Roderick Volck, 820 Park Avenue, it was said that it was only a question of time when Mme. Da Gama would return to her apartments in the Plaza Hotel.

THE SCHOLA CANTORUM.

A Concert Showing the Development of Opera from Its Precursors.

It was an interesting undertaking of Kurt Schindler, conductor of the chorus that now calls itself the Schola Cantorum, to make its first concert this season give a survey of the development of opera from some of its Italian precursors to Gluck, Purcell, and the Frenchmen of the eighteenth century. The concert was given last evening in Carnegie Hall, and had not only the interest that belongs to such a historical review, but in several of the numbers much musical charm.

The music that Mr. Schindler selected to carry out his scheme was described in detail in last Sunday's TIMES, beginning with the "Gossip of the Bleaching Women," by Alessandro Striggio. This and the pieces from Orazio Vecchi's "Amfiparnasso" and Adriano Banchieri's "Foolish Old Age," are dramatic by implication rather than implicitly so. The first operas deliberately intended for dramatic representation were those of the Florentine reformers of 1600; and it was rather strange that Mr. Schindler, in selecting examples of this style for his historical illustration, did not give specimens of the very first operas, the work of Peri and Caccini, but passed them by to include an extract from Monteverde's "Ariana," eight years later in date. It must be said that this was a noble piece of declamation—the aria "Lasciatemi Morire."

The later development of opera was represented by numbers from Purcell's "King Arthur," Lully's music for "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," Rameau's "Hippolyte et Aricie," Philidor's "Ernelinde," Gluck's "Alceste," and Rousseau's "Le Devin du Village," including choruses, solos for soprano and baritone, and orchestral pieces.

To the student of music Striggio's composition that began the programme was one of the most interesting numbers, although it was not one of the best sung, for the chorus did not attack its contrapuntal difficulties with ease or confidence, and the same was true of Vecchi's "Love Scene." The scenes from Banchieri's "Foolish Old Age" had much grace and sprightliness, and Lully's attempt at Turkish music in the music for Moliere's comedy was amusing.

There was reason to perceive the cause of Rousseau's popularity in the simplicity and charm of the music of his little opera. The nearest approach to the elaborate operatic style was in the selections from Rameau's "Hippolyte et Aricie" with its "Nightingale" aria, not unknown to modern sopranos.

Miss Anna Case, soprano, and Mr. Dinh Gilly of the opera, sang the solo parts. Miss Case was not quite equal to some of the florid music of Rameau nor to the weight of Monteverde's aria, but she sang with a beautiful and pure tone; and Mr. Gilly evinced with robustness and sincerity, and was successful even with the English words of the air from Purcell's opera.

HUGUENOTS IN TABLEAUX.

Society Also Gives Minuet and Play at Colony Club.

The Huguenot Society of America gave an interesting entertainment last night at the Colony Club in aid of the library fund, and several dinners were given by well-known hostesses before the affair. Col. William Jay is President of the society, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander Treasurer, and Mrs. James M. Lawton Secretary.

The entertainment began at 9 o'clock on a stage erected in the ballroom. M. de Tessan sang a group of songs, after which Sir John Millais's "Huguenot Lovers" was shown in tableau, Mr. and Mrs. H. Schuyler Cammann appearing in this. Then came a tableau entitled "Huguenot Carpet Weaving at New Rochelle," in which Miss Mildred Dodge and Miss Amy Bradish Johnson appeared.

In the minuet of Huguenot Freeholders appeared the Misses Charlotte Delafield, Margaret Gillmore, Carolyn Putnam, and Chauncey Carver, and Wellington Hay. Miss Doris W. Bissell and J. Sanford Saltus appeared in a picturesque pose, after which there was a French play in one act, interpreted by Maurice Donnay, Mme. de Tessan and René Wildenstein. Edward Fales Coward and Mrs. Harry M. Curtis appeared in a one-act play by Mrs. Burton Harrison, entitled, "His Better Half." Lawrence Butler sang, and there were several monologues.

The patronesses included Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Allen Marquand, Mrs. Anson P. Atterbury, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. Hamilton Fairfax, Mrs. J. Warren Goddard, Miss Julia Chester Wells, Mrs. Arthur Sullivan, Mrs. Russell H. Moore, Mrs. Sanford Bissell, Mrs. E. R. Peabody, Mrs. Quincy Gillmore, Mrs. W. D. Dutton, Mrs. R. T. H. Halsey, Miss Elsie Schuyler Crane, and Mrs. William H. Lefferts.

POLICE TRACE LOOT TO PRITCHARD SHOP

Miss Barnes Confident Suspected Fence Bought $10,000 Worth of Gems Stolen from Her.

COURT CRITICISES POLICE

Magistrate Krotel Angered by Capt. Tunney's Arrest of Maddox After His Release on Ball.

From noon until night yesterday from twenty to thirty persons stood in the rain in front of the pawnbrokers' sales shop of James Pritchard, at 253 West Forty-second Street, where the police announced they had discovered some $100,000 worth of loot. The proprietor was arrested on Monday night as a "fence" for hotel thieves and "rope ladder" burglars. According to the police, few of the articles in the shop were identified.

Miss Frances Barnes, who lost $10,000 worth of jewelry at the Hotel St. Andrew, started the investigation. Under her complaint Percy Wyckoff, formerly a bellboy, and Harry Willis, formerly an elevator man at the hotel, were arrested, and they implicated Pritchard as the "fence" through whom they disposed of their loot. Miss Barnes said yesterday that she was confident she would recover all the stolen jewelry. She admitted that none of it had yet been found by her at the Pritchard shop, but she asserted that all of it except one ring, which she had since traced to another shop and identified, had been sold to Pritchard for $500. As soon as Pritchard was released on bail, she said, she had reason to believe he would help her to regain her stolen jewelry from the person or persons to whom they had since been transferred.

In the West Side Court yesterday Magistrate Krotel expressed annoyance at Acting Captain Tunney of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station for ordering on Tuesday the immediate rearrest of William Maddox, one of the suspected "rope ladder" burglars, who had been released on $3,000 cash bail on Tuesday afternoon.

Maddox was arrested at the home of George Carr, 151 West Twenty-ninth Street, charged, together with Carr, with robbing the home of Dr. D. G. Brussels, at 28 West Seventy-fifth Street. Immediately after his release on bail he was rearrested on a charge of burglary for robberies at the homes of Michael H. Cardoza, Jr., of 143 West Seventy-fourth Street, and Mrs. Bertha Traub of 155 West Eighty-sixth Street. Loot from both of these places, according to the police, was found at the Carr flat.

In court yesterday Mr. Cardoza could give no direct testimony against Maddox to prove that he had been in the neighborhood of the house on the night of the robbery, nor was he implicated in the burglary of the Traub home. In discharging Maddox on both these counts Magistrate Krotel took the police severely to task.

"I shall order your arrest for oppression unless you can show the court your authority to act as you did," he said to Capt. Tunney. "There ought to be no power on earth to interfere with the rights of this man after he has been put on bail. What evidence have you that he was guilty of these other crimes?"

Capt. Tunney replied that the police believe Maddox to be implicated in eight burglaries in this city and he said the police would present their evidence in legal form in a short time.

Coffee Made Porto Rico Famous in Europe

For over 100 years the product which made the name of Porto Rico familiar throughout Europe was the rich, fragrant coffee grown on the island. Porto Rico coffee was served at every Royal Court; it made the French famous as makers of the best coffee in the world.

Send 4c postage or call for a FREE sample of this coffee, which until recently could not be obtained in the United States. Government of Porto Rico Exhibit, 569 Fifth Ave., New York. For sale by

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Of Madras & Percale, pleated and plain.
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Fine Underwear (2 Specials)
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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, To-m'w & Sat. 2:15. MATINEE EVERY DAY THIS WEEK. LAST 6 TIMES. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's PETER PAN. NEXT MON. Seats To-day. THE SPY
Cast includes Edith Wynne Matthison, Julian L'Estrange, Ernest Stallard & Cyril Keightley.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2:15. Enthusiastic Reception for LAURA HOPE CREWS and H. B. WARNER in "BLACKBIRDS"
"WONDERFULLY BEWITCHING PERFORMANCE BY LAURA HOPE CREWS."—TELEGRAPH.
"MR. WARNER IS DELIGHTFUL. HIS COMEDY SCENES SPARKLE WITH HUMOR."—SUN.
BRILLIANT CAST

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:10. Last Matinee Sat. 2:10. LAST 3 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. SAT. NAZIMOVA in the play from the novel Bella Donna

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Robert Hilliard in "THE ARGYLE CASE."

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. The Conspiracy

FULTON 46 St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:15. Last Matinee Sat. 2:15. Last Week The Yellow Jacket

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS MRS. FISKE in THE HIGH ROAD

HUDSON THEATRE SPECIAL NEXT MON. at 2:30 TICKETS NOW ON SALE. ONE PERFORMANCE—BENEFIT ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA. THE STAGE SOCIETY OF N. Y. Presents, First Time in N. Y. NAN

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. CHEER UP by MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. EVA THE NEW OPERETTA by FRANZ LEHAR, composer of "THE MERRY WIDOW"

LIBERTY W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:15. TO-NIGHT 136TH PERFORMANCE. Wed. Mats. 50c to $1.50. By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch. Milestones

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. The Last Word in Musical Comedy. OH! OH! DELPHINE

GAIETY B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. "Masterpiece of Farcical Construction."—Alan Dale. "STOP THIEF" A play by CARLYLE MOORE

PARK Theatre 59th St., Col. Circle. Ev. 8:30. MATINEE TO DAY & FRI. 2:20. THIS WEEK ONLY (No performance Friday Night.) WORLD FAMOUS DANSEUSE ADELINE GENEE in "La Danse," "Camargo" & "Robert le Diable."

Globe MATINEE SATURDAY. MONTGOMERY & STONE, ELSIE JANIS, THE LADY OF THE SLIPPER.

LYCEUM THEATRE SPECIAL MONDAYS, JAN. 13, 20, 27 and FEB. 3. Beatrice Herford in her Original Monologues.

TWO GREAT ARTISTS with the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR
JAN'Y 16 | at Carnegie Hall.
JAN'Y 17 | Initial American Appearances of the GREAT GERMAN PIANIST. Max Pauer
Director-General of Stuttgart Conservatory.
JAN'Y 23 | First and Only
JAN'Y 24 | American Appearances of Ottilie Metzger
The Great Contralto of the Hamburg Opera. Tickets now, Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-night at 8:15—Girl of the Golden West. Destinn; Caruso, Amato, Gilly, Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8—Magic Flute. Gadski, Hempel, Homer, Alten; Slezak, Goritz, Witherspoon, Reiss, Griswold. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Mat. at 2—Tales of Hoffmann. Hempel, Fremstad, Bori; Macnez, Gilly, Rothier, Didur, Reiss. Segurola. Conductor, Polacco.
Sun. Evg. Concert, 50c. to $1.50. Louis Persinger, Am. Violinist; Mamara Toy, Anna Case, Herbert Witherspoon, and Ent. Orch.
Next Mon. at 8—Huguenots. Destinn, Hempel, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 7:45—Tristan und Isolde. Fremstad, Matzenauer; Burrian, Weil, Griswold, Toscanini.
Thurs. Extra Mat. at 2.—Secret of Susanne. Farrar; Scotti. Pagliacci. Alten; Caruso, Gilly. Conductors, Polacco-Sturani.
Thurs. at 8—Otello. Alda, Maubourg; Slezak, Amato, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
New Aeolian Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) AFT. AT 3:10.
Beethoven Programme.
Soloist ELMAN
Next Sunday Aft., January 12, at 3,
Annual Wagner Programme

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Jan. 14, at 3.
Joint Recital of World's Famous Contralto CIARA BUTT —AND— KENNERLEY RUMFORD Distinguished English Baritone
M'g'm't Loudon Charlton. Seats Now Selling.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Dr. Karl Muck, Conductor. CARNEGIE HALL TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. Soloist, Miss Elena GERHARDT. Sat. Aft., Jan. 11, at 2:30. Soloist, Geraldine FARRAR

AEOLIAN HALL.
3d Concert, Tues. Ev., Jan. 14, at 8:15
Kneisel Quartet
Assisting Artist, Mr. Samuel Gardner
Seats, $2 to $1.50. Miss Love, 1 W. 34th St.

M. H. HANSON'S CONCERTS
Aeolian Hall, Next Saturday Night at 8:30.
First Song Recital LEON RAINS
At the Piano (Steinway).....Roland Bocquet
Seats 50c. to $2.00. Now at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL, To-morrow Aft. at 3.
—SONG RECITAL— American Debut of JULIA CULP
COENRAAD V. BOS at the Piano.
Seats now at Hall. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3.
Germaine SCHNITZER
THE AUSTRIAN PIANIST.
Seats $2 to 50 cts. at Box Office. Baldwin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Jan. 13, at 3.
Celebrated Russian Pianist, JOSEF LHEVINNE
75c. to $2. Management of Loudon Charlton.

H. H. FRAZEE presents EUGENE WALTER'S MASTERPIECE,
FINE FEATHERS
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BEST SEATS AT MATS. $1.00.
UNDER MANY FLAGS
SUPERB SERIES OF NEW SPECTACLES.

Winter Garden B'way & 50th St. Evgs. 8. $1 Matinee To-morrow. GERTRUDE HOFFMANN—BROADWAY TO PARIS. SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT—15 New Star Acts.

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th, Bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. ANATOL Original Triffle Theatre Cast and Production. To-day at 3:30. Children's Mat. COLOR CONFERENCES | Miss Mura Bayley. Pop. Prices.

William Collier's COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-day 2:15. 50th Time Wed. Eve., Jan. 15. Souvenirs. Fanny's First Play

Weber & Fields' New Music Hall, 44th St., Just West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. All-Star Stock Co. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:15. ROLY POLY

39th St. Theatre, 39th, n'r B'way. Last Week. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:20. ANNIE RUSSELL'S Old English Comedy Co. in THE RIVALS. Beginning TUES., JAN. 14 Seats To-day. A New Comedy THE WOMAN OF IT

48TH ST. THEA.—NOTICE
Owing to Mr. Collier's illness, there will be no performance until Saturday Matinee.
William Collier in Lew Fields' production, "Never Say Die."

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. TRENTINI in THE FIREFLY.
Next Sunday Night ORVILLE HARROLD and the cast and ensemble from "THE FIREFLY" Company. Prices 50c. $1.00 & $1.50. Seats now.

BROADWAY Thea., cor. 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day Best Seats $1. WAY DOWN EAST

PLAYHOUSE 48th, East of Broadway. Evenings 8:15, Matinees 2:15. Special Matinee To-day. Little Women

LYRIC 42d, W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. SAM BERNARD ALL FOR THE LADIES.
Dazzling Display of Gorgeous Gowns.

MANHATTAN OP. HO., 34th St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Prices 25c. to $1.50. 500 Orch. Seats $1. THE WHIP

WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15. THE BIRD OF PARADISE. Next Week HINDLE WAKES

BERKELEY 44th, nr. 5th Ave. Saturday Mat. & Night. No Performances To-night or To-morrow, this theatre having been previously booked. His Wife By His Side

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE. B'way & 43d St. Popular Mat. To-morrow. The Absolute Hit of the Year. GEO. M. COHAN in his latest play. "BROADWAY" JONES.

Grand O. H., 23 St., 3 Av. Next Week DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, Kit, Hawthorne of the U.S.A., "at. THE GOVERNOR'S LADY

ADOLF PHILIPP'S 107TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 3 Av. Tel. 812 Plaza. Ev'y Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. "Auction Pinochle"

B. F. KEITH'S NEW YORK THEATRES

UNION SQ. B'way & 14th St. Belle Blanche, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Crane, Mme. Adelaide Herrmann and 7 big acts.

COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. EVA TANGUAY. May Tully, Nina Morris, others.

ALHAMBRA 7 Ave. & 126 St. BERTHA KALICH, Ida Brooks Hunt & Cleridah Simpson, Mack & Orth, others.

BRONX 149 St. & 3 Ave. OLGA PETROVA, KATHRYN KIDDER, Vanderbilt & Moore, S. Miller Kent, others.

HARLEM 125th, nr. 7th Av. The Awakening of Helena Richie. MAT. DAILY.

LAST 4 DAYS
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN
Winter Exhibition
FINE ARTS GALLERIES, 215 & 217 WEST 57TH ST. 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 8 to 10 P